CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1891.

00134766

Colombo:

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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1891.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR 1891.

THE year 1891 shows an increase in the trade of the Colony :—

	Rs. c.
Value of Imports in 1891	66,635,392 36
Value of Exports in 1891	58,799,744 31
Total ...	125,435,136 67

and deducting specie :—

	Rs. c.
Imports	59,036,657 86
Exports	58,305,601 31
Total ..	117,342,259 17

The contrast of the last-mentioned amounts with results in 1889 and 1890 is as follows :—

Imports, less Specie.	Rs. c.	*Exports, less Specie.*	Rs. c.
Increase over 1889 ...	4,866,162 19	Increase over 1889 ...	12,206,822 75
Do. 1890	2,567,072 73	Do. 1890 ...	8,123,682 20

Annual Value of the Trade of the Colony for the last twelve years, deducting Specie.

	Rs.		Rs.
1880	97,813,458	1886	76,434,385
1881	78,794,252	1887	83,889,572
1882	78,101,205	1888	92,607,945
1883	78,328,553	1889	100,269,274
1884	76,992,639	1890	106,651,504
1885	74,633,444	1891	117,342,259

Gross Customs Revenue for the twelve years ended 1891.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1880	3,079,386 42	1886	2,944,215 80
1881	3,046,596 74	1887	3,179,404 72
1882	2,867,139 20	1888	3,747,064 69
1883	2,777,708 66	1889	3,718,152 17
1884	2,834,656 73	1890	3,948,564 11
1885	2,903,718 49	1891	4,203,320 19

The gross Customs revenue for 1891, compared with 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 254,756, and compared with 1889 an increase of Rs. 485,168. It is again a maximum.

Revenue for each Province in 1891.

Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	*Southern Province.*	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	3,557,641 49		Galle ...	311,584 13	
Beruwala ...	16,562 63		Balapitiya ...	601 60	
Negombo ...	3,665 32		Dodanduwa ...	343 70	
Kalpitiya ...	1,532 46		Weligama ...	82 47	
		3,579,401 90	Hambantota ...	270 6	
Northern Province.					312,881 96
Jaffna ...	70,951 90				
Point Pedro ...	41,819 86				
Valuvedditurai ...	8,900 55				
Kankésanturai ...	83,234 84		*Eastern Province.*		
Mannár ...	10,129 62				
Pésálai ...	1,645 83		Batticaloa ...	42,270 34	
Vankalai ...	431 17		Trincomalee ...	29,927 63	
Kayts ...	19,696 65				72,197 97
Mullaittívu ...	132 82				
Pukulam ...	1,895 12				4,203,320 19
		238,838 36			

1890 and 1891.

Increase.	Rs. c.	*Decrease.*	Rs. c.
Western Province ...	264,378 48	Northern Province ...	27,651 64
Southern Province ...	11,823 66		
Eastern Province ...	6,205 58		
Total Increase ...	282,407 72		
Deduct Total Decrease ...	27,651 64		
Net Increase ...	254,756 8	Total Decrease ...	27,651 64

The increase in the Western Province is traceable to increased importation of cotton goods, spirits, sugar, and wines.

The increase in the Eastern Province is due to grain and tobacco, and in the Southern Province to grain and curry stuffs.

The decrease in the Northern Province is solely attributable to less importation of rice. These figures indicate successful harvests in the Northern Province, and at least partial failure in the Eastern Province.

Harbour Dues collected during the last eight years.

	Rs.		Rs.
1884 ...	376,022	1888 ...	500,405
1885 ...	394,382	1889 ...	522,901
1886 ...	397,879	1890 ...	574,332
1887 ...	443,126	1891 ...	619,682

Amount of Duty collected under the Medical Wants Ordinance.

	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	66,810 4	78,386 62
Galle ...	366 47	623 7
Total ...	67,176 51	79,009 69
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tea ...	40,893 52	60,466 88
Coffee ...	9,011 58	8,967 59
Cacao ...	1,594 29	2,001 65
Cinchona ...	15,677 12	7,573 57
Total ...	67,176 51	79,009 69

IMPORTS.

The following is a statement showing the value of imports and specie into each Province in the Colony :—

Value of Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province ...	48,790,399 97	
Northern Province ...	2,700,434 86	
Southern Province ...	6,786,500 57	
Eastern Province ...	759,322 46	
		59,036.657 86
Value of Specie.		
Western Province ...	7,555,834 50	
Northern Province ...	41,500 0	
So thern Province ...	1,400 0	
		7,598,734 50
Total ...	—	66,635,392 36

Arms and Ammunition.—The duty collected under this head compared with 1890 shows an increase of Rs. 8,069.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twist, and thread show a total value of Rs. 5,573,387, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to Rs. 276,907, which gives an increase in duty, as compared with 1890, of Rs. 12,344.

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1889. Rs.	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.
United Kingdom	3,072,198	3,720,024	3,483,649
British and Foreign Possessions in India...	1,659,009	1,967,259	1,915,925
France, Germany, Italy, and Austria ...	109,026	170,942	173,813

The amounts set opposite to each country in the following statement represent the increase and decrease in the value of cotton goods as compared with 1890. The fact that the duty shows an increase, while the value of goods imported is less than in 1890, is explained by the warehousing of large quantities in the previous year, which were entered for duty during 1891.

	Rs.
United Kingdom, decrease	236,374
British Possessions, decrease	51,334
Foreign Ports, increase	2,871

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo as Government stores, of the value of Rs. 78,250).—There is an increase compared with last year in value of Rs. 106,941 and in quantity of 30,554 cwt.

Coal and Coke.—There is an increase in the quantity imported, which is 332,749 tons against 303,896 tons in 1890. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows:—

	Tons.
Colombo	272,017
Galle	60,732
Total ...	332,749

showing an increase of 28,853 :—

Colombo { 1891	... ...	272,017
Colombo { 1890	... ...	258,362
Total ...		13,655
Galle ... { 1891	... ...	60,732
Galle ... { 1890	... ...	45,534
Increase ...		15,198
Increase ...		13,655
Total increase ...		28,853

Kerosine Oil shows a decrease compared with 1890 of Rs. 872,548 in value and Rs. 56,702·47 in duty. The importation this year is from British India and United States of America, principally from the latter country. In the year 1890 an enormous quantity was imported from Russia, and the market was probably overstocked.

Food Articles, as compared with 1890, show an increased on—

	Value. Rs.	Duty. Rs.
Biscuits	11,026 ...	467
Beef and Pork	7,451 ...	184
Butter	3,695	140
Cheese	1,157	62
Ham and Bacon	10,728 ...	451
Fish	110,377 ...	—
Flour Wheat	157,792 ...	10,830
Oilmanstores	18,540 ...	775
Potatoes	36,023 ...	1,820

and a decrease on—

Curry Stuffs	42,982 ...	2,730

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home consumption for seven years:—

	Bushels.
1885	5,780,675
1886	5,492,166
1887	5,717,623
1888	6,630,094
1889	6,591,157
1890	6,350,036
1891	7,051,432
Average for seven years	6,230,455

The export returns of tea account for the increase under this head. The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,044,954·81 and grain of all sorts to Rs. 2,278,269·71.

Live Stock of all kinds shows a decrease in value of Rs. 145,560 compared with 1889, due to less importations of sheep and cattle; horses showing a diminution in value of Rs. 10,271.

Machinery.—An increase in value of Rs. 202,786.

Malt Liquor.—The receipts on account of duty amount to Rs. 27,033, a slight increase (Rs. 1,026) over last year, and the duty refunded on the consumption by the troops to Rs. 3,123.

Metals and Metalware.—A decrease of Rs. 33,570.

Opium.—A decrease in quantity of 492 lb.

Poonac.—An increase in quantity of 10,903 cwt.

Spirits of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 98,721 in value and in duty of Rs. 26,706. The quantity entered for home consumption was 79,858 gallons against 73,110 gallons in 1890.

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 976,380 in value, particularised as follows:—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Increase.				
British India	1,164,725	0		
Africa	1,400	0		
Arabia	1,425	0		
France	1,000	0		
			1,168,550	0
Decrease.				
United Kingdom	18,990	0		
Australia	151,361	0		
Austria	100	0		
Egypt	1,299	0		
Straits Settlements	20,420	0		
			192,170	0
Total Increase ...	—		976,380	0

Tobacco shows an increase in quantity of 445½ cwt. and cigars a decrease of 730 lb.

Wines of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 74,456 and in duty of Rs. 10,275, the total imports in 1891 being 45,815 gallons and in 1890 36,087 gallons.

The following is a statement showing the respective quantities of beer, wine, and spirits imported in the year 1891:—

	Gallons.	Value. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malt Liquors.				
In bottle	81,795	245,385		
In wood	127,281	178,194		
			—	423,579
Wines.				
Australian { in bottle ...	42	382		
Australian { in wood ...	273	1,638		
			2,020	
Austrian, in bottle ...	170	—	255	
Cape, in bottle	23	—	115	
Claret { in bottle ...	2,406	36,102		
Claret { in wood ...	19,325	96,627		
			132,729	
French { in bottle ...	3,379	50,698		
French { in wood ...	1,843	9,215		
			59,913	
German, in bottle... ...	153	—	2,295	
Ginger, in bottle	618	—	2,472	
Hungarian, in bottle ...	71	—	1,073	
Italian, in bottle ...	4	—	36	
Madeira, in bottle... ...	60	—	453	
Marsala { in bottle ...	56	511		
Marsala { in wood ...	648	3,891		
			4,402	
Orange, in bottle	2	—	18	
Port { in bottle ...	2,140	19,267		
Port { in wood ...	5,100	30,600		
			49,867	
Rhenish, in bottle... ...	20	—	300	
Spanish { in bottle ...	887	7,985		
Spanish { in wood ...	4,199	25,195		
			33,180	
Sparkling, in bottle ...	4,396	—	65,951	
				355,079
Spirits.				
Brandy	13,101	—	98,258	
Gin	24,208	—	181,564	
Liqueurs	589	—	4,420	
Rum	145	—	1,093	
Whisky	44,155	—	331,163	
				616,498
			Total ...	1,395,156

To summarise—

	1890. Gallons.	Duty. Rs.	1891. Gallons.	Duty. Rs.	Increase or Decrease. Gallons.	Duty. Rs.
Malt Liquors ..	173,505 ...	26,007 ...	182,885 ..	27,033 ...	Increase 9,380 ...	1,026
Wines of all kinds...	34,868 ...	36,698 ...	45,554 ...	46,973 ..	„ 10,686 ...	10,275
Spirits of all kinds	73,110 ...	294,016 ...	79,856 ...	320,723 ..	„ 6,746 .	26,706

Table No. 2 on the first page of the printed returns actually shows an increase in the duty paid on all descriptions of goods imported except four, viz., curry stuffs, kerosine oil, tobacco, and woollens; and the figures in detail point to general progress and prosperity throughout the Colony, and improvement in the well-being of all classes of the community, European and native alike.

EXPORTS.

The total value of the export trade for 1891 amounts to Rs. 58,799,744·31, and is comprised in the following figures under three different heads:—

	Rs.	c.
Ceylon Produce	56,149,897	66
Imports Exported	2,155,703	65
Specie	494,143	0
Total ...	58,799,744	31

Taking the two first, and comparing them with those for the two preceding years, the result is as follows :—

Ceylon Produce.	Rs.	c.	*Imports Exported.*	Rs.	c.
Increase over 1889 ...	12,592,308	92	Decrease below 1889 ...	385,486	17
Increase over 1890 ...	7,674,112	14	Increase over 1890 ...	449,570	6

The exportation of specie shows a decrease in 1891 compared with the two preceding years, as the following figures indicate :—

	Rs.	c.
1889	825,727	0
1890	945,420	79
1891	494,143	0

The total value of the exports contributed by the several Provinces during the year was in the following proportion :—

			Rs.	c.
Western Province			54,147,923	84
Southern Province			3,133,997	76
Northern Province			1,329,641	71
Eastern Province			188,181	0
			58,799,744	31
Deduct Specie.				
Colombo	492,743			
Galle	1,400			
			494,143	0
Total value of Goods ...			58,305,601	31

Classifying the different countries under the three recognised heads, viz., the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, as they appear in the Return, the total value of goods, the produce of the Island, exported thereto during the last three years is as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889 ...	30,135,495	6,852,369	7,395,450
1890 ...	33,058,407	8,340,457	7,076,921
1891 ...	40,652,454	8,056,860	7,440,582

From the foregoing figures it will appear that the progress in the value of exports to the United Kingdom is steadily maintained, but there is a decrease in those to British Colonies as compared with 1890, and an increase in the exports to foreign countries as shown below :—

		Rs.
To United Kingdom, increase	1889	10,516,959
	1890	7,594,047
To British Colonies	increase 1889	1,204,491
	decrease 1890	283,597
To Foreign Countries, increase	1889	45,132
	1890	363,661

Most of the articles which have contributed to the above result will appear in the comparative statement appended.

Below is given a table of the quantities of the articles subject to duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance, exhibiting the respective increase or decrease during 1891 compared with 1890, viz.:—

Table A.

		Cwt.	Rs.	
Coffee ...	1890 ...	90,091	5,741,838	Decrease 418 cwt.; decrease Rs. 10,371
	1891 ...	89,673	5,731,467	
Cacao ...	1890 ...	15,942	797,125	Increase 4,073 cwt.; increase Rs. 403,815
	1891 ...	20,015	1,200,940	
Cinchona...	1890 ...	8,779,140	1,053,497	Decrease 3,189,590 lb.; decrease Rs. 383,841
	1891 ...	5,589,550	669,656	
Tea ...	1890 ...	45,799,518	22,899,759	Increase 21,918,853 lb.; increase Rs. 7,573,508; due to increase in bearing acreage and increased yield per acre on young estates not long in bearing.
	1891 ...	67,718,371	30,473,267	

The duty collected on the foregoing was :—

	Rs.	c.
At Colombo	78,386	62
At Galle	623	7
Total ...	79,009	69

The quantities exported in the year to the different countries will appear in the Return C appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty paid on this article amounted to Rs. 100,135·20 against that in 1890 of Rs. 98,143·96, showing an increase of Rs. 1,991·24 and an increase in quantity of 7,962 cwt., viz.:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
1891	400,540	0	15 ...	100,135	20
1890	392,577	2	13 ...	98,143	96

The shipments from Colombo and Galle for 1891 are as follows :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
Colombo	359,819	1	26 ...	89,955	2
Galle	40,720	2	17 ...	10,180	18

The other staple articles of export are as follows compared with 1890 :—

Table B.

		1890.		1891.	
		Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Arrack	Colombo	64,502	78,631	67,513	69,146
	Galle	39,429	39,123	33,865	33,865
	Total	103,931	117,754	101,378	103,011
		1890.		1891.	
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cardamoms	Colombo	395,576	417,642	408,866	457,591
	Galle	—	—	—	—
	Total	395,576	417,642	408,866	457,591
		1890.		1891.	
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Cinnamon	Colombo	2,216,646	1,132,889	2,716,372	1,357,884
	Galle	128,918	39,893	93,726	47,165
	Total	2,345,564	1,172,782	2,810,098	1,405,049
		1890.		1891.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Coir, Fibre, Yarn, Rope	Colombo	75,542	562,232	82,324	615,963
	Galle	48,417	293,443	67,939	414,806
	Total	123,959	855,675	150,263	1,030,769
		1890.		1891.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Copperah	Colombo	150,238	1,443,297	64,738	889,586
	Galle	5,956	37,520	4,169	31,798
	Total	156,194	1,480,817	68,907	921,384
		1890.		1891.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Cocoanut Oil	Colombo	323,400	4,024,527	378,639	4,711,954
	Galle	45,324	564,034	48,030	597,711
	Total	368,724	4,588,561	426,669	5,309,665
		1890.		1891.	
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
Oil, Citronella	Colombo	1,429,882	56,129	3,854,712	155,053
	Galle	12,355,216	388,757	8,285,102	290,049
	Total	13,785,098	444,886	12,139,814	445,102
		1890.		1891.	
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
Other Essential Oil	Colombo	126,478	35,871	58,595	22,731
	Galle	42,721	3,228	115,384	8,291
	Total	169,199	39,099	173,979	31,022
		1890.		1891.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Poonac	Colombo	131,280	373,432	183,881	556,271
	Galle	7,964	15,666	1,047	2,410
	Total	139,244	389,098	184,928	558,681
			Rs.		
Timber	1890		340,934	Decrease Rs. 125,366.	
	1891		215,568		
		Cwt.	Rs.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1890	55,301	1,285,154	Decrease 13,873 cwt.; decrease Rs. 317,779.	
	1891	41,428	967,375		
		1890.		1891.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
	Colombo	1,217	63,573	554	19,388
	Jaffna	54,084	1,221,581	40,874	947,987
	Total	55,301	1,285,154	41,428	967,375

Summarised, the value stands thus for 1890 :—

	Rs.	c.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	38,075,330	0
Other staple articles	11,445,217	0
General exports not specially enumerated above	6,629,350	66
Total	56,149,897	66

Shipments of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review, and for 1889 and 1890 :—

Table C.

		Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rate. Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
					Coffee, Plantation.				
1889	...	80,289	3	8	...	68	0	5,459,707	85
1890	...	81,334	2	0	...	65	0	5,286,742	50
1891	...	82,324	3	11	...	65	0	5,351,415	13
					Coffee, Native.				
1889	...	8,696	0	3	...	55	0	478,281	47
1890	...	5,810	1	0	...	55	0	319,563	75
1891	...	6,456	1	5	...	52	0	335,727	32
					Coffee, Liberian.				
1889	...	708	3	5	...	48	0	34,022	14
1890	...	2,946	1	11	...	46	0	135,532	2
1891	...	892	2	1	...	50	0	44,625	43
					Cacao.				
1889	...	18,849	0	18	...	53	0	999,005	51
1890	...	15,942	2	1	...	50	0	797,125	45
1891	...	20,015	2	19	...	60	0	1,200,940	18
				lb.	*Cinchona.*				
1889	... Trunk	9,370,607			...	0	18	1,686,709	26
	... Br. & Tg.	85,034			...	0	1	850	34
1890	... Trunk	8,586,343			...	0	12	1,030,361	16
	... Br. & Tg.	192,797			...	0	12	23,135	64
1891	... Trunk	5,578,658			...	0	12	669,438	96
	... Br. & Tg.	10,892			...	0	2	217	84
					Tea.				
1889	...	34,345,852			...	0	52	17,859,843	23
1890	...	45,799,518			...	0	50	22,899,759	37
1891	...	67,718,371			...	0	45	30,473,267	14

Articles showing an increase or decrease in quantity and value as compared with 1889 and 1890 :—

	Increase				Decrease.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ... gal.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	13,664	32,554	2,553	14,743
Arecanuts ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	21,396	150,770	6,787	140,710
Cacao ... cwt.	1,166	201,934	4,073	403,814	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Cardamoms ... lb.	Decrease	4,064	13,290	39,949	57,078	Increase	Increase	Increase
Cinnamon ... lb.	247,387	123,693	464,534	232,267	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Coffee Plantation ... cwt.	2,035	Decrease	990	64,373	Increase	108,591	Increase	Increase
Coffee, Native... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	646	16,164	2,240	142,554	Increase	Increase
Coffee, Liberian cwt.	183	603	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	2,054	90,907
Cocoanuts ... No.	1,957,081	2,296	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	5,072,027	187,455
Coir Fibre ... cwt.	5,239	39,286	1,738	13,027	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Coir Rope ... cwt.	583	7,294	2,256	28,206	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Coir Yarn ... cwt.	12,692	76,150	22,310	133,861	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Copperah ... cwt.	13,946	491,969	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	87,287	559,433
Fibre, Kitool ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	976	25,952	174	4,776
Hides ... cwt.	2,044	9,764	420	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Increase	33,583
Horns ... cwt.	Decrease	13,924	Decrease	Decrease	12	Increase	635	4,148
Oil, Cocoanut ... cwt.	46,733	581,563	57,945	721,104	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Other Essential Oil ... oz.	Decrease	1,608	3,780	Decrease	36,395	Increase	Increase	8,077
Oil, Citronella... oz.	1,321,002	15,360	Decrease	216	Increase	Increase	1,645,284	Increase
Plumbago ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	7,962	79,625	85,598	855,986	Increase	Increase
Poonac ... cwt.	46,004	91,957	45,684	169,583	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Salt ... cwt.	11,088	4,018	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	2,045	891
Tea ... lb.	33,372,519	12,613,424	21,918,853	7,573,508	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Timber, Ebony logs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber, Ebony cwt.	Decrease	12,830	Decrease	Decrease	337	Increase	6,266	33,475
—— Ironwood logs	323	Decrease	563	Decrease	Increase	1,426	Decrease	829
—— Ironwood No.	171	Decrease	100	Decrease	Increase			
—— Sapan logs	—	1,252	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	26	9,738
—— Sapan cwt.	948		Decrease				152	
—— Satin logs	505	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	3,832	155	7,902
—— Satin cwt.	180		1,103				Increase	
—— Satin No.	61		25				Increase	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	10,472	207,257	13,873	317,379
Woods of sorts...	—	Decrease	—	Decrease	—	67,638	—	74,421

The above statements succinctly show the development of the export trade generally, and I have to remark, with reference to one important article, at the present time the most important article, viz. :—

Tea.—There is a large increase both in quantity and value, the increase in quantity amounting to 33,372,519 lb., as compared with the year 1889, and 21,918,853 lb. with last year, and in value to Rs. 12,613,424 and Rs. 7,573,508, respectively. The value would have been greater had not the average price been reduced to 45 cents per pound as against 52 and 50 cents for the two preceding years.

Following the exported tea and tracing the various shipments to their destinations, I note :—

Exports to—		lb.
United Kingdom	1891	63,380,411
	1890	42,855,071
	Increase	20,525,340
Aden	1891	3,360
	1890	3,245
	Increase	115
Australia	1891	3,087,840
	1890	2,361,433
	Increase	726,407
British India	1891	573,771
	1890	171,103
	Increase	402,668
Cape of Good Hope	1891	33,251
	1890	760
	Increase	32,491
Cyprus	1891	2,800
	1890	795
	Increase	2,005
Gibraltar	1891	24,915
	1890	2,360
	Increase	22,555
Hongkong	1891	123,527
	1890	41,731
	Increase	81,796
Malta	1891	16,930
	1890	1,185
	Increase	15,745
Mauritius	1891	49,572
	1890	30,645
	Increase	18,927
Straits Settlements	1891	12,069
	1890	9,247
	Increase	2,822
Arabia	1891	4,216
	1890	1,092
	Increase	3,124
Africa	1891	10,073
	1890	1,816
	Decrease	8,257
Austria	1891	5,366
	1890	5,202
	Increase	164
Belgium	1890	4,495
	1891	40
	Decrease	4,455
Argentine Republic	1891	3,125
	1890	—
	Increase	3,125

Exports to—		lb.
China	1890	45,143
	1891	30,455
	Decrease	14,688
Dutch Possessions in India	1891	101
	1890	—
	Increase	101
Egypt	1891	48,861
	1890	33,152
	Increase	15,709
France	1890	6,540
	1891	5,552
	Decrease	988
French India	1891	90
	1890	—
	Increase	90
Germany	1891	108,484
	1890	57,980
	Increase	50,504
Greece	1891	44
	1890	—
	Increase	44
Italy	1891	12,568
	1890	3,399
	Increase	9,169
Japan	1890	438
	1891	262
	Decrease	176
Maldive Islands	1891	78
	1890	40
	Increase	38
Persia	1891	3,784
	1890	—
	Increase	3,784
Philippine Islands	1891	250
	1890	—
	Increase	250
Portuguese Possession in India	1891	200
	1890	200
	Nil	—
Russia	1891	11,240
	1890	80
	Increase	11,160
Samoa	1891	400
	1890	—
	Increase	400
Seychelles	1890	200
	1891	56
	Decrease	144

Exports to—		lb.	*Exports to—*		lb.
Spain ...	1891 ...	600	Turkey ...	1891 ...	5,769
	1890 ...	—		1890 ...	4,752
	Increase ...	600		Increase ...	1,017
Sweden ...	1891 ...	2,580	United States of America ...	1890 ...	154,832
	1890 ...	2,530		1891 ...	154,239
	Increase ...	50		Decrease ...	593
Switzerland ...	1890 ...	50	West India Islands ...	1891 ...	1,480
	1891 ...	—		1890 ...	300
	Decrease ...	50		Increase ...	1,180

This return may be regarded as very satisfactory, showing as it does an increase in the exports to the United Kingdom and to Europe generally, there being merely a small decrease in the cases of France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The trade with the United States of America is not yet established on a firm basis, but the increase in the quantity of tea supplied to the British Colonies is to be remarked, and is particularly noteworthy as regards Australia. The query naturally arises, Why were 123,527 lb. of Ceylon tea sent to Hongkong? Is it sent to Europe after "treatment," marked as "Superior China," warranted free from tannin? Or does it go to the United States?

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to Europe and to the East, and Value.

	To Europe. Rs.	To the East. Rs.
Arrack	—	103,011
Arecanuts	850	906,343
Cacao	1,133,825	17,115
Cardamoms	154,101	303,490
Cinnamon	1,335,838	69,211
Cinchona	669,656	—
Cocoanuts	230,668	53,705
Coffee	4,737,143	994,324
Coir Stuffs	761,388	269,382
Copperah	699,933	221,451
Fibre, Kitool	66,772	320
Hides and Skins	241,156	90,363
Horns of sorts	109,690	7,697
Malt Liquor	—	4,182
Oil, Cocoanut	3,731,122	1,578,542
Oil, Essential and other	1,922	—
Plumbago	3,995,441	9,960
Poonac	557,203	1,478
Salt	—	14,994
Tea	28,664,715	1,808,552
Timber and Woods of sorts	8,394	207,204
Tobacco unmanufactured	5,105	962,270
Total ...	47,154,922	7,623,594

An increase over 1890 of Rs. 7,688,984 and Rs. 594,549 decrease.

SHIPPING.

The total harbour dues collected at the port of Colombo during the year 1891 amount to Rs. 619,682·71, an increase of Rs. 45,350·12 over the previous year, under the following headings:—

	Rs.	c.
Entering dues	158,967	50
Over-hour dues	11,196	25
Tonnage dues	179,325	98
Wharfage dues	248,219	98
	597,709	71
Dues collected on live stock	21,973	0
Total ...	619,682	71
Total collection for 1890	574,332	59
Increase ...	45,350	12

The foregoing particulars appear in detail in a separate return immediately before the closing remarks.

The total number of vessels and tonnage which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during 1891 are as follows:—

Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
3,461	...	2,857,919	3,450	...	2,839,021

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province the numbers show as follows :—

	Entered Inwards.		*Cleared Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Western Province ...	1,893	2,342,713	1,895	2,355,098
Southern Province ...	214	334,177	210	320,652
Northern Province ...	1,266	153,125	1,234	144,336
Eastern Province ...	88	27,904	111	18,935
Total ...	3,461	2,857,919	3,450	283,902

The number and tonnage for the past three years are as follows :—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1889 ...	3,366	2,423,505	3,378	2,408,460
1890 ...	3,566	2,576,019	3,586	2,541,883
1891 ...	3,461	2,857,919	3,450	2,839,021

The nationalities of vessels inwards and outwards during 1891 for the Island are made up as follows :—

	Entered Inwards.		*Cleared Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	1,246	2,243,675	1,212	2,205,020
Colonial ...	1,989	201,296	2,009	219,481
American ...	5	5,083	5	5,083
Austrian ...	45	66,241	45	66,241
Dutch ...	3	4,337	3	4,337
Danish ...	1	320	1	320
French ...	67	120,953	66	120,062
German ...	78	189,192	78	189,192
Italian ...	1	488	2	976
Maldivian ...	10	480	11	559
Norwegian ...	7	8,329	9	10,225
Russian ...	7	14,495	7	14,495
Spanish ...	1	2,580	1	2,580
Swedish ...	1	450	1	450
Total ...	3,461	2,857,919	3,450	2,839,021

Compared with 1890 as regards inwards :—

	Increase.		*Decrease.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	135	275,561	—	—
Colonial ...	—	—	238	9,887
American ...	—	—	4	5,318
Austrian ...	8	6,505	—	—
Dutch ...	—	—	—	402
Danish ...	1	320	—	—
French ...	—	1,440	1	—
German ...	—	4,436	5	—
Italian ...	1	488	—	—
Maldivian ...	—	—	9	425
Norwegian ...	4	5,470	—	—
Russian ...	2	2,980	—	—
Spanish ...	—	282	—	—
Swedish ...	1	450	—	—

Compared with 1890 as regards outwards :—

	Increase.		*Decrease.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	149	265,645	—	—
Colonial ...	—	15,003	288	—
American ...	—	—	4	5,368
Austrian ...	9	7,366	—	—
Dutch ...	—	—	—	402
Danish ...	1	320	—	—
French ...	—	1,440	1	—
German ...	—	1,460	5	—
Italian ...	2	976	—	—
Maldivian ...	—	—	8	380
Norwegian ...	6	7,366	—	—
Russian ...	2	2,980	—	—
Spanish ...	—	282	—	—
Swedish ...	1	450	—	—

Compared with the years 1889 and 1890 the result for inwards and outwards is as follows :—

Inwards.

1889.—An increase of 95 vessels and 434,414 tons.
1890.—A decrease of 105 vessels, but an increase of 281,900 tons.

Outwards.

1889.—An increase of 72 vessels and 430,561 tons.
1890.—A decrease of 136 vessels, but an increase of 297,138 tons.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1891, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders at Colombo and Galle, are as follows :—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	1,198	2,241,230	611	97,226	1,809	2,338,456
	Outwards ...	1,195	2,238,701	594	111,875	1,789	2,350,576
	Total ...	2,393	4,479,931	1,205	209,101	3,598	4,689,032
Galle ...	Inwards ...	195	331,822	19	2,355	214	334,177
	Outwards ...	184	313,583	26	7,069	210	320,652
	Total ...	379	645,405	45	9,424	424	654,829

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal during the past three years at Colombo and Galle respectively are as follows :—

	Colombo.		*Galle.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1889 ...	302 ...	484,697	299 ...	449,622
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446	309 ...	471,212
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370	287 ...	428,344

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo and the entering dues paid since 1883, the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, are as follows :—

	No.	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ...	110 ...	168,216 ...	10,145 0
1884 ...	135 ...	217,490 ...	12,955 0
1885 ...	148 ...	244,131 ...	14,460 0
1886 ...	136 ...	219,132 ...	12,822 50
1887 ...	179 ...	288,471 ...	17,230 0
1888 ...	256 ...	432,133 ...	25,340 0
1889 ...	302 ...	484,697 ...	29,359 0
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446 ...	33,342 0
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370 ...	31,975 0
		Total ...	187,628 50

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2 :—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo, and the Entering Dues paid, during 1891.

Tonnage.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total.	Amount of Entering Dues.
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.		Rs. c.
Up to 5 tons	—	13	5	82	100	250 0
From 50 and up to 100 ...	—	254	—	53	307	1,535 0
100 do. 150 ...	2	264	—	5	271	2,032 50
150 do. 200 ...	118	44	—	3	165	1,650 0
200 do. 300 ...	1	8	6	4	19	380 0
300 do. 400 ...	2	3	25	—	30	900 0
400 do. 500 ...	27	2	—	1	30	1,200 0
500 do. 700 ...	9	2	—	—	11	550 0
700 do. 900 ...	49	2	—	—	51	3,060 0
900 do. 1,100 ...	40	2	—	—	42	2,940 0
1,100 do. 1,300 ...	37	6	—	—	43	3,440 0
1,300 do. 1,500 ...	196	3	—	—	199	17,910 0
1,500 do. 1,800 ...	171	2	1	—	174	17,400 0
1,800	874	6	1	—	881	105,720 0
Total ...	1,526	611	38	148	2,323	158,967 50

No. 2.—Return showing the Collections under the various headings of Harbour Dues at Colombo during 1891.

Description of Vessels.	Dues paid on entering Harbour.				Dues paid for remaining over Hours.				Dues paid on Tonnage of Cargo.								Dues paid on Live Stock.		Dues on Wharfage.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Exceeding 96 Hours.		Exceeding 288 Hours.		Vessels up to 200 Tons.				Vessels over 200 Tons.				Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
									Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Steamers ...	1,450	143,375 0	38	1,102 50	97	2,832 50	5	275 0	108	590 94	16	46 2	654	61,858 50	671	39,098 25				
Sailing Vessels...	19	1,230 0	1	40 0	4	85 0	17	1,200 0	—	—	—	—	1	545 25	14	2,429 50				
Coal Steamers ...	76	7,750 0	—	—	68	3,385 0	11	1,230 0	—	—	—	—	76	60,006 25	—	—				
Coal Vessels ...	9	970 0	—	—	1	15 0	9	1,000 0	—	—	—	—	9	6,569 75	—	—				
Native Craft ...	583	3,882 50	147	617 50	229	808 75	54	365 0	688	5,522 7	498	2,161 20	8	424 25	5	74 0				
Total ...	2,137	157,207 50	186	1,760 0	399	7,126 25	96	4,070 0	796	6,113 1	514	2,207 22	748	129,404 0	690	41,601 75	21,632 0	341 0	161,444 79	86,775 19

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering.	Over Hours.	Tonnage.	Live Stock.	Wharfage.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
Total ...	1,113,645 0	88,883 75	1,197,997 17	94,464 50	1,712,760 56	4,207,750 98

GENERAL REMARKS.

The revenue from harbour dues during 1891 shows an increase of Rs. 45,350·12 over the previous year; and compared with the year 1883, in which it was first collected, there is an increase of Rs. 240,664·48, which is at the rate of 64 per cent.

The steamer trade shows great development. The increase in the number of steamers visiting Colombo compared with last year is greater than in any previous year since 1883, the first year in which harbour dues were levied, the number and tonnage aggregating no less than 1,198 steamers and 2,241,230 tons, the increase thus being 164 steamers and 279,543 tons, exclusive of vessels calling to coal, viz., 326 steamers and 540,370 tons. The increase amounts to nearly 16 per cent. in the number of steamers and 15 per cent. in the number of tons over last year, and to nearly 66 and 73 per cent. respectively over 1883.

There is a falling off in the number of sailing vessels during 1891 as compared with any previous year, the total for the year being 611 vessels and 97,226 tons, which is a decrease of 174 vessels and 22,067 tons and of 316 vessels and 54,800 tons compared with the two preceding years.

It is clearly apparent that it is to steamers we must look for harbour dues, though there is still a good deal of trade with India carried on by means of small sailing vessels.

The nearly general consensus of opinion lately expressed by those most qualified to judge, on the subject of the Northern arm to the Breakwater, as designed by the late Sir John Coode, makes it necessary to refer to the statement appearing in the last paragraph of my remarks on the Returns of last year, to the effect that a Northern arm was then universally admitted to be indispensable.

Whatever was the case then, such a statement cannot now be made, especially as it seems that a harbour with an entrance only eight hundred or a thousand feet in breadth is likely to prove equally inconvenient and even dangerous to both steamers and sailing vessels.

The proposed addition therefore, in itself a work involving great expenditure, though not too great for the present increasing revenue derived from the Breakwater, might actually lead to a diminution in that revenue, and so prove detrimental to the admirable financial position of the Colombo Harbour Works which would now justify the undertaking.

In the event of its being decided not to build a Northern arm, there will be large funds available for the much-desired increase in dredging operations and for general improvements to the port, one of the earliest of which could be, I venture to hope, the removal of the coal sheds from their present most undesirable situation and the extension of Warehouse accommodation.

Customs, Colombo,
March 4, 1892.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
Principal Collector.

APPENDIX.

A.—Abstract of Imports for 1891 showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Animals, Living.		
Oxen and Bulls	10,941 4 0	
Cows	186 18 4¼	
Sheep and Lambs	16,693 14 9½	
	27,821 17 1¾	
Horses	8,429 0 0	
		36,250 17 1¾
Food.		
Beef and Pork, salted	701 16 2¾	
Biscuits	5,267 14 11	
Butter	3,145 19 2¼	
Cheese	2,462 8 4	
Confectionery	5,790 0 6¼	
Curry Stuffs	56,875 10 4½	
Onions	15,453 8 7¼	
Fish, salted	123,022 5 10¼	
Flour, Wheat	61,844 11 11½	
Ghee	2,873 1 11	
Rice	1,551,771 18 4¾	
Other Grain	176,544 14 7½	
Ham and Bacon	5,062 4 2	
Oilmanstores	19,575 1 10¼	
Potatoes	14,555 5 11¾	
Sago	1,864 13 9½	
Salt	1,044 16 8	
Sugar	83,929 17 2¼	
		2,131,785 10 6½
Drink.		
Beer and Ale		
Spirits and Liqueurs	28,238 12 6	
Wines	107,766 14 10½	
	23,825 8 4¾	
		159,830 15 9¼
Narcotic.		
Opium	—	8,209 16 1¼
Raw Materials.—Textile.		
Cotton, raw	11,700 7 8½	
Jute	3 6 8	
		11,703 14 4½
Carried over	—	2,347,780 13 11¼

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	2,347,780 13 11¼
Raw Materials.—Metals.		
Brass sheets	2,401 5 10½	
Copper	2,416 12 4¾	
Iron, angle, bar, bolt, and rod	8,522 17 7	
Corrugated	0 17 8½	
Galvanised	20,009 9 11¼	
Pig	516 13 4	
Plate and sheet	1,145 7 7½	
Lead, sheet and pig	241 15 10¾	
Spelter, tin, zinc in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	296 6 6	
Steel	1,522 19 11½	
		37,074 6 9½
Manufactured Articles.—Textile.		
Cotton Manufacture	352,034 10 4½	
—— Thread	6,773 6 6¾	
—— Twist	12,751 6 9	
Hosiery	1,294 15 1¼	
Silks	16,209 10 1	
Woollens	16,089 2 11½	
		405,152 11 10
Manufactured Articles.—Metals.		
Brassware	2,556 3 11¼	
Copperware	1,856 0 8¼	
Hardware and Cutlery	30,009 9 1¾	
Leadware	17 8 9	
Tea Lead	33,840 12 5½	
—— Solder	1,685 7 4½	
Platedware	2,914 17 10½	
Tinware	1,218 4 8	
Pewterware	3 6 8	
Zincware	886 6 11¼	
Iron, Nails	8,961 1 3¼	
—— Hoop	9,619 4 8¾	
Tin Plates	28 6 0¼	
Zinc, perforated	53 10 4½	
		93,650 0 10¾
		2,883,657 13 5½
Specie and Bullion	—	506,582 6 0
Other goods not enumerated	—	1,052,119 10 4½
Total ...		4,442,359 9 10

B.—Abstract of Exports for 1891 showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Animals, Living.		
Oxen and Bulls	435 0 0	
Sheep and Lambs	1 2 8	
		436 2 8
Food.		
Biscuits	0 5 4	
Cocoanuts	18,958 4 6½	
Confectionery and Preserves	34 2 8	
Curry Stuffs	138 3 6¼	
Fish, salted	1,561 13 8	
Ghee	14 13 4	
Other Grain	17 8 0	
Oilmanstores	39 13 4	
Pepper	48 17 4	
Provisions	904 8 1	
Salt	999 12 0	
Sugar, Palm	789 14 8	
		23,506 16 5½
Drink.		
Arrack	867 8 0	
Beer and Ale	278 16 0	
Cacao	80,062 13 6¾	
Coffee	382,097 17 2½	
Soda and Lemonade	355 16 0	
Tea	2,031,551 2 10½	
		2,495,213 13 7½
Raw Materials.—Textile.		
Cotton, Raw	—	2,570 10 1
Manufactured Articles.—Textile.		
Cotton Manufacture	4,601 5 9½	
——Twist	5,198 7 10½	
		9,799 13 7½
Manufactured Articles.—Metals.		
Brassware	8 16 0	
Hardware and Cutlery	5 19 8	
		14 15 8
		2,531,541 12 1¾
Specie and Bullion ...	—	32,942 17 4
Other Goods not enumerated	—	1,178,842 0 8¾
Total ...		3,743,326 10 2½

Customs, Colombo,
March 31, 1892.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
Principal Collector.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1891.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of 1891, Rs. 1,560,941·10, was Rs. 68,972·78 in excess of that of 1890. The heads which show an increase are "Arrears," "Land Revenue," "Rents exclusive of Land," "Licenses," "Stamps," and "Fines and Forfeitures." The receipts from these sources in 1891 were Rs. 159,530·73 in excess of those in 1890.

The increase under "Arrears" was chiefly derived from the sale of certain lands which were under hypothecation to the Government on account of the Arrack Rent for 1874 of the Salpiṭi kóralé. Under "Land Revenue" the increase came principally from redemptions of grain taxes in excess of a tenth, on which account no less than Rs. 61,474·14 was recovered during the year, as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Salpiṭi Kóralé	11,904	12
Siyané Kórale East	10,256	22
Siyané Kóralé West	8,399	9
Alutkúru Kórale South	2,058	79
Héwágam Kóralé	388	49
	33,006	71
Kalutara District	19,466	92
Negombo District	9,000	51
Total ...	61,474	14

The work was continued in 1892, a statement of results to April of that year being given further on in this report. The Toll Rents and Arrack Rents for 1891 sold rather well, and there are increases accordingly under the heads "Rents exclusive of Land" and "Licenses." Statements of the sales of these rents are given below. I have included the figures for 1892 for purposes of comparison:—

Statement showing Amounts realised by the Toll Rents of the Western Province during 1890, 1891, and 1892.

	Amounts realised in			Remarks.
	1890.	1891.	1892.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Municipal Tolls ...	72,105	72,800	82,870	Lock-gate rent not yet sold. Fetched Rs. 1,200 for 1891.
Colombo District Tolls ...	44,776	41,492	53,659	—
Negombo District Tolls ...	27,880	32,240	37,063	Mutuwadiya ferry rent not yet sold. Fetched Rs. 120 for 7½ months from 16th May to 31st December, 1891.
Kalutara District Tolls ...	25,385	24,652	33,301	Pánaduré to Nambapána road toll not yet sold. Fetched Rs. 900 for 1891.
Total ...	170,146	171,184*	206,893	

* Does not include collections in sumani.

Statement showing the Amounts realised by the sale of Arrack Rents from 1870.

Year.	Colombo.	Lansiyáwatta.	Salpiti Kóralé.	Siyané and Héwágam Kóralés.	Negombo and Hápitigam Kóralés	Sabaragamuwa.	Three Kóralés.	Four Kóralés.	Kaluiara.	Pánadurá	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870—1871 ...	30,550	2,510	5,000	5,215	12,030	3,090	1,235	3,290	2,005	2,010	66,935
1871—1872 ...	39,800	3,105	6,105	6,705	14,005	3,605	1,351	3,905	2,425	2,431	83,437
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872—1873 ...	Rs. 555,050			75,400	162,050	45,100	17,000	51,200	27,600	26,350	959,750
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1873—1874 ...	370,050	40,100	60,650	95,050	160,000	40,050	15,100	46,300	25,350	31,000	883,650
	Rs.										
1874—1875 ...	500,450		80,000	98,200	168,200	50,050	17,050	47,000	29,100	33,000	1,023,050
1875—1876 ...	475,000		65,050	85,000	160,050	65,100	16,400	50,050	33,200	38,050	987,900
1876—1877 ...	500,050		87,000	95,000	180,550	91,050	18,400	57,500	75,170		1,104,720
1877—1878 ...	480,520		89,950	100,050	208,050	93,000	14,400	51,000	74,050		1,111,020
	Rs.										
1878—1879 ...	505,500			85,000	181,000	80,000	16,000	41,000	31,000	30,250	969,750
1879—1880 ...	420,000			85,050	181,000	61,000	14,000	40,000	26,100	25,500	852,650
1880—1881 ...	400,000			76,500	170,000	53,000	13,000	30,005	23,000	20,000	785,505
1881—1882 ...	415,050			80,000	170,100	53,250	13,100	23,000	23,100	20,100	797,700
1882—1883 ...	461,000			83,000	152,000	46,200	14,000	19,100	21,100	22,000	818,400
1883—1884 ...	461,000			84,000	152,000	30,020	12,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	790,020
1884—1885 ...	462,000			85,000	155,000	26,050	17,050	20,100	20,250	14,000	799,450
1885—1886 ...	420,000			86,000	156,000	45,750		20,150	30,000		757,900
1886—1887 ...	468,000			76,000	131,000	47,000		20,250	37,200		779,450
1887—1888 ...	456,250			76,500	130,000	25,000	40,000	28,150	37,100		793,000
1888—1889 ...	476,250			87,500	142,650	28,500	41,500	32,500	28,610	17,100	854,610
1889—1890 ...	500,100			82,155	155,100	—	—	—	30,400	18,365	786,120
1890—1891 ...	551,250			92,570	162,000	—	—	—	28,285	18,060	852,165
1891—1892 ...	580,000			95,500	175,250	—	—	—	30,500	19,000	900,250
1892—1893 ...	660,000			115,750	190,250	—	—	—	44,775	26,500	1,037,275

The receipts from "Stamps" and "Fines and Forfeitures" advanced with the prosperity of the litigant classes and the prevalence of gambling, drunkenness, and thieving.

"Land Sales" show a marked decrease, Rs. 35,032·50, and so do "Reimbursements." Owing to the state of confusion to which ten years of neglect had brought the Land Sale Departments of the Kachchéries, I found it necessary to stop land sales and the settlement of land claims in order to enable the officers of those Departments to devote all their time to the classification of arrears and the restoration of an orderly and regular mode of conducting business. This has been done, but at a considerable loss of revenue through the abandonment of claims to unpaid dues, which, owing to carelessness and lapse of time, cannot now be maintained. The large decrease under "Sale of Government Property" is due to lack of business in the Forest Department.

The statement below shows, in comparison, the revenue of the Province during 1890 and 1891:—

Heads of Revenue.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrears of Revenue ...	53,580 67½	58,886 52	5,305 84½	—
Customs ...	19,650 74	19,566 57	—	84 17
Port and Warehouse Dues ...	9,495 31	8,967 99	—	527 32
Land Sales ...	41,535 36	6,502 86	—	35,032 50
Land Revenue ...	186,311 16	232,608 79	46,297 63	—
Rents exclusive of Land ...	106,905 86½	110,111 58	3,205 71½	—
Licenses (Arrack, &c.) ...	786,273 87	875,335 27	89,061 40	—
Stamps (Revenue, Judicial) ...	79,255 56	86,199 26	6,943 70	—
Taxes (Assessment) ...	4,180 12	4,305 10	124 98	—
Fines and Forfeitures ...	17,169 85	25,886 29	8,716 44	—
Sale of Government Property ...	118,276 29	76,329 46	—	41,946 83
Reimbursements ...	58,478 37	50,793 39	—	7,684 98
Interest on Arrears of Revenue...	1,120 48	801 69	—	318 79
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	7,402 9	3,300 91	—	4,101 18
Railway Receipts ...	879 7	661 55	—	217 52
Special Receipts (Fees for Title Deeds, &c.) ...	1,453 51	683 87	—	769 64
Total ...	1,491,968 32	1,560,941 10	159,655 71	90,682 93
		Deduct Decrease ...	90,682 93	
		Net Increase ...	68,972 78	

I annex a comparative statement of the expenditure incurred by me and my Assistants for the years 1890 and 1891:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries	91,133 34	92,035 49
Provisional Salaries	81,485 38	76,537 1
Office Contingencies	2,871 3	2,615 26
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	6,691 99	6,085 7
Revenue Services	15,038 63	12,942 14
Administration of Justice	4,810 49	4,889 48
Charitable Allowances	18,810 32	19,169 28
Hospitals and Sanitation	2,765 21	2,642 56
Prison Services	33,789 76	32,020 12
Transport	5,598 65	5,911 87
Miscellaneous Services	411 80	515 25
Immigration	150 0	196 0
Forest Services	29,792 69	29,744 0
Lands taken for Government Purposes ...	—	2,200 0
Allowances	500 0	—
Total ...	293,849 29	287,503 53

It will be seen that the expenditure in 1891, as compared with that in 1890, is less by Rs. 6,345·76. The difference in the amounts disbursed on account of "Fixed and Provisional Salaries" is due to Departmental changes in the Government Agent's, Prisons, and Forest Departments. The only other head which calls for special remark is "Prison Services," the expenditure under which has fallen from Rs. 37,206·12 in 1889 to Rs. 32,020·12 in 1891, owing, no doubt, to greater economy in Departmental administration.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

There was no lack of the ordinary articles of food in the Province notwithstanding the destruction of a considerable quantity of grain and vegetables by flood-water. The supply consists chiefly of imported rice, which is consumed by all classes, and even in the most remote villages. In one kóralé the Mudaliyár reports that five-eighths of the rice eaten is imported; in another three-fourths; in a third nine-tenths, and so on. Each and all mere guesses, and scarcely worth repeating here. It is impossible to ascertain, even nearly, the quantity of grain stuff which each kóralé imports for its use, and I am not prepared to join my Mudaliyárs in hazarding a guess. There was a good ordinary supply of roots, nuts, and fruit, and I have not heard that the quantity of fish and meat was unequal to the demand. The price of rice varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3·75 a bushel, and the prices of other articles of food were in no cases and nowhere excessive.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

On reference to the list of works given in my report for 1890, I find that "a bridge over the Kelani river instead of the bridge-of-boats," "a bridge over the Attanagalla-oya," "the acquisition and improvement of the building used as a Fiscal's Office in Colombo," and "witness sheds for the Supreme Court," have received the attention of the Government, and are now in progress.

I am not prepared to repeat this year the remains of that list, nor do I agree altogether with the recommendations in this respect of the Assistant Agents at Negombo and Kalutara. After inspecting the Kachchéri building at Negombo I consider it to be complete; it is certainly larger than is necessary, and is most comfortable. A water supply for the town of Negombo and the improvement of its drainage are both works of purely local concern, to be considered and decided upon by the local government, and paid for out of funds locally raised. Nor do I think that the Government need build a new house at Negombo for the District Judge, at any rate so long as there are suitable houses in the town which that officer can rent. Minor irrigation works are the care of the Provincial Irrigation Board, and will receive the attention of that body. The metalling of the main road from Dandugama to Toppu, however, and the construction of a new bridge across the Dandugam-oya, are, I consider, works of absolute necessity, concerning which I shall have more to say elsewhere. I think, too, that the provision of some permanent means of communication between the islands in the Negombo lake and the mainland should be undertaken by the Government.

The Assistant Agent at Kalutara may be forgiven for placing first on his list of works "a residence for the Assistant Agent." I almost succeeded in persuading the Government to include this in the Estimates for the current year, and I hope I shall fully succeed in doing so in the Estimates of 1893. Still, I would prefer to it either of the other two works on the Assistant Agent's list, and of these I would place first in urgency the building of a bridge at Múnamalwatta.

The connection of the Pasdun kóralé with the Kukulu kóralé of Sabaragamuwa by a cart road is a proposal of importance, but of more importance, perhaps, to Sabaragamuwa than, at present, to the Western Province. For the Colombo District I will ask only for flood-outlets and drains. It is no new request, and little or nothing need be said about it here. I have reported upon the subject fully; my reports are before the Government; and the recommendations which they contain will receive as much consideration as they deserve.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

The Arrack and Licensing Ordinances and the Forest Ordinance have undergone amendment since the date of my last report, and an Ordinance dealing with Cattle Disease has been passed. There remain in my opinion, then, the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinance and the Butchers Ordinance to amend. I think, too, that the law which regulates the sale and possession of explosives should be made more stringent in its provisions, and that the import duty on such articles should be increased.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The re-organisation and improvement of the native headmen's service, though not a question which the Government will take up and deal with as a whole, is one that is receiving my constant attention, and I hope, before long, to have most of the Western Province headmen remunerated by

either salaries or fees. This is being effected gradually by the appointment of headmen as registrars of marriages, births, and deaths, as Fiscal's officers and process servers, as division officers under the Road Ordinances, and to offices carrying emoluments created under the provisions of the Village Communities Ordinance.

I would rather defer speaking fully on the subject until the task I have set myself is complete, or more nearly complete than it now is. Placing the regular police under the control of the Government Agents should lead to good results. They will be stationed where their services are most needed, and they will receive the assistance and co-operation of the headmen. It is probable, too, that they will be required to do more work in the field and less in the office than they do at present.

The Itinerating Magistrate, whose appointment I advocated in my report of 1890, has already done useful work. He is now engaged in assisting to clear off the long-standing arrears of the Colombo Police Court—work which will give him an insight into the practices of the Hulftsdorp Courts, and will prove useful to him hereafter. I shall be glad, however, when his duty in Colombo is finished, and he is permitted to return to his regular duty in the kóralés.

The operation of the Village Communities Ordinance and of the Irrigation Ordinance is being extended, and their rules amended and revised.

I have, too, recently arranged for the payment of pauper allowances and schoolmasters' salaries in the kóralés instead of at the kachchéries, so saving men who can ill-afford it the expense of travelling from their villages to the head stations and back, and bringing the schoolmasters more in touch with the Kóralé Mudaliyárs, upon whose support and assistance the existence of their schools depends.

I have, too, received from the Government its sanction of a scheme for the more extensive employment of the headmen in Fiscal's work, a step which will lead to great improvement in the execution of the decrees and orders of the Law Courts, and consequently to the better service of the public.

VI.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The figures in the statement below are taken from the Blue Book returns of 1891, and may be regarded as nearly correct :—

	Colombo. Acres.	Kalutara. Acres.	Negombo. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Paddy ...	60,197	41,441	14,749	116,387
Other Grain ...	3,282	369	1,192	4,843
Tea ...	4,618	11,356	—	15,974
Cinnamon ...	12,999	3,336	19,671	36,026
Cocoanuts ...	205,209	74,611	73,520	353,340
Fruit Gardens ...	7,148	7,409	3,574	18,131
Vegetables ...	3,031	450	2,572	6,053
Miscellaneous ...	576	47	45	668
Land cultivated ...	297,314	139,019	116,072	552,405
Land not cultivated in 1891, but fit for cultivation ...	22,899	43,143	Not known	66,042
Land not cultivated in 1891, but capable of being rendered fit for cultivation ...	79,816	58,232	Not known	138,048
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Buffaloes ...	12,492	14,442	4,316	31,250
Cattle ...	71,000	30,000	34,000	138,000
Number of persons employed in agriculture	83,309	32,631	40,440	156,380

I estimate the whole crop of the Province at about 2,000,000 bushels of paddy in 1891, after making deductions for loss and damage by flood-water, drought, flies, &c.

There was no extension of the area under paddy cultivation worth speaking of, as there is little or no land left which is capable of aseweddumisation.

Some addition was made to the land planted with cocoanuts and tea, and in some kóralés the extent planted with yams and vegetables was largely increased, but mostly for home consumption. If the rates for the conveyance of fruit and vegetables by the railway could be reduced great encouragement would be given to the villagers in raising such produce for the Colombo market. The comparatively small quantity that is sent to market now is almost all carried into Colombo by basket-women.

The scarcity and increasing dearness of green-meat in Colombo are commonly complained of, the value of such food as an article of everyday consumption being fully known and appreciated by natives as well as by Europeans.

There was very little disease amongst cattle in the Colombo District, and what there was occurred almost entirely in the town of Colombo.

That the disease is imported with cattle from India I have no doubt, and no doubt that the provisions of the new Ordinance, if strictly enforced, as they should be, will effectually prevent its introduction hereafter. In the Pasdun kóralé of the Kalutara District disease appeared, and, owing to the negligence of the headmen, committed some havoc. In the Negombo District, too, the disease seems to have done rather more mischief than under prompt and careful treatment it should have done.

A good deal of preventive work was done under the Forest Ordinance both by the officers of the Department and the headmen. Two forest settlements were carried out in a most complete manner, and without murmur or appeal on the part of the villagers, by the Chief Surveyor, Mr. David Mantell. Six other forest reservations await the appointment of a settlement officer, and the officers of the Survey Department are busily engaged in surveying the remaining Crown forests in the Pasdun kóralé with a view of ascertaining what should be reserved as forests for the supply of timber and as forests for village purposes, and what should be allowed to be cultivated as chéna or sold for the advancement of agricultural industry.

Meanwhile the interests of the villagers are not being neglected. In each kóralé of the Province forests solely for the use of the village communities are being examined, reported upon, and subject to certain regulations, reserved. All in fact is being done that can be done to remedy the results of the careless, reckless alienation of Crown forest lands that has been going on in this Province for years. The work is not free from difficulty nor free from discouragement, but it will be earnestly persisted in, and not many years hence will be generally approved.

VII.—GRAIN TAX.

Returns of grain tax recovered, of lands sold in recovering the tax, and of lands the taxes on which the owners have reduced to a tithe of the produce during 1891, appear below :—

Grain Tax recovered during 1891.

District.	Tax due, including Crop Commutation due for the year.	Exemptions on account of Crop Commutation Fields uncultivated.	Reduction on account of Redemptions.	Other Reductions.	Total Amount actually due as Grain Tax for the year.	Amount recovered without sale.	Amount recovered by sale.
Colombo.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Siyané East	15,214 2	115 83	120 55	—	14,977 64	14,977 65	—
Siyané West	23,322 33	297 66	1,498 61	—	21,526 6	21,526 90	—
Salpiti	13,565 76	225 77	2,980 4	2 40	10,357 55	10,357 65	—
Héwágam	15,874 82	1,342 2	476 82	3 96	14,052 2	14,052 2	—
Alutkúru South ...	10,780 89	1,256 95	450 1	—	9,073 93	9,073 93	—
Gravets of Colombo ...	20 25	13 60	—	—	6 65	6 65	—
Total ...	78,778 7	3,251 83	5,526 3	6 36	69,993 85	69,994 80	—
Negombo.							
Hápitigam	13,924 2	82 4	1,296 6	2 0	12,543 92	12,543 92	—
Alutkúru North ...	17,099 2	950 17	831 89	2 10	15,314 86	15,300 81	14 5
Total ...	31,023 4	1,032 21	2,127 95	4 10	27,858 78	27,844 73	14 5
Kalutara.							
Kalutara	12,773 76	654 80	1,244 99	307 68	10,566 29	10,544 68	24 90
Rayigam	30,771 93	1,470 89	2,148 79	212 12	26,940 13	26,908 88	33 0
Pasdun	25,586 82	1,243 95	1,041 38	654 88	22,646 61	22,581 7	91 33
Total ...	69,132 51	3,369 64	4,435 16	1,174 68	60,153 3	60,034 63	149 83

Lands sold under the Grain Tax Ordinance during 1891 in recovering Grain Tax.

	Lands sold to Private Parties.			Lands sold to the Crown.		
	No. of Lands.	Extent.	Tax due.	Amount sold for.	No. of Lands.	Extent.	Amount sold for.
Colombo.—Nil.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
Negombo.							
Hápitigam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alutkúru North ...	7	5 2 20	14 5	57 50	—	—	—
Kalutara.							
Kalutara ...	16	27 2 0	18 45	115 55	3	1 2 0	6 45
Rayigam ...	3	19 0 0	29 95	39 75	3	2 3 0	3 5
Pasdun ...	11	27 0 0	36 88	70 65	32	25 3 0	55 5
Total ...	30	73 2 0	85 28	225 95	38	30 0 0	64 55

Kóralé.	Total Number of Lands redeemed prior to 1891.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1891.	Total Number of Lands left unredeemed.
Colombo.			
Siyané East	41	2,092	2,193
Siyané West	129	1,864	3,210
Salpiti	77	1,075	507
Héwágam	148	454	2,882
Alutkúru South ...	36	190	1,350
Total ...	431	5,675	10,142
Negombo.			
Hápitigam	139	714	3,582
Alutkúru North ...	188	668	4,355
Total ...	327	1,382	7,937
Kalutara.			
Kalutara	4	326	69
Rayigam	19	673	1,623
Pasdun	22	480	1,551
Total ...	45	1,479	3,243
Grand Total ...	803	8,536	21,322

The figures in the third return will create surprise. In 1877 the Grain Tax Commissioners wrote :—

It is owing to the variety of tenures referred to in the Proclamations quoted above that there still exist in the maritime provinces the rates of one-half, one-third, and one-fourth. They represent the measure of relief granted in former days to those who held on oppressive tenures ; and to assimilate the tenures of land the Government in 1813 provided that all who were liable to pay a higher rate than one-tenth might redeem by instalments such portions as exceeded one-tenth of the produce, a measure which Sir William Colebrooke reported in 1831 to have been attended with good effect. We would recommend that measures be taken to encourage landowners still holding at the high rates to take advantage of this provision.

In 1880 I had the honour of proposing to the Government a scheme by which landowners might purchase the Crown rights in excess of a tenth without a survey and upon easy terms. The proposal met with the approval of the Government, but not of the Government Agent, and consequently was never given effect to. In 1891 redemptions have been made on the terms set out in the report of the Grain Tax Select Committee.

VIII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND CRIME.

The usual information in respect of the work done at the Village Tribunals of the Province is given below :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the year 1891.

	Colombo District.								Kalutara District.			Negombo District.				
	Gampaha.	Kanuwana.	Hagwella.	Nawagamuwa.	Mulhiriyáwa.	Gangoḍavila.	Mahara.	Henaragoḍa.	Agalawatta.	Yatadolawatta.	Weligampana.	Minuwangoḍa.	Dunagaha.	Kaṭana.	Village Committee, Hápitigam Kóralé.	Total.
Pending on January, 1891 :—																
Civil	6	12	4	8	5	7	6	18	21	9	9	26	8	30	—	169
Criminal	9	13	8	12	10	25	15	39	7	4	13	22	14	27	12	230
Instituted during 1891 :—																
Civil	195	249	347	218	52	318	195	312	325	315	271	271	96	146	—	3310
Criminal	280	413	404	393	113	735	578	742	209	270	177	512	137	193	223	5379
Total Number of Cases :—																
Civil	201	261	351	226	57	325	201	330	346	324	280	297	104	176	—	3479
Criminal	289	426	412	405	123	760	593	781	216	274	190	534	151	220	235	5609
DECISIONS.																
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal ...	128	154	140	195	17	255	302	317	47	120	53	203	60	67	224	2282
Irrigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	19	13	1	11	54
Civil :—																
Money	189	245	266	193	51	310	191	327	319	301	259	277	94	161	—	3183
Land	2	6	1	1	—	2	9	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	25
Criminal :—																
Assault	78	116	65	53	37	252	146	206	70	73	55	154	40	65	—	1410
Theft	59	120	105	86	43	178	125	237	31	22	18	76	11	29	—	1140
Malicious injury ...	2	9	20	18	4	36	7	3	13	8	14	7	5	2	—	148
Cattle trespass ...	1	6	8	4	9	18	1	1	37	40	38	56	13	31	—	263*
Maintenance	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total Decisions :—																
Civil	191	251	267	194	51	312	200	329	319	301	259	278	95	161	—	3208
Criminal	268	405	340	357	110	739	584	773	199	263	178	515	142	195	235	5303
Amicable Settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions" :																
Civil	17	15	26	18	8	26	61	115	63	57	30	40	12	12	—	500
Criminal	11	26	66	73	29	63	179	211	67	60	44	108	26	43	16	1022
APPEALS.																
To Government Agent.																
Civil :—																
Confirmed	4	9	13	6	2	20	2	3	8	5	7	7	—	—	—	86
Set aside	—	3	7	3	3	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	27
Criminal :—																
Confirmed	8	17	12	9	5	36	11	11	6	5	4	9	6	1	2	142
Set aside	2	5	5	4	2	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	35
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.																
Civil :—																
Confirmed	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	8
Set aside	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal :—																
Confirmed	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	7
Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1891 :—																
Civil	10	10	84	32	6	13	1	1	27	23	21	19	9	15	—	271
Criminal	21	21	72	48	13	21	9	8	17	11	12	19	9	25	—	306

The whole Province is now under the operation of the Ordinance, but it will be some time before I shall be able to give its provisions full effect. The village committee of Salpiti kóralé created under the provisions of section 10 of the Ordinance the office of village constable with a salary of Rs. 15 a month. Two constables have been appointed, and they have done much useful work, especially in checking cattle-stealing. Other village committees will, I trust, follow the example of the Salpiti kóralé men. I am not able, I regret to say, to report that any diminution has occurred in the prevalence of crime of a serious nature, nor do I expect to be able to do so while the difficulty of obtaining convictions remains so great.

IX.—HEALTH AND THE WEATHER.

The rains during the year were heavy and destructive. Twice were the low-lying villages around Colombo and in the valley of the Kelani river inundated, on the second occasion most seriously.

The usual steps were taken to increase the waterway at the mouth of the river, and an outlet to the sea from the Hamilton canal, which was cut by the villagers, afforded some relief. About 4,000 persons, whose cases were such as to require assistance, received rice and fish from the Kóralé Mudaliyárs, the expense being met out of the balance of the Inundation and Relief Fund. At Negombo the rainfall was 21 inches in excess of the mean for twenty years; at Kalutara it was 24 inches; at Labugama 45 inches in excess of the mean for six years; and at Henaratgoda 25 inches. The health of the people was under the circumstances surprisingly good. A few cases of smallpox were carried into the villages from Colombo, and during the fourth quarter influenza prevailed, chiefly at the large centres of population. The Board of Health got through a good deal of useful work.

X.—THE WORKING OF THE IRRIGATION ORDINANCE.

The irrigation districts of the Province have been clearly defined and proclaimed, committees were elected, and the old rules revised by them. These are of the simplest nature, readily understood and easily applied, and are of great assistance in enforcing the observance of old customs connected with the irrigation and cultivation of paddy lands and in the settlement of differences and disputes among cultivators relating to water-rights. The work of the Provincial Irrigation Board has been already reported upon.

XI.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

On the 12th February H. I. H. the Cesarevitch of Russia landed at Colombo, the headmen of the Western Province having the honour to be present at His Highness' reception. On the 16th and four following days His Highness visited Labugama, and was present at an elephant kraal which the chiefs of Sabaragamuwa had got up for His Highness' amusement.

The Census of Ceylon took place on the night of the 26th February.

In July a successful attempt was made to revive the Agri-Horticultural Society of Colombo, and in December an exhibition of products was held at Colombo.

A. R. DAWSON,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR 1891.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of 1891 amounted to Rs. 308,216·87 as against Rs. 282,834·04 in 1890, an increase of Rs. 25,382·83.

There was an increase under "Land Revenue" of Rs. 8,469·04, but this may be regarded as a casual increase only, as it is accounted for mainly by the number of redemptions from payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ tax by payment by paddy land proprietors of four years' difference between the higher and the lower rates.

Under "Arrears" there was an increase of Rs. 2,102·17, which also may be deducted from the total.

The largest increase was Rs. 16,575·04 under "Licenses," and this was due to the larger sum paid for the arrack rent and to the payment of the whole of the monthly instalments within the year.

Stamps showed an increase of Rs. 2,442·82, which must be attributed to increase of business in the courts and to the returning prosperity of the district.

Under "Rent" there was an increase of Rs. 570·25.

Items that show a decrease are :—

"Land Sales," a decrease of Rs. 1,410·79, owing to there having been fewer settlements of claims to land in 1891.

"Customs."—Rs. 1,088·99, due it is supposed, to the existence of a severe drought in Southern India, and the consequently reduced import of grain from the Coast.

"Fines and Forfeitures."—Rs. 594·72. I would here remark that the activity or severity of the Magistrate for the time being is in my opinion a more important factor in determining this item than the higher or lower amount paid for the arrack rent.* The revenue from arrack was considerably larger than in 1890, but the amount of fines imposed was considerably less.

"Reimbursements."—Rs. 396·72, chiefly due to the stoppage of the manufacture for sale to the public of baskets and other articles at the jail.

"Taxes."—Rs. 184·52, owing to greater difficulty in the recovery of the police tax towards the end of the year, the people in part of the town having suffered much from the incessant heavy rains and floods.

The total expenditure was Rs. 52,056·15, rather larger than that of 1890, but less than that of 1889. The decrease under "Provisional Salaries" was due to the discontinuance of the office of jail schoolmaster, who was paid Rs. 600 a year, and to the payment of the jailor's salary direct from Colombo.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Taking the average rate of yield of paddy at 9-fold, it is estimated that there was during 1891 a crop of 265,482 bushels, though it was probably more, as the year was a better one than 1890, when the rate was also taken at 9-fold. In addition to this, 11,000 bushels of rice, nearly 4,000 less than in 1890, were imported from India by sea. No paddy or rice was exported from the district either by sea or road.

The average price of paddy is from Re. 1 to Re. 1·50 a bushel, and of imported rice from Rs. 3·25 to Rs. 3·75.

I have no particulars of the quantity of rice imported by canal, road, or rail, and without these it would be fallacious drawing deductions as to the quantity of rice per head available in the district. The figures above would give less than a bushel of rice per head for the year, but four or five would be nearer the mark. In a preceding Administration Report (1887) it is estimated that fully three-fourths of the paddy consumed in the district is imported from India, and it seems likely that three times the quantity of paddy grown locally is imported from India *via* Colombo (Administration Report, 1884).

Dry grain is grown in Alutkúru Kóralé North chiefly. The poorest class, away from the coast, subsist largely on cassava, yams, and other vegetable products grown by themselves. Along the coast and in the neighbourhood there is always a plentiful supply of fish, much of which finds its way to the interior villages.

III.—AREA ADDED TO CULTIVATION.

According to the returns the following was the acreage under cultivation in 1891 as compared with 1890 :—

	1891. Acres.	1890. Acres.	Increase. Acres.
Paddy	14,749	14,568	181
Other Grain	1,192	2,306	—
Cinnamon	19,691	19,656	35
Cocoanuts	73,520	71,940	1,580
Fruit Gardens ...	3,574	3,879	—
Vegetables	2,572	2,652	—
Tobacco	560	480	80
Miscellaneous ...	214	229	—
Total ...	116,072	115,710	362

The extent of land newly asweddumised in 1891 was 22 acres 1 rood.

There is not much difference from year to year in the extent of land under cultivation.

* See Administration Report, Negombo, for 1890.

IV.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The total rainfall in Negombo in the year was 103·57 inches. The mean rainfall during the previous nineteen years was 62·03. The excess was due to the extremely heavy and almost continuous downpour in October and the first half of November. The rainfall in these two months was 29·28 inches in October and 20·87 in November. On October 19–20 it amounted to 4·17 inches and next day to 3·54, and again on November 11 to 3·80 inches and on November 14 to 4·72, the highest fall on any day in the year. There was an interval of a week's fine weather from 2nd to 8th November, but on 9th the rain began again and continued until 16th, when there was another cessation until the end of the month, the rainfall during the period from November 9th to 16th amounting to 20·09 inches.

The consequence of this downpour in October was that a great part of the neighbourhood of Sea street and other low-lying parts of the town were flooded, and many houses—about 75 it was reported near Sea street alone—came down, the inmates having soon had to abandon them.

In other parts of the district, especially Murutana, two or three miles from the mouth of the Maha-oya, the people had a like experience. The Maha-oya rose to within 4 ft. of the Toppu bridge and overflooded both its banks. The bridge was uninjured, and with the approach to it on the Chilaw side was the only dry spot in the neighbourhood.

The Toppu road, with the wooden bridge and the small iron bridge, was 3 ft. under water between Kochchikade and Toppu, and the village of Kochchikade became an island on which many houseless people of the neighbourhood took refuge.

The Colombo road was also badly flooded at the 15th to 16th mile. On the road to Minuwangoda the water was over the Andiambalam bridge, and half a mile of the Minuwangoda-Jáela road and the iron bridge were under water, which rose as high on the top of the rails of the bridge. A two-storey ambalam at Kotugoda was completely carried away. On the Giriulla road the water was 4 ft. high above the Badalgama bridge, and half a mile of the road there was under 2 ft. of water. Nearly the whole of the 17th to 18th mile was also flooded. Some of the minor roads were in the same state; the temporary bridge at Kinadeniya was 6 ft. under water, and on the road from Andiambalam to Kimbulapitiya the water was in places 4 ft. deep. Fourteen bridges and culverts were destroyed or damaged on the main roads. The damage done was estimated at over Rs. 4,000, and much damage was also done to minor roads, bridges, and culverts as well as to irrigation works.

The floods were more formidable and extensive than in 1883, the date of the last great floods, when the Toppu bridge was carried away.

The maha and yala crops were good, and better than in 1890. Some damage was done to the maha crops at the beginning of the year by the flood waters of the Maha-oya, while in Hápitigam kóralé they suffered from drought owing to the lateness of the rains in 1890. An unusually large extent was sown for the yala harvest. Nearly every field in the district was cultivated either for yala or maha. The yala crop was an excellent one, though the harvest was partly damaged by the floods of October. About 9 per cent. of the whole extent sown for maha was damaged in the same way, but the remainder was thriving at the end of the year.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1891 was a very unhealthy year. The average death-rate per mille for the ten years 1881–1890 was 18·9 per annum, but for 1891 it was as much as 25·8. The second quarter of the year is the unhealthiest, and the death-rate in the Negombo District during that quarter was very high, reaching 35·3 per mille. The following table shows the death-rate in each quarter of 1891 as compared with 1890:—

	1891.	1890.
First Quarter	25·6 ...	15·1
Second Quarter	35·3 ...	21·1
Third Quarter	22·1 ...	14·8
Fourth Quarter	20·6 ...	15·9

The unhealthiness of the year gave the hospital more to do. There were 276 more persons treated in hospital in 1891 than in 1890, and the outdoor patients exceeded those of 1890 by 2,000. There were more patients both indoor and outdoor than there had been in any previous year for four years. The following are the figures:—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1887	728 ...	4,444
1888	602 ...	3,829
1889	576 ...	3,718
1890	489 ...	3,109
1891	767 ...	5,194

I am afraid that the increase was solely due to the unhealthiness of the year, and not to an increasing appreciation on the part of the people of European treatment. I have not returns from the dispensaries at Minuwangoda, Mirigama, and Halpe, but I have no doubt they would show a similar increase. Jaundice seems to be a very common disease in the district, as I suppose it is elsewhere, being a sequel of fever, but I have seen no cases of dropsy which is common in other districts. A great many deaths are attributed to "sanni." I have noticed while on circuit that many men have become crippled for life through having their arms or legs broken by falls from cocoanut trees badly set (or rather not set at all) by vedarálas instead of by properly qualified medical men.

Many of the Hápitigam kóralé people are puny and sickly-looking.

With the exception of an outbreak of smallpox in Hápitigam kóralé early in the year which carried off some fifteen people, there was no epidemic during the year, but there were two cases of cholera close to the town at the beginning of October, introduced from the North-Western Province. Prompt measures were taken to disinfect the house, and the disease spread no further.

VII.—CRIME.

As the limits of the judicial district do not coincide with those of the revenue district, part of Alutkúru Kóralé South of the Colombo District being included in the former and the Hápitigam kóralé of the revenue district being subject to the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate of Avisáwélla sitting at Pasyála, it is hardly fair to take the figures of those courts as showing the state of crime in the district. I find, however, from statistics that it is not true that Negombo is worse than other districts in the matter of false swearing and false cases—in fact it compares favourably with other populous districts in this respect, as I shall proceed to show. I take the figures of 1889, as those are the latest for the whole Island accessible to me. The figures for 1890 for Negombo show only a slightly higher percentage of acquittals to convictions than those of 1889, but it was a study of those figures that induced my predecessor to remark that "the administration of justice (in the district) must be a lottery," and that "highway robbery seems to be an everyday pastime," with neither of which conclusions can I agree.

I must remark, in the first place, that a fairer test than the proportion of convictions to institutions (which was the test adopted by my predecessor) would be the proportion of convictions to trials. Many true cases of a petty nature never come to trial. I will, however, take the former test (as I have not figures for the latter), though it is at best a very imperfect one. It should be remembered that an important factor in the problem is the Magistrate for the time being.

I find that in 1889 the ratio of acquittals to convictions was as follows in four important Police Courts:—Jaffna, 9 to 1; Pánaduré, 3 to 1; Galle, 2·5 to 1; Mátara, 2·3 to 1.

In Negombo it was only 2 to 1.*

It does not look from these figures as if the Negombo court was pre-eminent for perjury. †

In 1891 the proportion was higher, being 2·5 to 1. The figures are:—

	Conviction. Cases.	Acquittal. Cases.
1889 ...	535 ...	1,076
1890 ...	540 ...	1,325
1891 ...	459 ...	1,198

but it is not difficult to account for this, and there is no reason to suppose that there was more perjury in this year than in 1889 or 1890.

As regards actual crime, it may be useful to compare the Negombo Police Court with that of Mátara. It must be remembered that the Negombo Police Court does not exactly represent the Negombo District. The Hápitigam kóralé cases from the Pasyála court would, however, make but a small addition to the Negombo figures, while more would probably have to be deducted for the Alutkúru Kóralé South villages within the Negombo jurisdiction, as there is more serious crime in the Alutkúru Kóralé than in the Hápitigam kóralé. The population of the Negombo District is three-fourths that of Mátara. From a comparison of the institutions it appears that in 1889 the two courts had the same proportion of charges of murder and of charges of robbery. House-breaking, cattle stealing, and cheating were much more prevalent in Mátara, while the Negombo people were more addicted to crimes of violence to the person and of theft. The prevalence of thefts of prædial produce in Negombo is accounted for by the large area of the district planted with cocoanuts.

There is some cattle stealing in the more remote villages, but in the Hápitigam kóralé it has been practically stamped out, mainly through the exertions of the Police Magistrate of Avisáwélla, and in the same kóralé gambling has much diminished since the Village Committee was empowered by the Village Communities Ordinance of 1889 to deal effectually with this vice. The same remark applies to the Alutkúru Kóralé North and the Village Tribunals of that division.

There was only one murder, a case of stabbing at Horampella towards the end of the year, but the murderer has not yet been arrested.

VIII.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

(1) Simplification of Police Court procedure. This, in regard to petty cases, is, I am glad to see, now contemplated.

(2) Commitment for trial before a District Court in cases punishable with any punishment up to two years' rigorous imprisonment should be abolished. Such cases should be tried summarily in the Police Court as in India. Considering the highly technical procedure of our Police Courts there could be no objection to this, on the score that such trials would be of too summary a character. Much delay would thereby be avoided to suitors, Magistrates, and Revenue Officers, as also the anomaly of a senior District Judge committing for trial before a junior Assistant Agent. There should be grades of Magistrates, and the senior Magistrates, who are generally District Judges as well, should have power to impose on summary trials the full penalty that a District Judge can now inflict. (See Administration Report, Mannár, 1889, p. D 31.)

(3) Amendment and consolidation of the Marriage Ordinances. The 8th and 9th sections of Ordinance 13 of 1863 clearly require two certificates where the parties live in different districts, but section 14 apparently empowers a minister to solemnise a marriage on receipt of one certificate only. This was the view taken by a minister in this district, who successfully pleaded the authority of section 14 in justification of his act. The words "or certificates" should be inserted after "such certificate" in this section.

(4) Local Board Inspectors should be put on the same footing as the Municipal Inspectors in regard to prosecuting in the Police Court without payment of stamp duty. Their duties are exactly similar to those of Municipal Inspectors, and they prosecute to a great extent under the same Ordinances. To effect this, the schedule of the Stamp Ordinance 3 of 1890, which exempts only "a Police or Municipal officer," should be amended.

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* The Colombo Police Court compares favourably with all these courts, but the conditions there are different. There are many charge sheet cases instituted by police, in which there is plenty of evidence, or practically no defence.

† I have not taken the number of persons fined for instituting false or frivolous charges as a test, for some Magistrates do not impose these fines; others inflict them whenever possible.

IX.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) A water supply for the town of Negombo. The experiment suggested by Mr. Burnet in his report on this subject (Administration Reports, 1887, p. A 27, paragraph 59) should be carried out without delay.

(2) Improvement of the town. Drainage on a uniform system.

(3) Metalling of the Colombo road from Dandugama to Negombo. Improvement of the roads to Giriulla and Dunagaha, which in wet weather become almost impassable.

(4) Completion of the kachchéri.

(5) A new house for the District Judge. Now that the appointment has been raised to the Second Class, a larger house is almost a necessity. There is a suitable house in the town on a good site that might be acquired for the purpose, and the present house might be used for the Land Registration Office, for which a house has now to be rented.

(4) Minor irrigation works :—

(*a*) Construction of an amuna at Kaleliya. This is in contemplation.

(*b*) Repair of the Mabodale and Vitanemulla tanks and providing them with sluices.

(*c*) Repair of the irrigation dam and sluice at Kurana Katunayaka, across the Diyahondaela. This was constructed by the Public Works Department in 1867, but has now fallen into complete disrepair. The villagers should contribute to the expense of all these works either in labour or money, otherwise it is questionable whether they should be undertaken.

IX.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

I only assumed duties in the middle of September, and therefore cannot say much under this head.

The gradients of some of the minor roads should be yearly improved, and the existing bridges and culverts should gradually be replaced by permanent structures of iron. The town should be connected with the railway system of the Island. I consider that it would be a good thing if some of the Negombo fishermen, who go annually to Mullaittivu for the fishing, could be induced to settle there permanently. As it is, some of them buy land in the Mullaittivu District and make small cocoanut plantations, which suffer from neglect during their absence. Here they are overcrowded, and the dense population is fast increasing. Fishing is here the only occupation open to them, and even that occupation can be more profitably followed for some months of the year on a distant part of the coast. Consequently they and their families live more or less from hand-to-mouth. But I fear that to expect men anywhere in Ceylon, or at any rate their families to settle permanently in a part of the Island distant from their native village, is altogether utopian.

Improvement of the means of communication between the islands and the rest of the district is likely to be an expensive work which can only be carried out gradually. Something might be done towards it every year.

XI.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The headmen have of late experienced considerable difficulty in the recovery of the tax under this Ordinance. People put off payment until the last moment, and the Vidáne-árachchies have to make visit after visit to them before they succeed in obtaining payment. In some cases the headmen themselves pay the tax due, trusting to their chances of recovering the money afterwards by hook or crook from the proprietors, and occasionally they have to be content with payment some months later of the equivalent in paddy or straw, at the same time foregoing any expectation of interest for the money paid by them on behalf of the proprietors. This is virtually a return to the old custom of payment of the tax in kind.

There were only seven cases in which the land was sold for default of payment of tax. In every case the land was purchased by private parties, and not bought in by the Crown ; and in no case had the owners any objection to the sale, to which in fact they were either favourable or indifferent.

In two cases the original proprietors had died and the lands were in possession of their heirs. In one case one of the original proprietors become a joint purchaser at the sale.

Some of the owners were evidently people of little energy, who would do nothing to improve their lands or protect them from floods, and by the sale the lands passed into better hands. A statement giving particulars of the sales is annexed.

Detailed Account of the Sale of Lands in the District of Negombo under Ordinance No 11 of 1878.

Name of Field, and its Situation.	Area.	Amount of Tax, and whether Annual or Crop Commutation.	The Number of Owners of the Land, and if it was held in undivided possession, their Shares.	Whether or not the Land produced a Crop for the year on account of the Tax of which the sale was effected, and if not, when it was last cultivated.	By whom the sale was held, and where.	The Price realised for the Land.	Whether application was made to the Government Agent for the cancellation of the sale of the Land, if so, on what grounds, and with what results.	Particulars which in the Government Agent's opinion explain why the Owner or Owners permitted the sale of the Land instead of paying the Tax.	Statement of the Government Agent's opinion whether or not the Tax was over-estimated; and if it was, which of the factors in the calculation of the Commissioner was wrong, with the Government Agent's reason for so thinking.	Whether an appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's assessment, and if not, why not.
	B. P. Q.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.				
76 Polgaha-agare, at Kehelella, $\frac{1}{10}$ duty	2 1 0	1 10 Annual	10, 5 entitled to undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 to $\frac{1}{4}$	Yes	By the Vidáné arachchi, on the spot	4 0	No	The field is a bad one, and the owners do not care to retain it	Tax was not over-estimated	No appeal was lodged as the tax was fair
78 Polgaha-agare, at Kehelella, $\frac{1}{10}$ duty	0 3 0	0 25 Annual	11, 10 entitled to undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 to $\frac{1}{4}$	No crop. Last cultivated in 1890	do.	2 75	No	The owners wished the sale confirmed. The Vidáné-arachchi has had to pay the tax for the last two years to close accounts	do.	do.
108 Dessekumbura, at Kehelella, $\frac{1}{4}$ duty	2 0 0	2 70 Annual	3 equal shares	do.	do.	21 0	No	The owners allowed the land to be sold as there is a dispute between them	do.	do.
17 Nebodagahakumbura, at Kaluwalgoda, $\frac{1}{4}$ duty	3 0 0	6 75 Annual	do.	Cultivated for the year, but damaged	do.	16 0	No	The owners wished the sale confirmed, as they say they have never made anything out of the land	do.	do.
49 Elaboda or Dammale, at Kalumalgoda, $\frac{1}{10}$ duty	2 0 0	1 50 Annual	5 equal shares	No. Last cultivated in 1888	do.	5 50	No	One of the heirs, Tegis Tissera, is a purchaser with the headman. The other, Allis Tissera, wished the sale confirmed, as he says he has not obtained any profit from the land for years, the crop being always damaged by water	do.	do.
15 Oyabodakumbura, at Maduruwita, $\frac{1}{4}$ duty	0 2 0	0 70 Annual	5, 1 entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 to $\frac{1}{3}$, 3 to $\frac{1}{10}$	No. last cultivated in 1886	do.	1 25	No	The defaulters wish the sale confirmed as they cannot improve the land because it is on the bank of the oya	do.	do.
1 Halgahakumbura, at Madittegama, $\frac{1}{4}$ duty	0 3 0	1 5 Annual	7 equal shares	Cultivated for the year, but damaged	do.	7 0	No	The owners were absent though noticed. The Vidáné-arachchi says he himself has had to pay the tax on the land for the last four years to close his accounts	do.	do.

I regret to say that the hope expressed by the Government Agent in his Administration Report for 1890, viz., "to be able to announce in his report for 1891 that every acre of paddy field is taxed at the uniform rate of $\frac{1}{10}$" has not been realised. There were 9,432 fields paying $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ rate; of these, 1,485 only have been redeemed since December, 1890, and now pay $\frac{1}{10}$, and this in spite of the fact that the very advantageous terms recommended by the Grain Committee were sanctioned in March last. It is said that one reason that the people do not redeem the excess of tax is a prevalent idea that the grain tax is to be abolished.

XII.—CATTLE.

The following figures show the number of cattle attacked by murrain, with the results :—

	Attacked.	Died.
Alutkúru Korálé North.		
Black cattle	306	193
Buffaloes	21	8
Hápitigam Korálé.		
Black cattle	29	11
Buffaloes	23	23
Total for the District.		
Black cattle	335	204
Buffaloes	44	31

Cattle attacked with murrain are segregated in an enclosure and treated by native cattle doctors, and the enclosures are fumigated by burning tar. It is curious, however, that every buffalo in Hápitigam korálé that was attacked died.

The total number of cattle in the district was reported to be in 1891 :—

	Black Cattle.	Buffaloes.
Alutkúru Korálé North	22,500	2,500
Hápitigam Korálé	8,500	1,816
Total ...	31,000	4,316

XIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

It is difficult to say what is not routine, especially in a district like Negombo, where there are few undeveloped sources of revenue. I spent a good part of my time in travelling and endeavouring to make myself acquainted with the district.

In November meetings were held under the Irrigation Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 of paddy land proprietors at several places in the Alutkúru Korálé North and Hápitigam korálé to decide whether the Ordinance should be worked by means of village councils or irrigation headmen, or of both, and to elect members of the district committees. It was decided unanimously at most meetings, but by a small majority only in some, that both means should be adopted. The suggestion that the proprietors should provide for the remuneration of the irrigation headmen, who are solely employed to look after their interests, was everywhere received with the greatest disfavour; and I found that merely to hint at it was enough to demoralise some of the meetings, the people objecting to each of the three modes proposed for carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance, exclaiming that they wanted village headmen only for that purpose, and reiterating that they could not or would not pay irrigation headmen. There are one hundred and fifty of these in the district, and they receive no payment except occasional fees from persons who get "reports" from them. They of course want to be paid, but the people will not pay them. It will probably end by the proprietors having to do without them altogether.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) The population of the district, according to the preliminary report of the Census Commissioner, was 132,576 in 1891, an increase of nearly 16,000 on that of 1881, or 13·6 per cent. The percentage of increase for the Province in the decade is 13·4. Negombo is beaten by Kégalla, Chilaw, Batticaloa, Mátara, Trincomalee, Colombo District, and Mannár.

As regards density of population the Negombo District still beats every district in the Island except Colombo, the number being 535 to the square mile, against 601 in Colombo.

(*b*) Considerably more births and deaths were registered in 1891 than in 1890, but fewer marriages :—

	1891.	1890.
Births	5,555	4,997
Deaths	3,440	2,255
Marriages	986	1,139

The second item is explained by the high death-rate in 1891.

(*c*) From an examination of the books of the registrars of Hápitigam korálé it appeared that about one-fourth of the births registered there were illegitimate. The proportion is, I think, smaller in Alutkúru Korálé North, where the people are not so primitive.

(*d*) With reference to the alleged exceeding drunkenness of the district, I doubt much whether there is more of this vice than in other populous districts. I have certainly never seen a drunken woman nor a drunken headman as my predecessor did on nearly every circuit.

I may point out here that Mr. Lushington was mistaken in giving the number of taverns in the Negombo District as 78. The correct number is 60, the remaining 18 being in the Rágam pattu of the Alutkúru Korálé South, which is included in the Negombo arrack farm, but is not in the district.

It does not seem to me that one tavern to every four square miles of a populous district like Negombo, *i.e.* one tavern to 2,100 people, is an inordinate number. The Chilaw District with less than half the population has, I believe, fifteen more taverns than the Negombo District.

In any case, I doubt whether the way to make the people sober is to reduce the number of taverns. It is admitted that there is considerable illicit distillation and sale of arrack in the district. With fewer taverns is it likely to diminish?

J. P. LEWIS,
Assistant Government Agent.

Negombo, February 16, 1892.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1891.

Area, 581 square miles; population, 184,312.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 3,528·03 as compared with that of 1890. The following are the items chiefly calling for remark :—

Land Sales.—Decrease Rs. 20,353·14. The restriction of land sales in this district is desirable, at any rate until the demarcation of the Crown reserves in Pasdun kóralé has been completed.

Paddy Commuted.—Decrease Rs. 3,783·18. Due to the redemption of the excess over $\frac{1}{10}$ payable on a large number of lands.

Tithes redeemed.—Increase Rs. 19,375·08. Redemption value on a large number of paddy lands.

Stills.—Decrease Rs. 2,800. Due to the reduction in the number of distillery licenses.

Fines.—Increase Rs. 4,317·23. Heavier punishments inflicted by Police Magistrates.

Survey Fees.—Decrease Rs. 2,619·78. Consequent on restriction of land sales.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,793, being 27·96 per cent. of the revenue.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the district may be considered ample. The yala harvest was one of the best that has been reaped for many years, being especially good in the Rayigam kóralé. Fine grain is not largely grown, and the little that is grown is to be found chiefly in the Pasdun kóralé. The supply of vegetables and fruit is considerable.

Fish forms a large item of the food of the people. Nearly the whole supply of fresh water fish is consumed in the district, but a considerable quantity of salt water fish is exported chiefly to Colombo.

A large quantity of imported rice is consumed in the district, but it is hardly possible to state accurately what proportion of the food supply is imported. As far as can be ascertained from the figures given by the Mudaliyárs, the imported rice represents about two-fifths of the total food supply.

The price of rice averaged Rs. 3·50 a bushel during the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The two Ordinances which chiefly required amendment, as far as this district is concerned, have already been taken in hand, viz., the Arrack Ordinance and the Forest Ordinance. In the latter a clause is required prohibiting gemming and plumbago digging on Crown lands.

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) A residence for the Assistant Government Agent. This has been repeatedly asked for, and I believe plans and estimates have been prepared. It is to be hoped that this work may be carried out next year. The site selected, on the old Fort, is a good one.

(2) Extension of the Kalutara-Baduraliya road to the boundary of the Kukulu kóralé to meet the road from Kukulagama in Sabaragamuwa. This road will form the subject of a separate report. When completed the whole road from Kalutara should be taken over by the Public Works Department. It is an important thoroughfare, and a large amount of traffic is likely to pass over it.

(3) The remaining portion of the Alutgama-Matugama road should be taken over by the Public Works Department, and a bridge built at Munamalwatta in lieu of the present rather dangerous ferry.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The question of drainage and flood-outlets is perhaps of more vital importance than any other in this district. The whole district is more or less regularly flooded twice a year, the maritime pattus and the Pasdun kóralé being especially subject to floods.

In the Kalutara Totamuné the Payiagala-ela and the Kaluwámódara-ela are the chief works to be undertaken. In the Pánaduré Totamuné the Talpitiya flood-outlet is possibly susceptible of improvement. In the Pasdun kóralé the clearing of the Maguru, Pelan, and Pelawatta gangas deserve early consideration. The clearing of the Maguru and Pelawatta gangas is desirable in the interests of navigation as well as for the purpose of carrying off flood water. At present both rivers are greatly choked with snags and obstructions of all sorts, and the clearing will probably be an expensive work.

VI.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The tax was recovered before the end of the year. The total amount due, after making all deductions, was Rs. 60,153·03, of which Rs. 60,034·63 were recovered without sale.

The sales were as follows :—

	Private.			Crown.		
	No. of Lands.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	No. of Lands.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Kalutara ...	16	27 0 0	18 45	3	1 2 0	6 45
Rayigam Kóralé	3	19 0 0	29 95	3	2 3 0	3 5
Pasdun Kóralé ...	11	27 0 0	36 88	32	25 3 0	55 5
Total ...	30	73 2 0	85 28	38	30 0 0	64 55

The sales were in all cases due to disputes between the numerous shareholders or to the non-cultivation of the field for a series of years.

The excess of tax over one-tenth was redeemed on 1,479 fields during the year, the redemption value amounting to Rs. 18,922·08. The work of redemption was greatly retarded towards the close of the year by a rumour that the grain tax was shortly to be abolished. The statement called for by circular No. 134 is annexed.

VII.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The health of the people was not very satisfactory during 1891. Fever and dysentery prevailed to a great extent throughout the district, and in the Kalutara division itself there were several cases of smallpox and typhoid fever. Towards the end of the year influenza made its appearance, and resulted fatally in a few cases. The births, marriages, and deaths for 1890 and 1891 were as follows :—

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1890 ...	4,960 ...	1,319 ...	2,956
1891 ...	5,659 ...	1,436 ...	3,604

The district is not yet fully provided with dispensaries. There are two hospitals at Kalutara and Pánaduré ; outdoor dispensaries at Kalutara, Pánaduré, Beruwala, Matugama, and Bandáragama (with branches at Horana and Ingiriya) ; a smallpox hospital at Kalutara ; and a parangi hospital at Matugama. There were 588 admissions to the Kalutara hospital and 281 admissions to the Pánaduré hospital.

The number of patients treated at the outdoor dispensaries was, Kalutara 10,149, Pánaduré 6,371, Beruwala 7,209, Matugama 4,365.

Parangi is still prevalent in the Pasdun kóralé and portions of the Rayigam kóralé. Most of the cases appear to come from the poorer villages on the borders of the Province of Sabaragamuwa. If one may judge, however, by the decreasing number of patients at the Matugama hospital, it would seem that the disease is being gradually stamped out in this district.

A vote of Rs. 17,500 was passed in the Supply Bill for 1892 for the much-needed Néboda estate hospital, and the work is shortly to be commenced.

VIII.—CRIME.

There has been apparently a decrease of serious crime during the year. Cattle stealing was as usual a common offence both in Rayigam and Pasdun kóralés. Six murders were reported from the Pánaduré district and three from the Kalutara District.

The appointment of an Itinerating Magistrate from the 1st January, 1892, is likely to have a good effect. In the opinion of Mr. Seneviratna, the Itinerating Magistrate, the decrease of crime is especially noticeable in the Pasdun kóralé, and he attributes it in some degree to the improvement in the condition of the villagers owing to the extension of the tea industry. A very large Sinhalese labour force is now employed on the tea estates.

The Pasdun kóralé still retains its notoriety for illicit chenaing and timber felling, but the presence of the Itinerating Magistrate, and greater activity on the part of the headmen, will, it may be hoped, check these serious offences.

IX.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Murrain and hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed to a great extent in the Pásdun kóralé, and a large number of cattle died. Outbreaks were reported from Patakada, Delgoda, Bigomuwa, and Uduwara in the Rayigam kóralé, and from Warapitiya and Beruwala in the Kalutara Totamune, but prompt measures were taken, and the disease was stamped out with little trouble.

X.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

It is computed that the area under cultivation was increased by about 450 acres, mostly cultivated with tea, cinnamon, and cocoanuts. There was little or no extension of paddy cultivation.

I am indebted to the Chairman of the Kalutara Planters' Association for some interesting statistics in regard to the extension of the tea industry. The return includes 29 estates, nearly all of which are in the Pasdun kóralé.

A very large number of Sinhalese are employed on these estates, the acreage under tea being now over 6,000 acres, and it is computed that as much as Rs. 168,000 was paid to Sinhalese labourers during the year. In view of these figures it is not to be wondered at that there is a marked decrease of crime in the Pasdun kóralé.

XI.—NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN MERE ROUTINE.

My time was occupied with inspection of roads, schools, tanks, elas, &c.; consideration of proposed irrigation and flood-outlet works, and of proposed system of planting chenas in Pasdun kóralé ; the working of the Grain Tax and Road Ordinances ; protection of Crown forests ; acquisition of land for Railway, &c.; and work connected with the Prison, Deputy Fiscal's Office, and Local Board.

XII.—WORKING OF THE VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

There is one President stationed in the Pasdun kóralé, who holds court at Agalawatta, Yatadolawatta, and Welipenna. The institutions amounted to 950 civil and 680 criminal. There were 35 appeals to the Government Agent and 2 to the Governor in Executive Council, in all of which cases the decisions were affirmed.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The prison at Kalutara was closed on the 1st October, and it is now utilised as a police station.

The police force stationed at Paiyagala in consequence of a murderous attempt to wreck a train was removed in August. The amount due for their maintenance has not yet been fully recovered, but the collection is being steadily pushed on.

At a meeting held in September it was resolved to contribute at the rate of 50 cents a bushel on lands benefited by the work towards the clearing of the Nikatu-ela. The money is gradually being collected, and the work will be taken in hand as soon as possible.

The demarcation of the large Crown reserves, Paniyawalmukalana and Kalugalkanda, was commenced by the Assistant Conservator of Forests. This is a very important work, and should be pushed on with as little delay as possible.

There are 180 schools in the district, of which 71 are Government schools, viz., 109 in the Totamunes; 50 in the Rayigam kóralé; 21 in the Pasdun kóralé.

It is to be regretted that the school bungalows, especially in Pasdun kóralé, are not kept in as good repair as they should be.

The year was an unusually wet one, the rainfall in Kalutara being 110 inches as compared with an average of 85 inches for the previous five years. There were heavy floods towards the end of the year, and considerable damage was done to roads and to fields cultivated for the maha harvest of 1892.

A Census was taken on the 26th February. The population of the district amounted to 188,011, showing an increase of 13·93 per cent. during the decade.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Assistant Government Agent.

Badureliya, February 15, 1892.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1891.

HAVING taken charge of the Province so late in the year as the 20th November, I am in a position to do little more than comment upon the figures contained in the usual statements of revenue and expenditure, which are appended.

REVENUE.

The excess of revenue for 1891 over that of 1890—not including Railway Receipts—is Rs. 50,053, the whole of which will be found under the head of Licenses. Under other heads there have been fluctuations, which, with the probable reasons therefor, are noted below.

Arrears of Revenue.—The decrease is due to greater punctuality in payment on the part of the arrack renter.

Land Sales.—The increase here of Rs. 7,757 is accounted for in a great measure by the recovery of the value of certain considerable encroachments on Crown land by estate proprietors, and the sale, at Rs. 50 per acre, of a number of stream reservations to adjoining estates.

Land Revenue.—This item of revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,281, which is unimportant, and only due to fewer exemptions in favour of headmen, to larger recoveries on account of crop-commuted lands (in itself a satisfactory indication of good harvests), and to a slight increase in the number of Crown lands rented.

Rents exclusive of Land.—The small increase here is due to higher prices having been paid for toll rents.

Licenses.—I have already shown that the net increase in revenue for the year is drawn from the enhanced price paid for the arrack farm. I doubt whether any satisfactory inference as to the condition of the country can be drawn from this fact, as I am inclined to attribute it to disruptions among the renters, which, for a time, are likely to operate in favour of the revenue.

Stamps.—The fluctuations in this source of revenue are generally a fair indication of the prosperity or otherwise of the country, and the continued increase in the sale of stamps may therefore be regarded as a subject for congratulation.

Taxes.—The decrease here is due to the withdrawal of the police from Nuwara Eliya and consequent non-recovery of the assessment tax.

Fines and Forfeitures.—The decrease cannot be accounted for; but it is worthy of note that no fines whatever were received from the District Courts.

Sale of Government Property.—Here there is a considerable decrease, amounting to Rs. 16,201, which is accounted for by a large sale of timber at Nuwara Eliya in 1890. During the past year the Forest Department has worked quite independently of the Kachchéri, and I am unable to offer any explanation of the decrease in revenue brought in by it.

Reimbursement.—This item of revenue, including survey fees, depends largely upon land sales, on which I have already commented. The other items are casual and call for no remark.

EXPENDITURE.

The net increase amounts to Rs. 108,338. The Prison Department spent Rs. 73,439 in 1891, as against Rs. 52,575 in 1890; and the Forest Department Rs. 62,012, as against Rs. 40,951. The large item of Rs. 114,427 for lands taken for public purposes is accounted for by the purchase of forest in Uda Pusselláwa for the preservation of the water supply of Walapané and Uva.

I annex the usual progress returns :—

Comparative Statement of Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1891, as compared with those at the close of the previous year.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
On December 31, 1890.				
Paddy Commutation ...	—	—	Rs. 947	Rs. 947
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	—	—	4	4
Road Ordinance Collections :—				
Value of labour, whether commuted or not ...	Rs. 387	—	Rs. 261	Rs. 648
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	·78	—	1·27	·71
Planters' contribution to grant-in-aid roads ...	Rs. 123	—	—	Rs. 123
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	·45	—	—	·45

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
Municipal Taxes :—				
Police assessment ...	... Rs. 3,856	... —	... —	... Rs. 3,856
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	21·47	... —	... —	... 21·47
Water-rate ...	... Rs. 974	... —	... —	... Rs. 974
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	5·09	... —	... —	... 5·09
Local Board Taxes :—				
Local rate paid by assessment and commutation tax for roads	... Rs. 385	... Rs. 284	... Rs. 282	... Rs. 951
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	9	... 4	... 4	... —
On December 31, 1889.				
Paddy Commutation	—	... —	... —	... —
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	—	... —	... —	... —
Road Ordinance Collections :—				
Value of labour, whether commuted or not ...	... Rs. 357	... —	... —	... Rs. 357
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	·68	... —	... —	... ·68
Planters' contribution to grant-in-aid roads ...	... Rs. 232	... —	... —	... Rs. 232
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	·84	... —	... —	... ·84
Municipal Taxes :—				
Police assessment ...	... Rs. 4,115	... —	... —	... Rs. 4,115
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	22·96	... —	... —	... 22·96
Water-rate ...	... Rs. 1,184	... —	... —	... Rs. 1,184
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	6·2	... —	... —	... 6·2
Local Board Taxes :—				
Local rate paid by assessment and commutation tax for roads	... Rs. 454	... Rs. 323	... Rs. 338	... Rs. 1,115
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	11	... 7	... 6·40	... —

Paddy Commutation, 1890.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption, 1890	... Rs. 54,713	... Rs. 20,426	... Rs. 22,309	... Rs. 97,448
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1889	—	... —	... Rs. 122	... Rs. 122
Percentage to one year's revenue	—	... —	... ·55	... ·12
Collections in 1890	... Rs. 54,713	... Rs. 20,426	... Rs. 21,386	... Rs. 96,525
Percentage to one year's revenue	100	... 100	... 96	... 99
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1890	—	... —	... Rs. 947	... Rs. 947
Percentage to one year's revenue	—	... —	... 4	... 97

Paddy Commutation, 1891.

One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption, 1891	... Rs. 54,955	... Rs. 20,539	... Rs. 22,122	... Rs. 97,616
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1890	—	... —	... Rs. 947*	... Rs. 947
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue ...	—	... —	... 4	... ·9
Collections in 1891	... Rs. 54,955	... Rs. 20,539	... Rs. 22,797	... Rs. 98,291
Percentage of collections to one year's revenue ...	100	... 100	... 103	... 100·6
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1891	—	... —	... —	—
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue ...	—	... —	... —	... —

Police Assessment, 1890.

One year's assessment tax, 1890	... Rs. 7,220	... Rs. 8,469	... Rs. 2,145	... Rs. 17,834
Arrears outstandingon Dec. 31, 1889	Rs. 1,619	... Rs. 356	... Rs. 429	... Rs. 2,404
Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment ...	22	... 4	... 20	... 13
Collections in 1890	... Rs. 6,899	... Rs. 8,095	... Rs. 1,623	... Rs. 16,547
Percentage to one year's assessment	96	... 95	... 76	... 93
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1890	Rs. 1,165	... Rs. 686	... Rs. 523	... Rs. 2,374
Percentage to one year's assessment	16	... 8	... 24	... 13

Police Assessment, 1891.

One year's assessment tax, 1891	... Rs. 7,637	... Rs. 4,144	... Rs. 2,113	... Rs. 13,894
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1890	... Rs. 1,165	... Rs. 684	... Rs. 523	... Rs. 2,372
Percentage to one year's assessment	16	... 16	... 25	... 13
Collections in 1891 ...	... Rs. 6,680	... Rs. 4,142	... Rs. 2,123	... Rs. 12,945
Percentage to one year's assessment	87·50	... 99	... 100	... 95
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1891	... Rs. 955	... Re. 1·50	... Rs. 512	... Rs. 1,468
Percentage to one year's assessment	12·50	... ·03	... 24	... 10

* Of this sum Rs. 272 is deducted as additional exemptions to headmen, &c. The actual arrears being only Rs. 675.

Grant-in-Aid Roads.

	1889. Rs.	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.
Amount due ...	40,557	27,245	26,398
Collected ...	40,272	27,122	26,166
Arrears of 1888 collected ...	219	—	—
Arrears of 1889 collected ...	—	285	—
Arrears of 1890 collected ...	—	—	123

Lands sold during the years 1890 and 1891.

District.	1890. No. of Lots.	1890. Extent. A. R. P.	1890. Amount. Rs. c.	1891. No. of Lots.	1891. Extent. A. R. P.	1891. Amount. Rs. c.
Kandy	77	225 0 17·82	9,650 34	108	507 2 21	14,160 24
Mátalé	39	154 1 10·13	1,856 65	13	41 3 4	513 55
Nuwara Eliya	5	27 2 2	1,677 26	48	189 2 32	6,050 39
Total ...	121	406 3 30·55	13,184 25	169	739 0 14	20,724 18
Average per acre ...	—	—	32 39	—	—	28 4

Claims inquired into and how disposed of during 1890 and 1891.

1890.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Number of lots at Rs. 10 per acre ...	5	1	—	6
Number of lots at half-improved value ...	49	22	—	71
Number of lots on certificates of quiet possession	65	38	—	103
Number of lots for sale	2	2	—	4
Number of lots declared Crown and reserved	11	19	4	34
Total ...	132	82	4	218
1891.				
Number of lots at Rs. 10 per acre ...	24	—	3	27
Number of lots at half-improved value ...	2	1	—	3
Number of lots on certificates of quiet possession	104	196	—	300
Number of lots for sale	2	10	2	14
Number of lots declared Crown and reserved	13	17	—	30
Total ...	145	224	5	374

Recovery of Survey Fees on Certificates of Quiet Possession issued in 1890 and 1891.

District.	1890. No. of Lots.	1890. Extent. A. R. P.	1890. Amount of Survey Fees. Rs. c.	1891. No. of Lots.	1891. Extent. A. R. P.	1891. Amount of Survey Fees. Rs. c.
Kandy	22	69 0 18·25	204 0	37	94 0 35	290 0
Mátalé	34	289 1 19	662 40	37	871 2 21	1,452 90
Nuwara Eliya	—	—		1	1 1 25	5 0
Total ...	56	358 1 37·25	866 40	75	967 1 1	1,747 90

Statement of Lands purchased by Europeans and Natives in 1891.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
By Europeans ...	81	608 3 13	18,134 25
By Natives ...	88	130 1 1	2,589 93
Total ...	169	739 0 14	20,724 18

Return of Lands sold during the year 1891, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of May 14, 1875.

How disposed of.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
By sale ...	130	614 1 21	13,487 25
By half-improved value	39	124 2 33	7,236 93
By certificates of quiet possession	75	967 1 1	1,747 90
Total ...	244	1,706 1 15	22,472 8

Number of lots sold for default of paddy commutation in 1891 ...	9
Do. sold to private parties in 1891 ...	5
Do. brought in by the Crown in 1891 ...	4
Do. re-purchased by the former proprietors in 1891 ...	5*
Do. sold to others in 1891 ...	—

* Two lots purchased by the Crown in 1887, one in 1889, and two in 1890, were restored to the former proprietors by cancellation of sales in 1891.

Statement of the Sale of Stamps in the several Kachchéries of the Central Province during the years 1890 and 1891.

	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Kandy.		
General Stamps ...	38,607 27	42,113 22
Foreign Bill Stamps	262 80	282 15
Judicial Stamps ...	44,283 65	39,394 37
Telegraph Stamps ...	20,626 64	29,468 35
Postage Stamps ...	29,391 7	36,294 76
Total ...	133,165 43	147,552 85
Mátalé.		
General Stamps ...	3,975 50	4,419 30
Foreign Bill Stamps	—	—
Judicial Stamps ...	1,885 20	1,650 90
Telegraph Stamps ...	1,593 27	1,491 75
Postage Stamps ...	4,078 16	5,621 14
Total ...	11,532 13	13,183 9

TOLLS.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts from tolls from 1886 to 1891 :—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1886 ...	39,607	1889 ...	37,311
1887 ...	41,720	1890 ...	34,806
1888 ...	42,037	1891 ...	36,735

ARRACK.

Below is a comparative statement of the sale of arrack rents for the years 1886 to 1891 :—

Description of Rents :—(1) Kandy Town and Gravets, (2) Dumbara and Páta Héwáheṭa, (3) Tumpané and Harispattu, (4) Yaṭinuwara and Uḍunuwara, (5) Uḍapaláta and Uḍa Bulatgama, (6) Nuwara Eliya District, and (7) Mátalé District.

Sold for—	Rs.
1886–87	215,650
1887–88	276,050
1888–89	356,660
1889–90	375,500
1890–91	380,000
1891–92	470,000

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

I annex a statement of the expenditure of the Public Works Department in the Province in 1891 on works of construction and upkeep, with which I have been favoured by the Provincial Engineer :—

Expenditure by the Public Works Department during 1891.

	Construction. Rs. c.	Upkeep. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Buildings	48,597 74	34,882 93	83,480 67
Roads and Bridges ...	5,436 61	212,455 25	217,891 86
Irrigation	31,209 69	2,552 7	33,761 76
Total ...	85,244 4	249,890 25	335,134 29

The expenditure by the Government Agent on urgent minor irrigation works was as follows :—

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimte.	Amount spent in 1891.	Balance remaining unexpended on December 31, 1891.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Elahera Channel	15 0	9 84	5 16	Completed
Wẹwakelewẹwa	76 54	63 87	12 67	Waiting till villagers complete the earthwork
Anduwa-ela	33 0	10 0	23 0	Completed
Mutukeliyawawẹwa ...	155 0	7 0	148 0	In progress
Irrigation of fields at Padupola ...	35 0	34 84	0 16	Completed
Alutwalawahala-ela ...	60 0	55 9	4 91	do.
Irrigation of fields, 5th mile, Dolosbage road	31 0	31 0	—	do.
Awdella high level channel ...	250 0	233 9	16 91	do.
Tambalaketiya-ela ...	100 0	100 0	—	do.
Pussellakandura-ela ...	40 0	36 1	3 99	do.
Telgama-oya	37 0	37 0	—	do.
Total ...	832 54	617 74	214 80	

FOOD SUPPLY.

This was sufficient throughout the district during the year. Owing to abundance of rain all paddy lands usually cultivated were successfully tilled and harvested, the yield being throughout satisfactory. The dry grain crops were as extensive and abundant as usual.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Except in Uḍa and Páta Dumbara and Uḍa Bulatgama, in all of which some sporadic cases of smallpox appeared at different periods, the health of the people was good.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

There are only two points upon which I have any suggestion to make. One is the necessity for an Ordinance providing for the sanitary management of small townships. Under instructions from Government I have already reported as to the lines upon which, in my opinion, legislation should proceed, and it is not therefore necessary to repeat myself here. The other point is in regard to grant-in-aid roads, and the restriction upon these, which is caused by the necessity for ten estates joining in an application. The basis should, I think, be one of acreage and not of number. The Ordinance should also, in my opinion, take in district bridle roads and permanent foot bridges. These are often of vital importance as outlets, and the only public money which is available is in the hands of the District Road Committees, upon which the calls are already more numerous and extensive than can be met.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The road through Bintenna to Batticaloa will require at least two more grants equal to those hitherto allowed from general revenue. Some progress was made with it in 1891, but the heavy rains and landslips at the end of the year did considerable damage to it.

I desire to repeat what was urged by my predecessor in last year's report as to the need for a more central and commodious post office for the town of Kandy.

I would also point out that the buildings used as dispensaries and medical officers' quarters throughout the planting districts are generally rented by Government at rates which may almost be called extravagant, and must certainly be very remunerative to the estates which are so obliging as to provide them. I advise that an annual vote should be taken for the acquisition of sites, and the construction of buildings to gradually replace these.

As regards irrigation works, I am not yet in a position to make any recommendations for the Kandy District based upon my own knowledge and judgment. The abolition of the paddy tax must cause such works to be viewed in a different aspect to that which has commended them in the past, and I therefore ask leave to wait till I have acquainted myself more fully than has hitherto been possible with the proposals now under consideration before I recommend any of them for sanction. The recommendations of my Assistants will be found in their respective Administration Reports. I have furnished a special report upon the Bódi-ela and the settlement at Lamasuriyagama to the Central Irrigation Board, and no doubt a decision such as is warranted by the facts and figures therein set forth will be arrived at.

WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The whole of the tax for 1891, together with a small sum outstanding on account of 1890, was collected within the year. Only nine lands were sold for default.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

My predecessor in his last report referred to delay which had arisen in giving effect to the provisions of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance. Some hesitation was evinced by the trustee of the Daladá Máligáwa in Kandy to accept a position which seemed to place him in antagonism—especially with regard to the custody of the relic and jewels—to the Náyakas of the two colleges. The wise counsel, however, of the late Government Agent and the good sense of the members of the Provincial Committee have prevailed, and a *modus vivendi* has been arrived at. The progress made in bringing into practical operation the provisions of such an Ordinance as this must be slow; but there has been progress, and I have been glad to observe lately a very pronounced determination on the part of the Committees to do real work in the face of grave difficulties.

Kandy Kachchéri,
April 28, 1892.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MÁTALÉ DISTRICT FOR 1891.

I.—RETURNS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

IN the annexed statements of revenue and expenditure the following figures require notice.

The increase of Rs. 738·41 under head Paddy Commuted is due to the arrears to be collected during 1891. There were none outstanding on 31st December, 1891.

The increase under Fine Grain is due to there having been a larger extent of Crown land chenaëd for reasons explained below.

The increase under head Revenue Stamps is due to the number of deeds drawn up for lands sold by the natives to European planters.

The decrease under the head of Judicial Stamps points to a diminution of litigation.

I again note an increase under Postage of Rs. 441·56. The total under this head is almost 25 per cent. more than in 1889, which would seem to denote a general improvement of business.

The increase under head Fines is chiefly due to the Police Court. The court fines in 1890 were Rs. 1,415·65, in 1891 Rs. 2,247·95. There have been a number of cases also in the Kachchéri where fines were inflicted on people instead of their being taken to court: these were chiefly for timber and chena cases.

There is a large increase also under the head of Timber.

The Railway Receipts are not taken into account as revenue.

In the expenditure statement the large decrease under head Prison Services is due to the abolition of the jail.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in Mátalé District during 1890 and 1891.

Head of Service.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Arrears of former years:—				
Land Revenue ...	324 53	835 55	511 2	—
Taxes ...	428 76	522 63	93 87	—
Total of Arrears ...	753 29	1,358 18	604 89	—
Revenue of the current year:—				
Land Sales ...	1,958 75	513 55	—	1,445 20
Land Revenue:—				
Paddy commuted ...	21,385 88	22,124 29	738 41	—
Paddy rented ...	—	—	—	—
Fine Grain ...	323 22	518 56	195 34	—
Rent of Lands ...	119 60	279 37	159 77	—
Sundries	226 74	203 52	—	23 22
Rents exclusive of Land:—				
Tolls	11,270 0	11,307 0	37 0	—
Rents of Government buildings and houses ...	660 0	660 0	—	—
Stamps:—				
Revenue	3,781 60	4,365 90	584 30	—
Judicial	1,928 55	1,650 90	—	277 65
Taxes on immovable property within towns ...	1,622 69	1,600 64	—	22 5
Postage, including Stamps ...	3,878 34	4,319 90	441 56	—
Fines and Forfeitures ...	1,482 65	2,530 95	1,048 30	—
Sale of Government Property:—				
Timber	5,212 1	7,640 63	2,428 62	—
Sundries	7 80	2 0	—	5 80
Reimbursement:—				
Stationery and School Books	127 25	92 59	—	34 66
Prisoners' maintenance ...	1 25	—	—	1 25
Dieting patients in hospital...	1,520 0	1,649 28	129 28	—
Survey Fees ...	520 10	119 0	—	401 10
Fees from General Cemetery	24 0	22 50	—	1 50
Miscellaneous ...	1,178 42	198 22	—	980 20
Interest	43 78	43 93	0 15	—
Special Receipts ...	341 12	252 32	—	88 80
Railway Receipts ...	10 0	10 0	—	—
Total ...	58,377 4	61,463 23	6,367 62	3,281 43

Comparative Statement of Expenditure, Mátalé District, for 1890 and 1891.

Head of Expenditure.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries ...	17,577 65	16,809 89	—	767 76
Provisional Salaries ...	12,609 63	13,987 68	1,378 5	—
Contingencies ...	469 7	471 24	2 17	—
Pensions and Retired Services	693 75	553 75	—	140 0
Revenue Services ...	1,381 36	1,521 19	139 83	—
Administration of Justice ...	264 73	317 55	52 82	—
Charitable Allowances ...	371 0	335 50	—	35 50
Hospitals and Sanitation ...	421 49	449 0	27 51	—
Prison Services ...	2,711 23	567 58	—	2,143 65
Forest Services ...	9,548 19	8,199 0	—	1,349 19
Rent ...	—	—	—	—
Transport	1,667 72	1,964 46	296 74	—
Miscellaneous Services ...	55 0	234 9	179 9	—
Immigration ...	1,588 92	1,344 0	—	244 92
Total ...	49,359 74	46,754 93	2,076 21	4,681 2

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The rainfall for 1891 was an ample one, and better than the district has enjoyed for very many years. In Dambulla it was 90·91 inches, whereas the previous five years' records are 51, 80, 46, 42, 43. In Mátalé it was 117·42 inches, the previous five years being 73, 53, 61, 52, 62.

The disappointment of a series of bad years had a depressing effect on the people, and I more than once was told that the people were not going to cultivate, as they did not expect the rains to continue. The maha crops were very poor. My March telegram was :—"Chena crops gathered very poor. Paddy being reaped, poor. Worst in Mátalé North." In Inamalua kóralé the January and February rain came too late, after the chenas were dead. The el-vi chenas there were practically a failure, and paddy there was none. As for Kandapalla, I quote from my diary of 9th February :—

> At Galapita Puwakpitiyawewa there are about 1½ acre of paddy close to the road. I believe this and a few acres of paddy at Nabadagahawatta represent all the cultivation in this kóralé.

However, as the yala rains fell, lands which had not been touched for years, and which had a growth of *cheddi* on them, were gradually cleared, and on the whole a fair crop was raised. This was especially noticeable in Mátalé North. The Kandapalla tanks filled, but were a disappointment, and the yala crop there was not a success, although it was better than for many previous years.

As the year went on, and cultivation for maha commenced, many more uncultivated lands were brought under the plough ; some damage was done by rain, but on the whole the maha crop reaped in 1892 is a good one. The tanks filled several times over, and in a few cases have breached.

Considering their poverty, the Government Agent allowed the people to chena Crown lands of larger extent and older growth than usual, and the chena crops have been favourable, especially in Mátalé North, where chillies, gingelly, and kurakkan have done very well. This cultivation led to delay in tank cultivation, but eventually nearly all the paddy land was sown.

The people had difficulty as regards their seed paddy in some parts, having often to pay Rs. 2·50 a bushel for it, but they were able to get on without help everywhere except in Wagapanaha Pallésiya pattu. For the people of this kóralé Government advanced 150 bushels of paddy. I have myself experienced the high prices of paddy in Mátalé North, having had more than once to pay 12½ cents a measure (= Rs. 3·75 a bushel) for horse food. There was also difficulty as regards buffaloes, a large number of which have been sold owing to the poverty of the owners, and to the fact that they have not been of much use in late years.

Paddy is reported to have been fairly free from disease.

In Mátalé East the north-east rainfall on the hills was enormous. In the plains the cultivation was much as usual. Some of the fields, at Etanwela for instance, give a very poor yield. Towards the river the people subsist to a great extent on game, and the new Ordinance will be almost impossible to carry out without great hardship amongst them.

The people of the higher villages obtain employment on the estates, as do those of Mátalé Pallésiya pattu on the west side of the range.

In Mátalé South the people have more garden produce to help them, and also have a number of estates where they obtain employment. They also have a market close at hand for any produce they can sell. A good many of them are cultivating cacao, which has been distributed amongst them.

To sum up, the beginning of the year was most unpromising. It was not till April and May that prospects improved, but now they are decidedly good, and it is hoped that the bad seasons will be followed by a series of good ones, and that the people's resources will not be so low as they undoubtedly have been for some time.

III.—WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Irrigation.

The ordinary work of the upkeep of sluices and tanks was carried on. In some tanks it was impossible for the people to get through their earthwork, as the tanks were full of water. They have promised to do double work for next year. A good many questions have arisen regarding the submergence of fields in the upper part of the beds of tanks. This is due to the steady raising of the bunds and the spills, the natural outcome of the work of the last few years.

Wiragahapelessa Channel.—Cost Rs. 400. This small work leads into Kirikotuwa and Lénadora tanks the water from the hills on the west of the North road, at about the 36th mile : this used to run to waste.

Awdella Lower Channel.—Cost Rs. 1,750. This is a dam across the Nálanda-oya, and serves 8 acres of fields. It is a most useful work, and a renumerative one. The people had to give up their yala crop while it was built, but have been already recouped, as it would have been impossible for them to have maintained the ordinary stick dam during the floods later in the year. They have carried out their earthwork on the channel, and will continue to improve it. An extension will probably bring a further 15 acres of Crown land under cultivation.

Awdella Upper Channel.—Cost Rs. 250. This provided some masonry and earthwork on a channel just above the last-named and on the opposite bank of the river. The work was such that the villagers could not do themselves, and improves the cultivation of 76 acres of land.

These two works are situated in a picturesque spot close to Nálanda, and just below the site of an old Sinhalese work. The three works would well repay a visit from a traveller who has a couple of hours to spare at Nálanda, and who takes an interest in irrigation works.

Nikoloya-ela.—Cost Rs. 230. This masonry work conducts a channel over a sloping rock, and assists about 96 acres.

Karavilahéna Tank.—Floods caused damage to this work and necessitated the rebuilding of a portion of the core wall. The total cost of this work has been about Rs. 3,600. The land under it has been surveyed. The best land for irrigation is a chena which the villagers would not surrender. The other Crown land, therefore, will have to be sold. There are about 32 acres of Crown land and about one of private land, which is all that can be irrigated. The land will be subject to water-rate. Although the cost of this work was increased by Rs. 970 by an unforeseen accident, it cannot be claimed as one of the paying works. The land is, however, close to the North road, and the straw and paddy will find a ready sale.

Nilagama Tank.—A spill was made in this tank out of irrigation fine money. Cost Rs. 160·32. It will be removed when the earthwork is completed.

Bambaragaswewa.—This tank was also improved, and is a distinct success.

Villeṭṭuwa Dam.—A meeting was held of proprietors under this proposed skeleton dam. They agreed to pay half the cost, and the work has begun, but details of this interesting experiment will be given on its completion.

Wells.

Useful wells were sunk at Dambulla, Ereula, and Palapatwala.

Bridges.

A bridge on the North road at the 18th mile was erected at a cost of Rs. 1,900, the old bridge not allowing sufficient waterway.

Roads.

The road from Náula through Eleḥera to Pallégama was steadily worked at.

The Galéwela minor road continues to cause the District Road Committee anxiety, and I must repeat that it is necessary for it to be taken over by Government, as the District Road Committee has done more than its duty by it. Since 1880 the District Road Committee has spent Rs. 18,859 on it, and has had the assistance of Government moneys, Rs. 10,050 in 1886, 1888, and 1890. My letter No. 69 of 17th June, 1891, to the Provincial Road Committee, sets out all the facts about this road.

The other works carried through by the District Road Committee will be found mentioned in the Chairman's report.

Postal.

Receiving post offices were opened at Kaikawela, Yaṭawatta, Náula, Galléwela, and Akuramboda.

Schools.

A good school was built by subscriptions of the people at Kaikáwela, the old school building being handed over to the Gansabháwa. Náula will soon, I hope, have a good building. It has been only with difficulty that the people have maintained their schools during the year, owing to want of straw and excessive rain. I append a statement showing the number of boys who have attended the school in the year. The largest are Náula, Akuramboda, and Ovilikanda, with respective averages of 102·71, 93·65, 92·75. The last is a creditable result, considering that the school is quite a new one, and attended entirely by low-caste boys. The headmen require a great deal of persuasion to keep up their interest in the matter of education. Pannampitiya school was burnt, and will be rebuilt at Embulambe. Several schools have been enlarged.

Statement of Gansabháwa Schools only.

	Mátalé South.	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Total.
Total number of schools ...	6 ...	10 ...	4 ...	20
Total number of attendances ...	72,399 ...	104,595 ...	38,840 ...	215,834
Average daily attendance ...	61·84 ...	54·26 ...	50·99 ...	55·69
Average on list ...	115·27 ...	88·46 ...	76·94 ...	93·56
Percentage attending schools ...	54 ...	61 ...	78 ...	59·51

Dispensaries.

New dispensaries were opened at Paldeniya and Inamaluwa.

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED.

As directed I repeat the list in last year's report:—

Bówéṭenna amuna and ela.
Ereula tank, where the bund requires raising and strengthening, and the spill widening.
Hattota amuna, which work, however, may be carried out by Messrs. Reeves and Gow.
Kumára-ela.
Moragalla Mahawewa.
Extra accommodation at the Kachchéri, where the clerks are crowded together in an unhealthy and inconvenient manner.
The establishment of a receiving office for the forwarding to Kandy of deeds to be registered.
The inconvenience of there being no Deputy Fiscal.
Want of a general survey.
Alteration of judicial limits of the Mátalé Courts.
Settlement of chenas.

To these I would add the necessity of making wells in the more unhealthy portions of the district.

Improvement and extension of Ambena channel.
Atirahapitiya-ela.
Extension of cultivation under Elehera and Attaragallewa.
Dambulla tank.
Improvement of the North road, which seems to lack a proper foundation.
Maningomuwa bridge.
Bridges at Pallepola and Medabedda on the Akuramboda road to replace the present stick bridges.
Bandára amuna.
Pallégama hospital.

V.—GRAIN TAX.

The grain tax was all collected within the year, but it was not without some slight difficulty that one or two kórálas were urged to complete their collections. I had to send out the Kachchéri Muhandiram to one district, and he was able to finish the collection in time.

There were no sales.

The arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1890, were also collected, but before that account could be closed it was necessary to hold sales in nine cases. The lands were in Udugoda Pallésiya pattu. They were all lands which had been abandoned for years, and ought to have been entered by the owners for crop instead of annual commutation. They were all bought in for the Crown, and have not been bought back by the owners.

VI.—THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The people have now the benefit of several dispensaries scattered about the district: two were added in 1891, one at Paldeniya and another at Inamaluwa. They are worked from Nálanda and Dambulla respectively, being visited once a week. The dispensaries are all well patronised, and I have everywhere heard the medical officers well spoken of. On two occasions two of the officers made a charge of Rs. 10·50, one for attending a villager's, the other for attendance on a kórála's child. In both cases I complained, and in the former the medical officer was ordered to withdraw the Gansabháwa case he had instituted. These are, however, two solitary instances, as against many cases where I find the medical officers popular, and their treatment gaining ground.

There was in the middle and the close of the year an attack, which the Medical Department doubtless rightly called cholera. There were some cases amongst the coolies on the North road, many in Mátalé town, and in some villages along the North road, chiefly Kanangamuwa and Dorakumbura, and further north in Dambulu-oya. It also appeared in isolated villages, as for instance, at Dandubendiruppe in Kandapalla kóralé, at Kambarawa, and some estates had cases: Bandárapola and Dankanda had sharp attacks. A good many of these cases were traced by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon and the other medical officers to causes due to climate and to foul feeding. Efforts were made to keep the bazaars free from bad dry fish, and several cases were entered against boutique-keepers. The Trincomalee people attempted to cart into Mátalé some of the bad fish they were prevented from selling in their own boutiques. One cart was seized by the Mátalé police with half its contents putrid. The Medical Department had considerable trouble in fighting the attack, and additional officers were sent to help. The number of deaths reported to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mátalé, were as follows:—

Malabars: –	
Immigrants	9
Emigrants...	—
Residents	43
Malays	1
Sinhalese	46
Moors	19
Europeans	1
Bengalies	1
Total ...	120

Places where they died:—Mátalé town, Gongawela, Kanangamuwa, Dorakumbura, Madawela, Aluwiháré, Golahenwatta, among immigrant coolies, and in hospital.

There must have been thirty or forty more among other isolated villages.

With the exception of this epidemic, the people have not had a bad year for sickness. At the beginning of the year, when on road tax exemption duty, I came across evidence of a great deal of parangi in the northern and eastern parts of the district, more marked doubtless owing to scarcity of food. I repeat my request for an expenditure on wells in the outlying villages, as general opinion points to bad water, as well as to bad food, as the cause of parangi.

VII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

No murrain was reported, and the cattle were fairly healthy, though some deaths took place after the heavy rains.

VIII.—CRIME.

Mr. Eaton, the Acting Police Magistrate, sends me the following remarks on the above head. I have for some time been of the same opinion as he is about the utter uselessness of the form of affirmation administered in our courts. A witness may very glibly, and with apparent truth, get through his evidence to the court, but may be much disconcerted at the opposing party quietly producing some sacred book from under his cloth, and requesting that the witness may be asked to lay his hands upon it and say that his evidence is true. I suppose every Magistrate has often witnessed such a scene; it is more often that the witness declines than consents to comply with the proposed test of his veracity. The words of the affirmation are only understood by very few; and as often as not the efforts of the ordinary uneducated villager to repeat the words after the interpreter cause a titter among the bystanders. The effect on the witness himself is absolutely nothing.

There was an outbreak of burglary about the middle of the year; the head of the gang was a well-known man of Kawdupellella. He had been tried before, but had been acquitted. After his conviction before the Supreme Court, in fact after his first arrest, things became quiet.

A considerable number of toddy-selling cases were taken in the course of the year. It is impossible under the present law to stop this illicit sale: the only thing is to get as many convictions as you can pursuade the headmen to secure. The profits of the toddy-seller must be very high: it is a pity there is no way of reaching his pocket for the benefit of the public except by an occasional fine at the Police Court.

Mr. Eaton's remarks are as follows:—

The Illicit Sale of Toddy.—I have so fully expressed my views on this subject in the remarks I made a few years ago (see Administration Report for 1889, page C 13) that I need not reiterate them now. I should like, however, to say that this offence continues unabated, not only in the villages, but also in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Mátalé; and may, without any exaggeration, be described as the predominant evil in this district, and the centre and source whence all the petty crimes around us spring. The remedy for this I have already pointed out in the remarks I made in 1889.

Cattle Stealing.—I wish I could say that this crime has diminished in this district, although not many cases have come before the court during the past year. Even of the few that have come before me, the evidence to support the charge has been so manifestly false, that I felt it impossible either to entertain the case or convict on such evidence. The old plan of proof, viz., that of the dog barking, of the owner of the cattle rushing out and identifying the thieves, of his raising an alarm which brings upon the scene a witness who was returning from the vedarala's house with some medicine for a sick child, and another witness who was coming home after turning water into his field, and both of whom identify the accused, and can even speak to the clothes they had on at the time:—this well-known stereotyped plan of proof has now been bundled off into the great lumber room of the past under the magic influence of the 236th section of the Ceylon Procedure Code. The complainant now, in nine out of every ten cases of cattle stealing, knows nothing of the theft himself, but acts on the information of witnesses, and thus seeks to save himself from paying compensation or Crown costs. The fact is, that these thefts, as in days gone by, are committed under cover of night, and under precautions that are sufficient to ensure immunity from detection. The owners therefore "let the sleeping dogs lie," and content themselves with getting isolated witnesses to swear to the accused having been seen removing the animals, and the headmen of the village to swear to the fact that the remains of the animal, *with the hide cut up into small bits*, were found in the jungle, and the case against the accused is then supposed to be complete. In a country where false evidence is so easily procurable, the best way of finding out whether the charge is true or false is to insist upon the witnesses being brought up at once when the plaint is tendered, and to examine them fully as to the facts they are prepared to depose to, before they are tampered with or schooled to meet the exigencies of the case.

Perjury.—It almost goes without saying that there is hardly a case that comes before our courts, to which the natives are parties, in which this crime is not more or less freely indulged. I am quite of opinion that to reduce this crime within the smallest possible limits, the plan in vogue in the earlier years of administration of justice in this country must be resorted to. As it is now, there is nothing in the empty form of words put into the mouth of a native witness to bind his conscience. In many cases the witnesses do not understand the words used, in some cases they can hardly repeat them after the interpreter; and in all cases the words are mere words and nothing more, conveying no obligation to speak the truth beyond the risk, infinitesimally small, of being prosecuted for perjury. This curse of our courts, if ever suppressed or mitigated, can only be suppressed or mitigated by introducing some form of oath that will bind the consciences of the witnesses. To the Buddhist the sacred books of Buddha, to the Mohammedan the Koran, to the Hindu the sacred ashes from the temple, are the only things possessing such a degree of reverence as would command fidelity to the truth. Nothing else would be of any avail, and indeed the time has come when the Government ought to think of going back to the only method by which truth-speaking can be even approximately secured. The old law for punishing witnesses guilty of prevarication must be introduced, with such restraints against the abuse of this power as the Legislature may deem necessary to impose, and then possibly the evil that now prevails to such an alarming extent may in some measure be grappled with and kept down.

IX.—CULTIVATION.

Mr. H. Fraser, of Bandárapola estate, has favoured me with the remarks below about various products.

I had sent a circular to all the planters in the district with the object of obtaining accurate figures for the Blue Book return, but my efforts did not meet with universal response, although I had promised to treat the individual returns as confidential. Mr. Fraser has been more successful, and the result of his inquiry is embodied in the statement annexed to his remarks. It contains more accurate figures than those I sent in for the Blue Book return.

As I have previously stated, a good deal more paddy land has been cultivated this year than in preceding years. I have issued several esweddun licenses, most of them for lands which have been out of cultivation for a considerable time. There are also a few applications for the restoration of more tanks, as people see the benefits derived from those already restored.

There is hardly any tea cultivated by natives, the only piece I know of being a small garden on the Elkaduwa road planted by an estate kangani.

It is impossible to say how much cacao has been planted, but there is immediate application for the seed as soon as I receive a parcel from the Pérádeniya Gardens. There has been a good deal of gingelly (tala) cultivation, which is somewhat of a novelty; but the general impression is that it requires new soil, and does not give a good return on chena land recently cultivated.

The cultivation of garden produce must have declined in some places where the owners of land have been selling their properties to planters, as at Ukkuwela, Warakamura, and other places. Frequently they sell right down to the edge of their fields, leading to their paddy being covered up with silt from the new clearings.

Jak and mango and other trees are being ruthlessly cut down for estate purposes, and no one takes the trouble to replant any. I tried to get rid of a large number of jak seedlings from my own grounds, but no one thought the offer worth accepting.

Mr. Fraser writes as follows:—

Tea.—Although not all equally well grown in all the divisions of the district, yet in most localities near and far apart, it has become thoroughly established, and there are well authenticated figures of yields in old coffee and chena lands, in third and fourth year of plucking, of from 450 to 750 lb. an acre.

The total area under tea, young and old, in the Revenue District of Mátalé is approximately 13,517 acres, producing 3,607,346 lb., averaging 266 lb. per acre.

Deducting 1,540 acres young tea from the total area, 13,517 = 11,977 acres plucked, averaging 301 lb. per acre.

Six hundred and fifty-seven acres have been added during 1891 to the area under cultivation in tea, divided over all the districts, but principally in Laggala, Mátalé East, Mátalé North, and Ukkuwela.

It is quite apparent, should tea continue to be the important staple it is at present, that the Mátalé Districts have as long a lease of prosperity before them as any quarter of the Island.

Cacao is another product which has helped Mátalé to compete successfully during recent years in the struggle for existence, and there are magnificent expanses of this cultivation in several portions of the district. The area under it is approximately 3,806 acres, producing 6,272 cwt., averaging 1·65 cwt. per acre.

Deducting 726 acres young cacao from the total area, 3,806 = 3,080 acres, averaging 2·04 cwt. per acre.

The total quantity is about one-third of the whole annual export from the Island.

Five hundred and twenty-two acres have been added during 1891 to the previous area, principally in the Ukkuwela District.

In its youth cacao, like many other useful products, requires and deserves a good deal of care and attention, and this may be one of the causes of its not being more adopted by the villagers; but seeing the troubles are not unsurmountable, that good seed is procurable at reasonable rates, occasionally given gratis from the Kachchéri, that the arts of successful cultivation are now well understood, and that good prices (Rs. 60 a cwt.) are obtainable at their doors for quite inexpensively and primitively cured produce, it is well worth the increased attention of the villagers, who invariably have, in even the poorest localities, suitable space enough for small gardens of it.

Tea they do not at all, so far as is known to me, affect. This is not I think, to be regretted; on the contrary it is well it is so.

The original expenditure necessary is in most cases prohibitory, and even when this is got over the leaf might not be well enough manufactured to keep up the reputation of Ceylon tea; and I anticipate that after a time there would be no sale for the green leaf at large factories, as their owners would soon tire of buying their own leaf mixed with that of the villagers, which would almost certainly be the case.

The villagers, however, male and female, I am glad to say, to the mutual benefit of themselves and the planters come much more readily than formerly to pluck, prune, hole, weed, and do all other estate works on the same footing, at the same rates, and same tasks as the Tamils.

I am aware of a recent instance where a rather intelligent, elderly man, owner of some cattle, proprietor of some acres of land, and shareholder in some small gardens, was most anxious to succeed a Tamil man as tappal and beef-box cooly, saying that the constant employment and regular pay which enabled the Tamil to "eat" (live) better was having a great effect on the modern Sinhalese, who have begun to appreciate the opportunity of "eating" (living) like the Tamils on estates. On some estates the Sinhalese are paid daily, weekly payments being, however, more common at a fixed rate per lb. for tea plucking, which is the fairest mode for all concerned.

They sometimes come by themselves, singly or in families, but generally they are brought by a kangany of their own class, which is an unavoidable necessity under the circumstances.

Were they not so poor they would probably be better off without kanganies, but as it is, the kanganies know them, collect them, and advance them small sums (for "selavu" or "viyadam"), which are fully repaid, they, not unfrequently, being so poor that they have to be advanced money the previous day to procure the meal of the following day, otherwise they are unable to come to work.

Cocoanut cultivation does well in Mátalé, and can be profitably encouraged and extended. It is almost a native cultivation at present, but it is being adopted in suitable situations on several estates. Cotton and tobacco may be said to have become a blank for the present. There are some fine fields of tea in Mátalé from which heavy crops of tobacco have been taken.

Coffee (Liberian, Arabian, and Coorg) is cultivated, but on a very reduced scale. The acreage has, however, been added to in 1891 by 53 acres.

The total area is 944 acres, yielding 1,159 cwt., averaging 1·23 cwt. per acre.

Deducting 70 acres young coffee from the total area, 944 acres = 874 acres, averaging 1·32 cwt. per acre.

The cultivation will most probably pay in suitable positions and conditions of soil at present rates.

Cardamoms.—This cultivation is decreasing rather than extending, all suitable land for it having been fully planted years ago. The acreage under this spice is 671 acres, yielding 57,875 lb., averaging 86 lb. per acre.

There are 140 acres cinchona, 350 acres anatto, and 30 acres arecanuts under cultivation in various portions of Mátalé East.

The cultivation statistics are compiled from returns obligingly supplied by fourteen planters residing in different portions of the district.

Paddy.—The rainfall of 1891 is said to have been too much for the paddy crops. Paddy land has shared in the general depreciation of property in recent years. I am aware of a sale of 5 acres for Rs. 1,000. A dozen years ago the same land would have fetched Rs. 2,000.

Timber.—This is becoming a serious question in Mátalé, accessible places being almost denuded of large trees. A deal of money must have reached native hands by the sale of timber in recent years. Not a seed or plant is being put into the ground for future needs, and this source of income will very soon utterly fail them. They have few others to fall back upon.

General.—By this time the beneficial results of the Agri-Horticultural Shows of a few years ago, if such are to accrue, should be becoming apparent. There is undoubtedly an increased demand from outside for fruits, vegetables, fowls, and eggs, but I am not aware that the people of Mátalé have risen to the occasion in trying to produce either increased quantities or improved qualities to any appreciable extent.

It might be worth inexpensive experiment in the interests of the natives were good eggs and fowls occasionally distributed from the Kachchéri, gratis, for breeding purposes, and were the natives occasionally encouraged by remunerative rates to bring to the Kachchéries sample lots of their best efforts in fruit and vegetable growing and fowl rearing.

European Cultivation Statistics for the Revenue District of Mátalé for 1891.

	Acreage.	Quantity.	Average.	Acreage not in bearing.	Acreage planted in 1891.
Tea ...	13,517	lb. 3,607,346	266	1,540	657
Cacao ...	3,806	cwt. 6,272	1·65	726	522
Cardamoms ...	671	lb. 57,875	86	—	—
Coffee ...	944	cwt. 1,159	1·23	70	53
Cinchona ...	120	—	—	—	—
Arecanuts ...	30	nuts 4,500,000	150,000	—	—
Anatto ...	350	lb. 195,000	557	—	—

Tea :—	Acres.	
Total ...	13,517	
Young ...	1,540	
Plucked ...	11,977	= 301 lb. per acre.
Cacao :—		
Total ...	3,806	
Young ...	726	
Picked ...	3,080	= 2·04 cwt. per acre.
Coffee :—		
Total ...	944	
Young ...	70	
Picked ...	874	= 1·32 cwt. per acre.

X.—GAṆSABHÁWAS.

An attempt has been made to ensure a more general obedience to the law that every man should put ten days' labour into Gaṇsabháwa works. The headmen have been directed to make lists of those liable, and to calculate the work done by each, so that defaulters may be more easily discovered.

I annex statement of the work done by the Gaṇsabháwas :—

Abstract of Work done by the three Gaṇsabháwas during 1891.

	Mátalé North.	Mátalé East.	Mátalé South.
Number of cases pending on December 31, 1890 ...	46	62	15
Do. instituted in 1891 ...	1,265	1,578	534
Do. settled amicably ...	52	198	133
Do. tried	1,132	1,590	530
Appeals to Government Agent, affirmed ...	27	45	10
Do. do. set aside ...	8	3	—
Appeals to the Governor, affirmed ...	1	1	—

XI.—ORDINANCE NO. 23 OF 1889.

I have had a good deal of work under the 60th and following sections of this Ordinance on the Bandára, Porutota, and Nikawella-élas. All of these channels were damaged by the silt and rush of water from neighbouring estates. The channels all fed extensive tracts of land, so it was necessary to call on the proprietors of the estates to abate the damage done. This was in all cases arranged fairly satisfactorily by amicable settlement after personal interviews with the estate owners, who have in some cases subscribed towards the cost of necessary work, and in others have made troughs to carry their silt over the channel so as to avoid damage to the fields. Some cases are more difficult of settlement, as the silt trough requires an outlet channel through the fields, which leads to questions of compensation and other difficulties.

XII.—CENSUS.

The population of Mátalé District in 1881 was, including estates, 86,655. In 1891 it was only 76,501, showing a decrease of 11·7 per cent. The estate population in 1881 was 18,182, in 1891 15,425, a decrease of 15·2 per cent. This leaves a decrease of the resident population of 10·8 per cent., from 68,473 to 61,076, *i.e.* 7,397 persons.

The decrease in Tamils on estates was of course due to the fall of coffee. To find out the cause of the decrease of 7,397 in other than estate Tamils I made an inquiry in every kóralé, questioning all the headmen and people assembled. The detailed figures since published show the decrease of the various nationalities to be :—

Siṇhalese	111
Tamils	9,081
Moors	758
Others	204
Total ...	10,154

The estate Tamil decrease was 2,757 ; therefore the decrease in resident Tamils other than those on estates is 6,324. These people were all either coolies on small native gardens, or lessees, or small proprietors. It can be therefore seen at a glance at the figures of decrease of Tamils and Moors how seriously the fall of coffee has affected the numbers of the people here. Of course the effect is less the further north we go, as the southern district is the most suited for coffee, the northern and eastern plains being too low.

But the most interesting point in the figures is the small decrease of Siṇhalese, as compared with the large decrease of other nationalities, and this figure of 111 must be a pleasant surprise to many who feared that the large falling off would be found to be among the resident Siṇhalese population.

Nor does the interest in this number cease here, for the Census of 1881 does not give us the numbers of low-country and Kandyan Siṇhalese separately ; so we cannot say exactly how each of these nationalities has varied.

It was the object of my kóralé-to-kóralé inquiry to solve this question, if possible, and I venture to think that my report, which I believe is printed in connection with the Sessional Papers on the Grain Tax, contains many points of interest. I will not repeat the full result of the inquiry here, but I may make the following remarks. Assuming that the memories of the headmen and of the older residents who helped me may be taken as on the whole a fairly accurate guide, I came to the following conclusions.

A large number of low-countrymen left the district on the fall of coffee.

A series of bad seasons have led to a large movement among the Kandyan population, which guided people chiefly to the north and east portions of the district, where tanks or chenas attracted them. There was a further emigration into Kurunégala and Anurádhapura. The possibility of finding work on the tea estates attracted many people to their neighbourhood, even leading to people coming northwards from Kandy District. Minor causes other than these there were, but those I have mentioned are the most important. As to the variations in different kóralés, how men have decreased more than women, how some villages have disappeared and others sprung up, which parts of the district have suffered most, why the richest parts in the south show a greater loss of population than the poorer parts in the north and east—on these and other interesting questions I can only refer to my report.

It must suffice to note here that, according to the headmen, the departures of low-countrymen were 748, of Kandyans 556 ; total 1,304. These people, we hope, found more comfortable quarters elsewhere, and it is a satisfaction to think that they are not all dead. The above figures are the result of the statements of the headmen. The actual loss of Siṇhalese is 111. So we have an unexplained increase of the difference between these two numbers, *i.e.* 1,193 Siṇhalese persons.

This number, I think, can only be accounted for by births among the resident Sinhalese, and of the total 1,193 I claim fully 1,000 births as among Kandyans. I therefore am inclined to think that in spite of hard times, bad seasons, sickness, and emigration, the Mátalé Kandyans who have stuck to their homes have shown an increase of numbers. The total Sinhalese in 1881 were 52,845; in 1891, 52,734.

I do not know at present what are the exact numbers of the Kandyans and low-countrymen.

I append as examples of my inquiries the summing up in the cases of the following Four Kóralés: Asgiri Pallésiyapattu, Udugoda Pallésiya pattu, Kandapalla kóralé, and Mátalé Pallésiya pattu.

The first, second, and third of these all showed a great falling off in numbers. The third is interesting, as being an entirely Sinhalese kóralé, where most of the recent tank work has been carried out, and where there was no coffee.

(1) *Asgiri Pallésiyapattu.*—There was much good coffee in the whole kóralé in all villages, but chiefly perhaps in Diwille and Selagama. Its fall has led to a number of Tamils and others leaving. For the last four or five years the seasons have been very bad: no rain to speak of. And for some years before that the seasons were not favourable. In about 1888 there was much sickness and distress everywhere: fever caused by drought, kórála thinks. A doctor was sent to itinerate for about two months. Doctors were sent also in other years. Garden produce not more than sufficient for themselves: not enough to enable them to sell any. All the villages have chenas: kurakkan almost entirely sown. This year menéri tried, as it ripens in two months. There are no good channels for the fields. In Selagama there are two, but they dry up in dry weather. No large streams: streams run dry if there is no rain for some time. The fields almost entirely depend on rain water. A good number of people seem to have left the kóralé, and a good many seem to have died. In about 1882 there were some sales for paddy tax—not more than two amunams; they were in Mahawela, Selagama, Udasgiria. The owners were poor. They were bought by villagers. Some of these owners are still here. Some went to the Wanni.

Kórála says: "I have heard the statements about fields being sold to raise money for tax. It was not only for tax that the money was raised, but for other necessaries also. The people do find it difficult to pay their tax, but only in bad seasons. If we get the usual rain we have no difficulty in paying all our taxes. The estates give great assistance. If it were not for them half the people in the kóralé would have left! The estates are Makulussa, Yatawatta, Selagama, Mahawela, Kawudupellella. When we had coffee, the people were extravagant and got into debt over cases, &c. They had no fear of getting into debt; and many lands were lost owing to this."

(2) *Udugoda Pallésiya Pattu.*—No estates in the kóralé, but there was a good amount of coffee; more, the kórála thinks, than Udugoda Udasiyapattu. Korála says, "while there was coffee people did not trouble about their paddy cultivation, nor did they cultivate their chenas. Were it not for tala now, more would have left." According to headmen's numbers, about 85 Tamils, Moors, and low-country Sinhalese have left, so the fall of coffee affected the numbers. A large number seem to have gone to Anurádhapura and Kandapalla because chena cultivation is easier. They get older lands for cultivation. The jungle here does not recover itself. People who went to work at Kalawewa bund returned. The epidemic carried off a good many people in about 1884, and since then they have had bad seasons and want of rain. Kórála thinks that the paddy tax has assisted road tax and bad seasons to drive people away.

(3) *Kandapalla Kóralé.*—Apparently the epidemic, which was so bad in Udugoda, was not so bad here, though a good number are reported to have died of fever at that time. The doctors itinerated here, and rice was distributed. A relief work in 1887 on the Galewela road; also a relief work in 1887 for Talakiriyagama people. The doctors itinerated both before and after that. A good deal of parangi in the kóralé: it does not kill the people, but weakens them. No paddy cultivation to speak of for several years: six or eight years. The people live practically on chenas. Namadagahawatta and Puwakpitiya are the best tanks. Not many people went to Kalawewa bund for work. All returned. No settlers have left for villages under Kalawewa. A certain influx of people from Udugoda to Dambagolle, Dandubendiruppe, Pangala, Pahalawewa, Tolombagolla, and Ihala Diggala. No coffee in the kóralé. No exit, therefore, of strangers on its failure. People attracted by easiness of chena cultivation. The restoration of tanks has not yet attracted people, owing perhaps to want of rain in the last few years. Kórála thinks more men die than women, as they do the harder work and are exposed more. No estates near. No people who live entirely by hunting, but there are a number of people who shoot. There are deer, elk, and pigs in the district. Tank fish few. Kurakkan, menéri, tala, mun, chillies, tana, aba, undu, landeri for maha cultivations. No Indian corn: not accustomed to it. No manioc; cocoanuts scarce; jak scarce; murunga good; plaintains good. People go in for crop commutation: only about Rs. 100 of annual.

Mátalé Pallésiya Pattu.—There was coffee in all the kóralés except in Opalgalla (where there was very little), Moragolla, and Bowétenna. A large number of Tamils, low-country Sinhalese, and Moors left on the failure of coffee. Not many people seem to have left the kóralé. Several Dumbara people have come to Weragama. A few good channels for their fields, but the fields do not seem to be very good. When there was coffee, people manured their lands, and this was washed down to the fields. The skin of the coffee berries was a good manure. The streams used to bring down manure from the estates. Now they do not get this advantage. Most of the fields are entered for annual commutation. There were some sales for paddy tax, but most were bought for the Crown and restored in 1887, jubilee year. Kórála does not think that difficulty was caused by payment of paddy tax. No one was obliged to sell his lands on this account. The debts mentioned were in many cases caused by laziness and extravagance. People neglect their elas and amunas *e.g.* that on Nikol-oya (Mausagolla). Formerly they used to be allowed to clear older lands for chenas than they are now allowed. A good deal of garden produce in the kóralé. The estates give the people great assistance. If not for them, kórála says, the people could not stay! There seems to have been no special sickness in the last ten years, but the last few years there has been a shortness of rain, and the rain did not fall at the usual seasons, and so interfered with their cultivation.

XIII.—GENERAL.

Timber stealing towards Dambulla received a check by the conviction in February of a forest guard and a timber dealer who combined to defraud the Government. I was empowered to distribute Rs. 100 as rewards amongst the informers and those who gave evidence. The principle may be wrong, but in the practice it is very difficult to obtain evidence in such cases against influential people, and those who come forward have to run great risk of annoyance in future. It is much in the interest of Government to be liberal in their rewards in such cases.

In March I was obliged to go to Mátara to produce an official record produced before me in a case as District Judge, Tangalla—a journey which wasted my time and cost Government money. I was not asked a single question in cross-examination, and the clerk of the court could have produced the document. I do not see why a law should not be passed which would save the public expense in such cases. On another occasion I had to travel from Mannár to Badulla for a similar object. Where a Magistrate has important evidence to give, of course his presence is necessary.

On 1st April the jail was closed, and all prisoners are sent into Kandy, being detained for the night at the police lock-up. This arrangement works well.

On 2nd April the Mahanáyaka of the Dambulla Viháré died. He was one of the last interesting relics of the 1848 rebellion, at which time a reward of fifty pounds was offered for his head. He was cremated with due honours at Dambulla.

In May I was engaged on a boundary dispute between the Mátalé and Anurádhapura people. It will soon be finally settled by a survey.

On 17th May died Tenne, who was Ratémahatmayá of Mátalé North, from 1868 to 1884, and who had been in Government service since 1851.

In June the last was seen of the attempt to grow cotton in the district by the abandonment of their land at Hunukata-ela by the Spinning and Weaving Company.

On 19th June His Excellency the Governor passed through the district visiting Dambulla and Sigiri. His inspection of the Dambulla water supply has led to the tank being improved. In droughty weather the people have to go to Pallégama, three miles, for water for drinking and bathing purposes. The tank leaked very badly, but the stoppage of these leaks will, I hope, keep the neighbouring wells always full, and be a lasting benefit to the people. The water is of great use to pilgrims and coolies using the North road, so the work is one of public, not merely local, benefit.

In November Mr. R. W. D. Moir took leave of the chiefs on resigning the Government Agency of the Province to Mr. P. A. Templer.

G. S. SAXTON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1891.

THE usual statement of Revenue and Expenditure is annexed. It shows a net decrease of revenue of Rs. 22,898·84 and a net decrease of expenditure of Rs. 34,359·97. The statement is of little interest as affording any evidence of the progress of the district, as a large proportion of the revenue is collected in Kandy under the heads Licenses, Tolls, and Stamps.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The only parts of the district where the question of food supply is important are Gangapaláta kóralé in Uda Héwáheta and Walapané division. In these divisions most of the people are dependent on chena cultivation, and the inevitable result is that they are from time to time in great distress. As has been frequently pointed out, the women and children are the sufferers, as the men can easily find work if they choose, but it is quite the exception for them to make any effort whatever to provide for their families. They go away to work on estates leaving their unfortunate wives and children behind to take care of themselves.

During the year under review the chena crops were good, and there was no distress, the only expenditure on account of relief being at the pauper settlement at Lamasuriyagama.

The relief garden at Nildandahinna was closed early in the year, and as the Agricultural Instructor left the place no work has been done there. He contracted fever on a visit to Lamasuriyagama and therefore gave up his post.

None of the various products planted at Nildandahinna appear to have succeeded with the exception of dholl and tobacco. The latter grows well, but requires more care and attention than the average Walapané villager will bestow upon it. I engaged a tobacco planter of Chilaw District to come up and inspect the land, and report whether tobacco-growing would, in his opinion, prove a profitable industry. His report showed that if the villagers possess the necessary knowledge, and bestowed on it the necessary care, it would be a valuable addition to their means, but it could not be cultivated on a large scale without capital, and the offer of land free of rent was not sufficient inducement for him to undertake an experiment on his own account. I was disappointed by this result, for I feel sure that the cultivation of small plots of tobacco in village gardens will be a great success and the only difficulty is to instruct the villagers in the work. Tobacco is the only new product in which they take any interest, and it is therefore most desirable to encourage them in growing it. If a private individual had taken up the work and employed village labour, I am confident that the cultivation would rapidly have spread. When any experiment is undertaken on Government account, the people seem to think that merely because Government has undertaken it it is something which they cannot themselves do without Government aid.

LEGISLATION.

It is most desirable that Presidents of Village Tribunals and also Courts of Requests should have the power of appointing administrators to petty estates. Cases of the grossest injustice constantly occur when minors are left orphans. No one is willing to act as their next friend, and the unfortunate children are defrauded.

If the Gaming Ordinance is to have any effect, a recent Supreme Court decision (Panadure 5,211, Law Reports, Volume II.) seems to indicate the necessity for amendment of the law.

The question of the expediency of recovering road tax from Tamil estate labourers has been raised in previous reports, and it certainly seems very hard that a Sinhalese villager who goes to work on an estate on the same conditions as the Tamils, with the exception of advances, should be liable to the tax from which his fellow-labourers are exempt. The large and increasing number of Sinhalese estate labourers renders the question of some importance: either the Tamil cooly should pay tax or the Sinhalese cooly should be exempted.

In some cases Sinhalese labourers have adopted Tamil names in the hope of evading their liability.

LAMASURIYAGAMA AND THE BODI-ELA.

The Bódi-ela conveyed water from the river to the settlement for the first time on 30th September, and the first crop was reaped at the beginning of the current year (1892). The crop was a very bad one, the failure being attributed to various causes—fly, insufficient water at one time, and floods at another, and also to imperfect preparation of the soil.

Only 50 acres are cultivated by settlers, 150 more having been allotted to cultivators in neighbouring villages on payment of one-fourth share of the crop.

The settlers at Lamasuriyagama, now over a hundred in number, of whom over two-thirds are women and children, have been supported by Government up to the end of 1891, receiving advances of food and other necessaries.

There was a great deal of sickness during the year, but it is hoped that the place will become less unhealthy as cultivation progresses.

The people are terribly wanting in energy. On my first visit to the place soon after my arrival, I found that they were still living in the same miserable huts which had been put up when the land was first cleared for chena, though they had nothing to do except build houses for themselves. They were being fed by Government, and apparently considered that they were not called upon to do anything for themselves. They even applied for advances to enable them to hire labourers to cultivate the land allotted to them. They are now beginning to realise that they will have to work for their living.

It is well that the late Government Agent noted in his report for 1890 that the late Assistant Government Agent's statements in reference to Lamasuriyagama required qualification. It is difficult to reconcile the state of things existing at the beginning of 1891 with the statement that the scheme had "succeeded beyond his anticipations."

But although Lamasuriyagama must be considered a failure in view of the extravagant anticipations indulged in, I fully believe that settlements of this kind may be made with success elsewhere, and on slightly different lines.

Instead of giving the people land and advancing the tools and other necessaries for cultivating it on their own account, trusting to their own energy and enterprise for success, the land should be cultivated on Government account, the people being housed and fed, and in fact treated very much in the same manner as estate labourers, their pay being allowed to accumulate until it reaches the amount fixed by Government as the price of the land. In this way the people would be obliged to work, and would eventually receive the land free of all encumbrances instead of, as at Lamasuriyagama, receiving it burdened with a heavy debt.

If, as I hope will be the case, the Bolagahandiwela-ela scheme is taken up, this method might be tried. Whatever the result, the money spent will at any rate not be wasted, but paid for work done.

WORKS REQUIRED.

The Bolagahandiwela-ela is an ancient work which has been frequently described in previous reports, and its restoration has been recommended since 1869, when Mr. Fisher, then Assistant Agent, called attention to it. The part of the district in which it is situated is in a wretched condition. The inhabitants are dependent solely on chena cultivation, by which the country round has been absolutely ruined. Remains of old tanks and fields show that streams formerly flowed down what are only grassy hollows. The forests have disappeared, and the streams have followed, and now nothing is left but barren hillsides covered with coarse grass, which can only be made fit for grazing by periodical fires.

Where forest formerly grew, some scrub grows which is just enough to render chena cultivation possible, but the crops must be very poor in most cases. The work on chenas of this kind is trivial, and so the people are content to go on with it, living from hand-to-mouth, and liable to serious distress if the weather is unfavourable to chena cultivation.

Chena cultivation should be restricted within the narrowest limits possible, and the restoration of Bolagandiwela-ela would render this easy by providing an answer to the inevitable question, "What are we to do if chenas are refused."

The objections to the place are its situation and its climate, but it is near the villages of Teripeha, Yatimadura, and Udamadura, where the greatest distress prevails in bad seasons, and the climate cannot be worse than that of Lamasuriyagama.

Sixty people promised to buy five acres each if allowed to pay by instalments, but I do not recommend that this be done. The probable course of events would be that they would pay their instalments so long as chena cultivation lasted, and when it was time to asweddumise the land they would depart, the only result being the conversion of some 300 acres of forest into worthless scrub jungle. I think the only chance of getting them to settle down as paddy cultivators would be to open the land on Government account in the manner described above.

There is no hope of permanent improvement in their condition unless something is done to substitute a permanent industry for chena cultivation.

The Má-ela.—The extension of the Má-ela to Hanguranketa is a work that I think should be undertaken, although it is probable that in some years the water will be somewhat insufficient for new land opened at the Hanguranketa end of the channel. The benefit derived in ordinary years would more than compensate an occasional partial failure.

There is great competition for the water of the Má-ela, and much jealousy exists between the people of the different kóralés which it serves. It is a very fine work, and is much less liable to interruption than the Bódi-ela.

Bridges are required over the Agra-oya, the Bilihul-oya, and in two places over the Kotmalé river. I would strongly recommend that Government aid should be given to District Committees for bridges alone. Many useful roads are not constructed because of the cost of bridges.

A very notable event during the year was the acquisition by Government of 660 acres of forest in Uda Pussellàwa belonging to the late Mr. C. de Soyza. This course was strongly recommended by Mr. Le Mesurier, and it is certain that if the forest had been cleared the most serious injury would have been caused to the district.

Another scheme suggested by Mr. Le Mesurier is well worthy of consideration, viz., the reafforestation of the abandoned estates at Hanguranketa, also the property of the De Soyza family. The streams and springs on Diyataláwa have been gradually failing for many years past, and this is, beyond dispute, due to the clearing of the forest. The land is practically valueless now, and there should be no difficulty in acquiring it. The forest would be close to the high road, and only seventeen miles from Kandy, so that, apart from the important consideration of improving the water supply, the forest would be a permanent source of revenue.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There were some slight outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Walapané, but the district was free from murrain during the year.

CRIME.

There was little serious crime during the year; the only two cases committed for trial by the Supreme Court were remarkable, a European planter being in each case the victim, and the crime almost without motive.

In the first case Mr. Reeves was murdered by his servant on account of a trifling reprimand, and in the second Mr. Vizard was brutally and treacherously assaulted by a cooly. The murderer was executed, and the cooly escaped with a merciful sentence of five years' imprisonment. Both cases occurred in Pundalu-oya district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Le Mesurier left the district after five years' service as Assistant Government Agent.

A successful Agri-Horticultural Show was held at Easter.

The regular police were removed from Nuwara Eliya, their duties being discharged by Local Board constables. It is too early to judge of the success or otherwise of this experiment, but so far there has been no good reason to complain of the manner in which the constables have done their work.

The rainfall at the close of the year was very remarkable, and caused an immense amount of damage to roads and irrigation works in Uda Héwáheta and in Walapané.

I am indebted to Mr. Stuart, of Alakolawewa, for the annexed interesting return of the rainfall in Maturata from October to January for the last three years :—

		1889.		1890.		1891.
October	...	6·62	...	5·44	...	35·97
November	...	5·68	...	20·22	...	12·77
December	...	7·68	...	9·82	...	30·54
		1890.		1891.		1892.
January	...	8·90	...	11·22	...	72·61
Total	...	28·88	...	46·70	...	151·89

Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri,
April 7, 1892.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1891.

THE past year, 1891, though on the whole a more favourable one for the people of the Northern Province than its predecessor, was not in some respects without its trials. There was at no time any cause for anxiety as to the food supplies of the Jaffna District owing to a good kalapokam crop, large imports of grain, and extensive dry grain cultivation. The crop of palmirah fruit, on which the poorer classes so much depend, was no doubt indifferent, but any loss on this account was more than made up by the earnings on a new industry—the palmirah fibre industry, as it is called—whilst the tobacco crop was a fairly good one. The health of the country was not, however, satisfactory. Fever was more or less prevalent throughout the year, and coughs and colds of a severe type, and what was called "influenza" prevailed to a serious extent, more especially at the close of the year, when the unusually heavy rains and flooded state of the country were productive of much discomfort to all classes and of peculiar hardship to the poorer classes. Cholera, imported from India by native pilgrims on two occasions, and threatening to become epidemic, gave cause for much anxiety.

In the Mannár District there was a partial failure of the paddy crops, and in September and December two serious outbreaks of cholera occurred in the Mantottai and Nanaddan pattus, the disease having been in both cases introduced by immigrant coolies.

In the Vavuniya District the failure of crops owing to long drought rendered necessary the opening of relief works. Fever prevailed to a serious extent.

In the Mullaittívu District the people suffered from fever and what was called "influenza" in the latter half of the year, and a serious outbreak of cholera nearly depopulated a village and threatened to become epidemic over the whole district.

An unexpectedly large and profitable pearl fishery afforded employment to numbers of the people of the Province, especially of Mannár and Jaffna, and made up for any loss of crop in the Mannár District.

The past year will, however, be remarkable for its extraordinary rainfall and electric disturbances, though as regards wind there was nothing approaching the cyclones of October and December, 1884. The rainfall, if not the largest known, was certainly the largest recorded since the system of registering rainfall was instituted in the Province. Thunderstorms were unusually frequent and violent. During the pearl fishery they were of almost daily occurrence; again in May, at the setting in of the south-west monsoon, and in October, November, and December. Few who experienced it will forget the terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain on the night of December 13, when the vivid and almost continuous flashes of lightning illuminated the whole country, followed instantaneously by loud, prolonged rolls (if I may use the term) of thunder, which seemed to issue from the far north-east and die away in the distance to the south-west.

The revenue returns annexed show a decrease in the gross revenue collected in 1891 of Rs. 78,525, as compared with the revenue collected in 1890, as follows:—

		Rs.
1890	...	765,996
1891	...	687,471
	Decrease ...	78,525

Deducting from the above collections on account of—

	1890. Rs.		1891. Rs.
Salt for export out of the Island	13,390	...	12,740
Passage money of immigrant coolies	13,719	...	16,016
Sale of Delft horses	—	...	1,050
Total ...	27,109	...	29,806

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is for 1890 Rs. 738,887 and for 1891 Rs. 657,665, added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (in 1890 Rs. 81,782 and in 1891 Rs. 80,770) give the total contribution by the people to public objects in 1890 Rs. 820,669 and in 1891 Rs. 738,435.

The following statement gives the actual state of the ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1891 as compared with 1890, excluding salt sold for export beyond sea, passage money of immigrant coolies, sale of Delft horses, and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

			Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1890	—		738,887
Deduct arrears of 1884 collected in 1890	782		
Deduct arrears of 1889 collected in 1890	4,535		5,317
			733,570
Add arrears of 1890 outstanding on December 31, 1890, of which Rs. 2,271 have already been recovered			5,705
		Total ...	739,275
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1891			657,665
Deduct arrears of 1890 recovered in 1891			4,546
			653,119
Add arrears of 1891 outstanding on December 31, 1891, of which Rs. 848 have already been recovered			7,687
		Total ...	660,806
Real ordinary revenue of 1890			739,275
Do. 1891			660,806
		Decrease ...	78,469

All the revenue of the two years has now been collected with the exception of Rs. 968 on account of assessment tax of 1890 and Rs. 6,839 on account of assessment tax of 1891, which will be recovered shortly.

Applying to the total general revenue the same calculations as have been applied to the ordinary revenue in regard to the arrears outstanding and recovered, it will be seen that there really is a decrease of Rs. 75,772, and not Rs. 78,525 as shown in the returns of revenue collected.

The increase in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly as follows :—

	Rs.
Land Sales	2,641
Paddy Rented	59,140
Paddy collected in Aumani	91
Rent of Government Land	2,263
Road Tolls	285
Arrack and Toddy Rents	2,305
Salt Rent	1,000
Royalty on Elephants	500
General Stamps	4,141
Assessment Tax	55
Fines and Forfeitures	1,680
Crops grown on Crown Lands	690
Salt for Retail	3,393
Arrack and Rum	2,672
Timber	1,258
Firewood	1,121
Refund of Hospital expenses	281
Survey Fees	616
Sundries (Reimbursements)	3,182
Interest	399
Title Deeds	112

Whilst there have been decreases in the real ordinary revenue chiefly as follows :—

	Rs.
Customs	26,101
Port Dues	794
Paddy Commuted	76,687
Fine Grain Rented	47,397
Ferry Tolls	370
Chanks, Live	2,370
Chanks, Dead	5,947
Judicial Stamps	3,044
Postage Stamps	348
Salt, wholesale	185
Sundries, sale of Government Property	531
Overpayments	1,454
Small Receipts	306
Unclaimed Deposits	457

Land Sales.—The increase was due to more lands having been sold in all the districts of the Province in 1891 than in 1890.

Rent of Government Lands.—To the renting out of a large number of chena lands in the Vavuniya District in 1891 in consequence of the distress which prevailed there.

Road Tolls, Arrack Rent, Salt Rent.—To larger amounts having been realised by sale of rents in 1891 than in 1890.

Sale of Salt.—To good fishing on the shores of the Mannár District, and the weather having been favourable for fish curing.

Sale of Arrack.—To a larger quantity of arrack having been sold at the pearl fishery at Marichchukkaddi in 1891 than in 1890.

Timber.—To a larger quantity of palai timber having been sold to the Public Works Department, Northern Province, in 1891 than in 1890.

Paddy Rented.—To there having been no commutation agreements in force in the Jaffna District in 1891 and the tithe having been sold in rent.

Firewood.—To a larger quantity of wood having been sold in 1891 than in 1890.

Customs and Port Dues.—The decrease is due to less grain having been imported in 1891.

Paddy Commuted.—To there having been no commutation agreements in force in 1891.

Ferry Tolls.—To a decrease in the sale of the Mannár ferry rent of 1891.

Chanks, Live and Dead.—To no licenses for fishing live chanks having been taken out during the first six months owing to the pearl fishery, and subsequently to the new law (Ordinance No. 18 of 1890) which came into force in July, 1891.

The increase and decrease under other heads of real ordinary revenue do not call for special remarks.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1890. Rs. c.		1891. Rs. c.
Jaffna	70,003 81	....	68,878 94
Mannár	6,710 82	...	6,822 50
Mullaittívu	2,298 50	...	2,287 50
Vavuniya	2,769 25	...	2,781 25
Total ...	81,782 38		80,770 19

Excluding from the above such casual receipts as value of trees cut down on road sides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the contributions of the people in the shape of tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1890. Rs. c.		1891. Rs. c.
Jaffna	61,358 0	...	60,754 0
Mannár	6,685 0	...	6,822 50
Mullaittívu	2,086 50	...	2,017 50
Vavuniya	2,763 75	...	2,756 25
Total ...	72,893 25		72,350 25

The expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows :—

	1890. Rs. c.		1891. Rs. c.
Jaffna	62,540 51	...	73,607 85
Mannár	6,576 11	...	7,067 97
Mullaittívu	2,285 73	...	2,176 2
Vavuniya	3,856 71	...	2,842 25
Total ...	75,259 6		85,694 9

WEATHER.

First Quarter.—There were some partial showers of rain on the 20th and 21st January. Between the 9th and 16th February there was unusual and heavy rain throughout the district, which to some extent interfered with the reaping and threshing of paddy crops. In March there was rain pretty general throughout the district on the 14th and 16th. The weather was otherwise during the quarter dry and hot by day with heavy dew at night. The rainfall registered during the quarter was 4·01.

Second Quarter.—There was rain almost throughout the district on the 7th, 16th, and 25th April, and some partial showers on the 6th, 8th, 20th, and 21st. In May there were some partial showers during the first fortnight, but from the 20th to 22nd May there was very heavy rain with thunder, lightning, and strong wind, amounting almost to a gale, from north, north-west, and west. The weather cleared on 23rd May, and the south-west monsoon appeared to have fairly set in on the 24th. In June there was an entire absence of rain, the wind blowing unusually strong without cessation throughout the month from south and south-west. The rainfall registered during the quarter was 10·89.

Third Quarter.—With the exception of some light showers on the 12th in the Jaffna division, and on the 11th and 12th in the Vadamaradchi west division, there was no rain during July. In August light showers fell on the 24th in the Jaffna, Valikámam east, north, and west, Tenmarádchi, and Islands divisions, and on the 27th in the Vadamarádchi west division. In September there was a fall of rain pretty general on the 15th throughout the district, heavy in some parts and light in others, and some partial rain in the Karachi on the 24th, and in the Valikámam north, Tenmarádchi, and Vadamarádchi west divisions on the 29th. Wind was in general unusually strong from south and south-west. The rainfall registered during the quarter was 0·86.

Fourth Quarter.—In October there was rain over the greater part of the district almost daily throughout the month. On the evening of the 21st a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and rain set in throughout the whole district. Rain continued in heavy squalls the whole night. On the morning of the 22nd the rain fell in torrents, wind blowing in strong gusts from west with every appearance of a cyclone ; rain ceased, however, in the afternoon, and the wind set in light from the south turning variable in the evening. The country was flooded everywhere for a time. After the 22nd there was rain daily in heavy squalls. In November there was rain in all parts of the district, except Pachchilappalli and Púnakari, almost daily during the first fortnight, and throughout the district on the 28th and 29th. In December there was rain again over the greater part of the district almost daily throughout the month. Very heavy rain indeed on the 9th, 10th, 13th, and 24th to 26th. On the night of the 13th there was a very violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which continued the whole night—rain very heavy with vivid flashes of lightning and long loud peals of thunder. The wind was unsettled during October and November. The north-east monsoon apparently set in on the 2nd December, the wind blowing from north-east during the month except on the 13th and 14th, when it blew from south and south-west for a time. The rainfall registered during the quarter was 61·99.

CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The kalapokam paddy crops were reaped during the first quarter. In Valikámam east, west, and the Islands divisions there were from half to three-quarter crops in most villages, and very good crops in some villages, giving on the whole three-quarter crop for each of those divisions. In Vadamarádchi east, west, Púnakari, and Tenmarádchi the crops were on the whole good. In Jaffna there was a fair crop. In Pachchilapalli and Valikámam north the crops were indifferent. In Karachi the crops in some villages did not turn out so well as it was expected they would, owing to the failure of rain when the plants were earing.

The varaku crop was a good one, though not so fine as that of 1890.

The first, second, and third quarter dry grain crops were good, that of the fourth quarter was indifferent.

Paddy sowing for the kalapokam of 1892 was partially carried on during the third quarter, sowing having been delayed owing to the absence of the usual sowing rains of September, and the want of rain at the close of the quarter was much felt. The sowing, however, was almost completed before the heavy rains of October set in. Notwithstanding the damage done to later sowings and those on low lands by the continued heavy rains, there was every prospect at the close of the year of a very good crop for the kalapokam of 1892 throughout the whole district.

The cutting and curing of tobacco was completed by the close of the third quarter, and the crop was reported a fair one.

Palmirah fruit was gathered in and panatto manufactured as usual; the crop of fruit was however indifferent.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya regarding the weather, crops, &c., in those districts :—

Mannár District.

First Quarter.—There were a few slight showers of rain during the quarter :—January, 1·60 ; February, 0·37 ; March, 0·78.

The dry grain crops and some of the paddy crops were reaped and stacked during the quarter. The crops of some of the villages in Mántai north and south and Iluppaikadawai and Perunkali pattu were much injured for want of sufficient rain during November and December last. In Nánáddán the crops were better.

Second Quarter.—There were a few showers of rain in April, and good rain in May, but none in June.

The kalapokam crops were partly threshed during the quarter.

Third Quarter.—Hot and dry with strong south-west winds prevailing.

The crops of last kalapokam have been threshed. The beds of tanks and tracts of fields are being sown for the next kalapokam. The fine grain cultivation is also in progress in two or three places at Athimoddai and Kannaddi on the mainland, and to a larger extent in Mannár island.

Fourth Quarter.—The weather has been unusually cold and wet during the quarter.

The rain was more than enough to fill the tanks all over the district. Many tanks were breached, but have since been repaired. The dry sowing paddy cultivation is all ripe, though in some villages it is partially damaged by heavy floods.

Mullaittívu District.

First Quarter.—8·30 in. rain was registered during the quarter. ·31 in. rain only fell in March, which was an extremely hot month. The wind blew from the north-east, changing round at intervals towards the south-west.

The kalapokam paddy crop was reaped during the quarter. The yield on manavari lands was good and that on tank lands was very poor Tunnukkai and Karunávalpattu south yielded the worst crop. Idaipokam is being cultivated in one or two villages. Tobacco is being cut and cured ; a fair crop is expected.

Second Quarter.—The weather was for the most part dry and hot, notwithstanding the unusual heavy rains which fell on May 19 and 20. The south-west monsoon set in soon after the May rains, and has continued to blow hard ever since.

The kalapokam paddy stacks were threshed and the tobacco leaves were cut and cured during the quarter. The price of tobacco has been cheaper this year, and a larger extent than usual was cultivated. Consequent on the heavy rains of May, sirupokum has been sown in many villages where there are tanks or natural springs. 227 bushels have been sown this quarter against 54 bushels during the corresponding quarter of 1890. More rain will be required in several villages where the tanks are small.

Third Quarter.—The weather was hot and dry till the middle of September, since which date there has been abundant rain The rainfall registered is as follows :—July, 0 ; August, 0·21 ; September, 5·16 ; total, 5·37 inches. Sirupokum crops were reaped during the quarter, and compare favourably with the summer crop of previous years. Sowing for kalapokam commenced with the September rains, and 3,811 bushels have been sown, against 4,454 bushels during the corresponding quarter of 1890. Sowing commenced three weeks later than last year for want of rain.

Fourth Quarter.—During October and November rain was deficient in Karikkaddumúlai north and Putukudiyiruppu, fair in Karikkaddumúlai south and Mulliavalai, and sufficient in the interior pattus of Mélpattu north, Karunávalpattu south, and Tunnukkai. During December very heavy rains fell throughout the district. A statement of the rainfall registered at Mullaittívu during the quarter is appended, but it is no criterion from which to judge of the rainfall of the district :—October, 7·67 ; November, 2·73 ; December, 16·12 ; total, 26·52 inches ; against an average of 36·45 inches for the corresponding quarter of the last twelve years. The north-east monsoon set in by the middle of November.

Rain interfered a good deal with the reaping, stacking, and threshing of sirupokam paddy, the stacks not being yet threshed in several places. The season for sowing for kalapokam was very good, 6,660 bushels having been sown during the quarter against 3,068 during the corresponding quarter of 1890 The paddy plants have been attacked with disease in many places, but not to such an extent as to do any serious damage. The disease in some places is said to be due to deficient rain and the blowing of the south-west monsoon in the latter part of October and early in November, and in other places to too much rain ; when due to the former it is called "chental" and when to the latter "alukunoy." Crop prospects in general are good, and a crop above the average may be expected as water is now plentiful everywhere.

No chena permits for fresh jungles were allowed in 1891, but the permits of 1890 were renewed for an aggregate extent of 1,110 acres. Varaku has been sown in most of the chenas, and it is said to be very good, while the prospects of kurakkan are fair.

Vavuniya District.

First Quarter.—The weather during the quarter has been dry and hot.

The rainfall registered was :—In January, 0 ; February, ·82 ; March, 1·90 ; total, 2·72 inches. The average rainfall during the quarter for the nine years from 1881 to 1889 is 6·89.

Second Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—In April, 8·05 ; May, 14·67 ; June, 0·19 ; total, 22·91 inches. The average rainfall during the quarter for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 is 8·83.

The kalapokam paddy tithe rent of all the pattus and the idaipokam paddy tithe rent of Melpattu east, Mélpattu south, Udaiyáúr, and Kilakkumúlai divisons were sold during the quarter. The gingelly crop cultivated on Crown chenas in the early part of March was reaped and harvested during June. There having been a general fall of rain all over the district, an unusually large extent of paddy was sown for sirupokam in June.

Third Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was:—In July, 0 ; August, 0·30 ; September, 8·30 ; total, 8·60 inches.

The sirupokam crop has been reaped and stacked except in a few villages where the cultivation was done late, and the rents of the divisions of Panankámam, Métkumúlai, and Kilakkumúlai were sold during the quarter. There was no sowing during the quarter. Cultivation of beds of tanks this year is comparatively little compared with previous years, as the beds of most of the tanks in the district are full of grass and weeds owing to the rains of May last. Rain set in in the middle part of September (earlier than usual during the past three or four years), and about half the tanks in the district are from half to three-fourths full ; the prospects for kalapokam are good. Want of kalapokam seed paddy is felt in some quarters, and will be advanced to such as cannot afford to procure it elsewhere.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—In October, 17·54 ; November, 12·89 ; December, 9·80 ; total, 40·23 inches.

The average rainfall during the quarter for the eleven years from 1880 to 1890 is 29·66.

The cultivation for kalapokam was very backward owing to continuous rain and unusual sickness. It is expected that a considerable extent left uncultivated now will be sown for idaipokam. The continued rain has done some damage in washing away the seed after sowing. Kurakkan cultivation was damaged by rain.

The annexed is a return of the rainfall registered in the Northern Province between 1871 and 1891 :—

Year.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.
1871	45·14	44·83		
1872	62·39	36·71		
1873	50·58	26·83		
1874	44·85	24·64		
1875	34·29	28·12		
1876	25·60	27·13		
1877	57·98	38·55		
1878	32·19	25·63		
1879	37·65	38·05		
1880	36·77	42·01	44·78	
1881	44·45	40·84	71·50	23·51
1882	69·04	47·87	60·26	57·35
1883	69·52	62·50	68·95	75·85
1884	68·90	57·54	55·53	56·45
1885	68·74	61·38	49·28	60·10
1886	42·69	41·99	41·23	48·60
1887	55·72	51·88	52·38	60·48
1888	43·63	38·67	51·81	38·21
1889	29·74	21·01	27·52	42·00
1890	31·60	25·61	58·88	48·54
1891	77·75	64·04	55·42	66·16

No rainfall regtd.

No rainfall regtd.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The estimated outturn of the paddy crops of the Province amounted to 900,000 bushels,* the varaku crop, which was, as already remarked, a good one, though not so fine as that of 1890, amounted to about 50,000 bushels, and the other dry grains yielded about 280,000 bushels, making in all 1,230,000 bushels local crops.

The import of grain coastwise and beyond sea amounted to :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	1,229,703½
Rice	131,561¼¼
Other grains	20,510

There were exported from the Province :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	12,991½
Rice	4,622
Other grains	1,071½

Apparently consumed, therefore, in the Province of both home-grown and imported grain :—

	Bushels.
Paddy	2,116,712
Rice	126,939½¾
Other grains	19,438½

Taking half a bushel of rice as equal to one bushel of paddy, the quantity of rice imported and locally grown during 1891 would have amounted to 1,185,295 bushels, of which 1,100,000 bushels at least were probably consumed during the year. To this should be added some paddy, gingelly, &c., brought up from Anurádhapura, of which, however, there are no returns.

The yield of cocoanuts was in general better than that of 1890, and the best since the year of the cyclones—1884.

Fish for local consumption was in general plentiful throughout the year. As usual the bazaars were fairly well supplied with turtle, the flesh of which was retailed.

The markets were well supplied during the year with vegetables : melons, yams, plantains and other fruits.

The number of cattle slaughtered in the slaughter-house at Jaffna by licensed butchers was 341, as against 348 in 1890.

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* Jaffna ... 731,000
Mannár ... 91,000
Mullaittivu... 33,000
Vavuniya ... 45,000
Total ... 900,000

The crop of fine grain was about the same as that of last year. The tax on dry grain having been abolished at the close of 1890, there is no means of forming an estimate of the crop from the result of the sales of the tithes in rent.

The tobacco crop was, as already remarked, a fair one, and better than that of 1890.
The crop of palmirah fruit was, as before stated, indifferent.
The import of arrack amounted to 28,591 gallons.
The following statements are connected with food supplies :—

Statement showing the Quantity of Grain imported Beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province during the years 1890 and 1891.

	1890.			1891.		
	Paddy. Bushels.	Rice. Bushels.	Other Grain. Bushels.	Paddy. Bushels.	Rice. Bushels.	Other Grain. Bushels.
Imported from beyond sea	1,263,672	147,853	11,293	1,114,429½	124,408$\frac{4}{5}$	10,017¼
Imported to the Province from Batticaloa ...	18,309	222	6,091	112,898	58¾	8,102
From other places beyond this Province ...	3,167	7,076	2,702½	2,376	7,094½	2,390¾
Total ...	1,285,148	155,151	20,086½	1,229,703½	131,561$\frac{13}{20}$	20,510

To this must be added the quantity of wheat imported, as follows :—

1890	...	1,727½ bushels
1891	...	1,671 ,,

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Import of the following Articles in the Northern Province during the years 1890 and 1891.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	1890.		1891.		1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons	Rs. c.	Gallons	Rs. c.	Gallons	Rs. c.	Gallons	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	13,774	13,774 0	28,591	28,591 0
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Curry Stuffs ...	4,813 2 26	40,695 88	6,020 0 23	52,468 2	1,150 2 3	14,813 75	1,053 1 15	9,687 50
Potatoes ...	143 3 5	1,078 46	131 3 13	938 99	19 1 0	304 0	17 2 0	134 96
Tobacco, manufactured ...	0 0 13½	10 85	0 1 8	28 93	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	222 1 16¼	7,783 84	24 3 5¼	930 27	4,012 3 9	107,954 25	4,782 3 10	126,208 0
	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels	
Wheat ...	1,649	5,359 24	1,605	5,218 69	78½	371 0	66	314 0

TOBACCO TRADE.

The return shows a decrease of 13,209 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. in the export of tobacco beyond sea and of 2,810 cwt. in the export coastwise as compared with 1890, as follows :—

	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	54,083 3 0	1,221,581 25	22,934 3 20	492.485 25	77,018 2 20	1,714,066 50
1891 ...	40,874 1 14	947,987 50	20,124 3 20	413,208 94	60,999 1 6	1,361,196 44

To this should be added a quantity of tobacco sent to Mátalé, &c., by road, of which, however, there is no return. The quantity exported in 1885, viz., 80,690 cwt. 3 qr., was, as remarked in the report of that year, the largest quantity ever exported.

The action of the Government of the State of Travancore in levying a differential duty in favour of Indian tobacco as against Ceylon tobacco has interfered somewhat with the "beyond sea trade."

All tobacco, Indian and Ceylon, paid the same duty, viz., Rs. 90 per candy. A concession was made in favour of Indian tobacco, which was allowed to be brought into one corner (Muvatupulay) of the Travancore State at a reduced duty of Rs. 30 per candy, on condition that it was not to be removed into any other part of the State. This condition was, however, last year disregarded, and the Indian tobacco found its way into all parts of the State, thus interfering with the Ceylon tobacco trade, the duty on Ceylon tobacco being retained at Rs. 90 per candy.

The merchants and traders of Jaffna convened a meeting, presided over by the Manager of the Jaffna Branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, and it was decided to send a memorial to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore requesting him to equalise the duties or prevent the Indian tobacco being sold in all parts of the State except Muvatupulay.

The Ceylon Government was also appealed to to interfere on behalf of the Jaffna merchants and tobacco-growers. A promise was in consequence made by the Travancore Government that the import of Indian tobacco at the reduced rate of duty should be restricted to the portion of the Travancore State into which it was at first allowed to come. From recent reports it appears that this promise has not been fulfilled, and the Jaffna merchants are still placed at a very serious disadvantage. In the interest of the Jaffna merchants and tobacco-growers some interference on the part of the Ceylon Government, in order to bring about an equalisation of the import duties, is necessary.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Jaffna District.

First Quarter.—The health of the country was not altogether satisfactory owing to the prevalence of fever and diarrhœa. Cholera, introduced into Vadamarádchi west in the third quarter of 1890, prevailed in that division in the early part of January. In February and March a few cases of smallpox occurred in Valikámam west, Vadamarádchi, and the Islands, having been introduced by persons returning from Colombo where smallpox was prevailing to a serious extent.

Second Quarter.—Except that fever prevailed to some extent, the health of the country was otherwise satisfactory. A few cases of smallpox occurred in the Jaffna division.

Third Quarter.—The public health was not satisfactory, fever and what is called "influenza" having been prevalent to a very serious extent throughout the whole district. A few cases of cholera and smallpox occurred, having been introduced by pilgrims returning from India.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the country was not good, fever of a bad type, cough, cold, and what was called "influenza" having prevailed throughout the district.

The following are the statistics of cholera and smallpox in the Jaffna District as reported by the headmen :—

Cholera.	Attacks.	Deaths.	No. of Villages infected.
First Quarter	8	4	2
Second Quarter	—	—	—
Third Quarter	22	13	3
Fourth Quarter	—	—	—
Total	30	17	5

Smallpox.	Attacks.	Deaths.	No. of Villages infected.
First Quarter	13	—	5
Second Quarter	6	—	4
Third Quarter	6	—	5
Fourth Quarter	—	—	—
Total	25	—	14

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya regarding the health of the people in those districts :—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—Owing to the dry weather there was not as much fever at the beginning of the quarter as in last year, and no epidemic prevailed. One case of smallpox occurred, in a cooly who returned from Colombo in March, in Mannár town, and proved fatal.

Second Quarter.—The health of the people has not been satisfactory during the quarter. There has been a few cases of smallpox on the mainland, and fever and measles throughout the district during the quarter; also a few cases of cholera among the Indian coolies.

Third Quarter.—The health of the people has not been satisfactory. There were 88 deaths by cholera (23 among immigrant coolies and 65 among residents), principally in Nákatálvu, Valikámam, and the adjoining villages. There were some cases of fever.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the people has not been satisfactory. There were a few cases of fever and dysentery and 65 cases of cholera on the mainland, of which 41 proved fatal (23 immigrants and 18 residents).

Mullaittívu.

First Quarter.—The health of the people was good. Ordinary fever prevailed as usual.

Second Quarter.—Health of the people was on the whole good. There were a few cases of fever, diarrhœa, sore-eye, and dysentery, but the diseases did not prevail anywhere to any considerable extent.

Third Quarter.—Though the third quarter of the year has always been considered the healthiest season in Mullaittívu, it has this year proved the most unhealthy quarter of the three. Early in July cholera broke out at Karuppaddámurippu, and ten villagers succumbed to it, the District Mudaliyár being among the victims. Seven others were attacked, but recovered. Fever and pneumonia prevailed to a considerable extent in the interior villages during July, and in the more populous villages of the maritime pattus during August. The deaths registered during the quarter exceed the births by 80, while the births exceeded the deaths by 19 (89 births and 70 deaths) during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of people was in general good. Fever and cough prevailed to a considerable extent in Tunnukkai during November, and fever powders were distributed. There were also a few cases of fever, pneumonia, and sore-eye in the other divisions throughout the quarter.

Vavuniya.

First Quarter.—The health of the people was unsatisfactory, sickness in some cases being due to the prevailing scarcity.

Second Quarter.—Health of the people generally has been good.

Third Quarter.—Health of the people generally has been good.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of the people in general was not satisfactory. A very large number of people were laid up with fever and cold in consequence of the continued rain, and the number of deaths during the quarter was high compared with that in previous years.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

District.	Marriages. 1890.	Marriages. 1891.	Births. 1890.	Births. 1891.	Deaths. 1890.	Deaths. 1891.
Jaffna	1,303	1,356	9,103	9,002	5,965	5,763
Mannár	184	136	1,006	841	732	951
Mullaittivu	24	26	311	224	252	421
Vavuniya	25	17	294	215	314	328
Total	1,536	1,535	10,714	10,282	7,263	7,463

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Jaffna.

Cattle were in general reported healthy, and well supplied with grass and water during the first and second quarters. In Valikámam north and west divisions goats and sheep were reported as subject to the disease called "koopodovan."

During the third quarter cattle were reported healthy except in Valikámam north, in which division hoof-and-mouth disease, introduced by cattle returning from the Wanni, where they had been taken for pasture, prevailed to some extent. Want of grass and water was much felt consequent on the drought.

During the fourth quarter also cattle were in general healthy; except in Valikámam north, Pachchilaippalli, and the Islands divisions, where it was said that murrain prevailed, they were well supplied with grass and water during the quarter.

The following is a return of the number of cattle reported to have died in the Jaffna District:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Buffaloes.
First Quarter	—	—	738	—
Second Quarter	—	—	—	—
Third Quarter	—	—	—	—
Fourth Quarter	77	143	145	—
Total	77	143	883	—

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya, regarding the health of cattle in those districts:—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—There has been no murrain among cattle during the quarter, but there was much mortality among goats and sheep in Mannár west during February and March.

Second Quarter.—The health of cattle has been good, but they suffered for want of food and water in the Mannár island.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle has been good, but they suffered for want of pasture owing to the drought.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of cattle has been generally good, there having been no murrain.

Mullaittívu.

First Quarter.—Health of cattle good.

Second Quarter.—Health of cattle was very good, as there was more water and pasture available than usual. No case of murrain was reported.

Third Quarter.—Throat disease prevailed during August and September among black cattle at Karaya Mullivaikál, and nine cases proved fatal. Health of cattle has otherwise been good.

Fourth Quarter.—Murrain prevailed in a few villages in Karunavelpattu south during the quarter, and 8 buffaloes and 11 head of black cattle were carried away. The health of cattle was otherwise good.

Vavuniya.

First Quarter.—Health of cattle throughout the district was satisfactory except in two villages in Kilakkumúlai south pattu, where 39 buffaloes and 13 black cattle died of murrain during the quarter. Hoof disease was not reported to be among the cattle of any part of the district. By a strict enforcement of the rules regarding infectious disease, the murrain which existed in the two villages referred to was not carried to the neighbouring villages.

Second Quarter.—Health of cattle throughout the district is reported satisfactory except at Palaimóddai and Poriluppaikulam in Kilakkumúlai north, where 36 buffaloes and 13 black cattle are reported to have died of murrain in May and June. No fresh cases have been reported since the 15th of June.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle was generally satisfactory throughout the district. A few deaths are reported. In the Métkumúlai division 3 buffaloes at Panichaikulam and 2 buffaloes at Kakkaiyankulam died, it is said, of murrain, in July and August; and at Kunchuvilánkulam in the Udaiyár division 2 buffaloes and 12 black cattle died in September. No subsequent cases have been reported in these villages. Care was taken to isolate infected cattle, and the disease did not spread.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of the cattle on the whole was satisfactory throughout the district.

IMMIGRATION.

The returns of arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésalái and Vankálai show an increase of 6,559 in arrivals and 4,590 in departures:—

	1890.	1891.
Arrivals	40,695	47,254
Departures	16,735	21,325

To this should be added a number of coolies conveyed by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company to and from Colombo, of which there are no returns at this office.

There were no arrivals or departures at and from the ports of the peninsula of Jaffna or Mullaittívu.

The usual immigration establishments were kept up.

The immigration service lost by the death, on the 29th of July, Mr. J. G. Reidy, its able, zealous, and energetic Superintendent. His elder brother, Mr. Thomas J. Reidy, opened the immigration service in 1862; he retired owing to ill-health in 1883, and was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Reidy. Both brothers have rendered very valuable service to the Colony in connection with cooly immigration.

SALT.

The season was not very favourable in 1891 for the manufacture and collection of salt. The total quantity of salt manufactured and collected during 1891, and the cost per cwt., including cost of removal to stores, were as follows:—

Names of Pans and Lewayas.	Quantity collected. Cwt.	Cost per Cwt. Cents.
Manufactured Salt.		
Cheviateru salt pans	47,985	20·72
Self-formed Salt.		
Karanawai	595	35·27
Vellaparavai, Valikámam east	3,298	22·8
Total	51,878	

Total charges incurred during 1891 on account of salt were as follows :—

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of collecting and storing salt	11,986 10	
Watching natural formation	1,626 85	
Destroying salt unfit for collection	168 94	
		13,781 89
Cost of establishment	4,060 0	
Commission to headmen	2,596 51	
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province	1,499 48	
Repair of salt stores	445 72	
All other miscellaneous charges	12 70	
		8,614 41
		22,396 30

The value of salt sold during 1891 was as follows :—

Quantity. Cwt.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	For Local Consumption.		
	Amount of the rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	57,000 0	
25,115	Sold to the renter in Jaffna at 40c. per cwt. ...	10,046 0	
			67,046 0
8,556	Sold by retail at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Re. 1·99, Re 1·91, Re. 1·74, Re. 1·66, Re. 1·61, and Rs. 2·07	15,304 36	
2,041	Sold to fishers and tavalams at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	4,816 76	
35,712			20,121 12
	For Export beyond the Island.		
39,200	Naturally-formed salt from Tondamannár store at		
lb.	Rs. 6·50 per ton	—	12,740 0
56	Recovery for short delivery	—	1 18
74,912 56			99,908 30

The receipt and issue of salt during 1891 was as follows :—

Particulars.	Quantity. Cwt.	Total Quantity. Cwt.
Balance on December 31, 1890	... 231,037	
Collected during 1891*	... 51,878	
		282,915
Sold for local consumption	... 35,712	
Sold for export beyond the Island ...	... 39,200	
Sent to Batticaloa and Trincomalee ...	... 29,500	
Wastage and quantity short delivered by contractors	 2,940	
		107,352
Balance on December 31, 1891* ...	... —	175,563

TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

The expenditure in 1891 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 22,011·48 and the revenue from timber and firewood to Rs. 24,305·23, leaving timber and firewood in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs. 15,334·92.

The following is an account of timber, &c., sold by public auction and of sales at the depôt, &c. :—

No. of Logs.	Description of Timber.	Amount for which sold. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	By Public Auction.		
69 ...	Palai	330 0	
6 ...	Palai sleepers	14 0	
15 ...	Satin	232 0	
1 ...	Satin branch	2 0	
12 ...	Yavaranai	29 0	
4 ...	Satinwood pieces	10 0	
			617 0
	By sale at the Depôt, &c.		
	By sale to Public Departments	—	7,934 30
	By sale to private parties for local purposes	—	2,056 42
	Royalty on timber felled by private parties	—	1,021 93
			11,629 65
	By sale of firewood	—	12,675 58
	Total ...	—	24,305 23

From the issue of licenses for the collection of forest produce in the shape of green leaves, a revenue of Rs. 480·50 was derived.

* Of this, 2,873 cwt. were removed to store only in January, 1892, owing to the rains which interfered with the removal.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

There were 44 chetahs and 58 bears killed, for which rewards were paid.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Imports.		
Beyond sea	2,981,899 64	2,741,934 86
Coastwise	1,108,027 57	1,414,827 59
Total ...	4,089,917 21	4,156,762 45
Exports.		
Beyond sea	1,625,993 22	1,329,644 71
Coastwise	2,003,542 97	2,324,235 50
Total ...	3,629,536 19	3,653,880 21
Total Imports and Exports ...	7,719,453 40	7,810,642 66

	1891. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.	1891. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.
Imports.				
Cotton, thread and twist ...	577 3 25	40,411 12	665 1 20	42,981 13
Cloth (pieces)... ...	140,755	116,017 70	160,984	128,396 53
Exports.				
Copperah	2,449 0 0	18,677 0	3,926 0 0	28,421 0
Bêche-de-mer	696 0 0	26,270 0	651 2 0	28,992 0
Jaggery	6,426 1 0	22,457 50	3,325 0 0	11,846 0
Palmirah timber (number) ...	262,315	59,997 34	177,047	44,146 11

EXPORT OF SALT FISH.

Statement of Salt Fish exported during 1890 and 1891 beyond Sea and Coastwise.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	Coastwise. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.
1890 ...	4,688 2 0	18,327 50	22,935 1 2	492,485 25
1891 ...	22,373 1 0	204,948 0	26,850 2 16	226,141 4

EXPORT OF PALMIRAH TIMBER.

The export of palmirah timber was :—

	Number.	Value. Rs. c.
1890	262,315	59,997 34
1891	177,047	44,146 11

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS.

Number ...	47	Average value ...	Rs. 1,000
Value ...	Rs. 47,000	Royalty ...	Rs. 4,700

The elephants were captured in the Northern, Eastern, Southern, North-Western, and Uva Provinces, and brought to Mannár for exportation.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE.

	Imports. Cattle.	Imports. Sheep and Goats.	Exports. Cattle.	Exports. Sheep and Goats.
1890 ...	4,640	19,852	1,150	23
1891 ...	5,867	13,513	1,271	70

IMPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OILS.

	1890. Beyond Sea. Quantity.	1890. Beyond Sea. Value.	1890. Coastwise. Quantity.	1890. Coastwise. Value.	1891. Beyond Sea. Quantity.	1891. Beyond Sea. Value.	1891. Coastwise. Quantity.	1891. Coastwise. Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Castor oil ...	—	—	69	73 0	265⅓	300 17	52⅓	75 0
Cocoanut oil ...	—	—	10,265	10,801 50	—	—	8,345⅔	8,545 50
Fish oil ...	—	—	47½	68 0	½	3 0	16	23 0
Gingelly oil ...	—	—	48	104 50	—	—	166	323 0
Iluppai oil ...	—	—	254	303 0	—	—	68	85 0
Kerosine oil ...	68	40 80	19,402	9,683 0	102	57 0	17,048	7,764 0
Linseed oil ...	—	—	55	423 0	—	—	571½	714 0
Margosa oil ...	—	—	5	10 0	—	—	20½	40 0
Medicinal oil ...	3	23 50	—	—	58	146 0	½	4 0
Punnai oil ...	—	—	16	16 0	—	—	13	13 0
Vegetable oil ...	1,518 7/12	1,934 47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood oil ...	—	—	2	2 0	—	—	5	5 0
Total ...	1,589 7/12	1,998 77	30,163½	21,484 0	425⅚	506 17	26,306½	17,591 50

EXPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OILS.

	1890.				1891.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut oil ...	173	173 0	10,823	3,161 25	167	172 0	13,003	14,166 75
Fish oil ...	—	—	21	49 0	—	—	10	16 0
Gingelly oil ...	—	—	241½	656 50	—	—	579	1,178 0
Iluppai oil ...	—	—	40	66 25	25	40 0	—	—
Kerosine oil ...	4	4 0	220	167 50	—	—	448	311 50
Margosa oil ...	—	—	33	65 0	—	—	33	38 0
Medicinal oil ...	4	5 0	7	45 0	7	10 0	21	175 0
Linseed oil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20 0
Wood oil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5 0
Castor oil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½	27 0
Total ...	181	182 0	11,385½	4,210 50	199	222 0	14,111½	15,937 25

PALMIRAH FIBRE INDUSTRY.

A new industry, called the "palmirah fibre industry," was started in the beginning of the year by a Mr. Appleby, agent of the firm of Messrs. Vavaseur & Co. of Colombo.

The industry has no doubt brought a large sum of money into the Province and benefited the poorer classes, the middlemen, and those who have acted as agents of the firm in Colombo. The fibre is extracted from the stalks, and there is no doubt that the trees are being injured by the manner in which the stalks are torn off. It was reported to me that over 1,000 young trees had been killed in Eluvativu by the stalks having been torn off.

The following are extracts from my diary regarding the destruction of the trees in Eluvativu, and the process carried on in the factory at Point Pedro :—

Kayts, January 30, 1892.—After appointing headmen went in the afternoon to Eluvativu to judge for myself what truth there is in the reports that the palmirah trees were being destroyed in consequence of the stalks being torn off for the purpose of extracting the fibre now being bought up in large quantities by Messrs. Vavaseur & Co. of Colombo. Found that the statements made to me were perfectly true. I saw about 100 young trees that had been killed out by the process, the trees having bled as it were to death. The Acting Maniakar informed me in September that over 1,000 trees had been killed out in Eluvativu alone. The sap appears to have oozed out where the stalks were removed in a thick black gummy fluid.

Complaints are numerous now of the destruction of palmirah trees consequent on the new fibre industry. I have reported the matter to Government, and can take no further action in the matter. It would be a bad day for the Northern Province when the palmirah palm is killed out as its African (I believe) palm from which fibre was extracted has apparently been cleared out by the process.

Jaffna, February 9, 1892.—Returned to Jaffna last night after making an inspection of a part of the town of Point Pedro which is being cleaned up and cleared of the mess left by the late floods, Mr. Strong's fibre factory, and extending the warrants of the police-vitanais. Mr. Strong is agent for Messrs. Vavaseur & Co., who introduced the new palmirah fibre industry, which no doubt has given the people of the peninsula and islands about Rs. 100,000—300* tons of fibre having been exported last year. At the same time it cannot be denied that the trees are being injured by the manner in which the stalks are torn off.

Mr. Strong's factory is well worth a visit. It is very interesting to see the processes gone through in cleaning, sorting, and packing the fibre; most of the work appears to be done by women, of whom a large force is employed by Mr. Strong. Messrs. Vavaseur & Co. paid at first 16 cents a pound for the fibre; they now only pay 11 cents. The fibre is now purchased up in the bazaars and villages by petty traders and hawkers, chiefly Moors, who bring it to the agents of the firm in Jaffna and Point Pedro; they pay from 6 to 9 cents a lb. for it.

The following is the quantity and value of palmirah fibre shipped from the different ports of the Province for Colombo in 1891 :—

	Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.
Jaffna	1,942 0 17	12,629 20
Kayts	150 3 8	2,070 0
Kankesanturai	3,129 3 1	51,380 0
Point Pedro	3,806 1 0	49,480 0
Total ...	9,028 3 26	122,559 20†

CHANKS.

The following is an extract from my Administration Report for 1872 :—

The revenue on chanks is derived from—first, a royalty of one-fifth levied on dead chanks; and second, from fees on licenses issued to boats, tindals, and divers for fishing for live chanks under the provisions of the Ordinances Nos. 4 and 5 of 1842.

The license fees are as follows:—Rs. 2·50 for a boat for one year; Rs. 7·50 for a tindal for one year; Rs. 7·50 for a diver for one year.

If license be taken for a tindal or a diver for a less period than one year, the duty is 75 cents per mensem. No license is given for a less period than three months.

* I have since ascertained that the quantity exported is 450 tons, and its value over Rs. 122,000.

† Of this Rs. 62,000, at least, has gone into the hands of the poor people who extracted the fibre, and the rest into the hands of the middlemen, hawkers, and agents. All those bringing fibre for sale whom I have questioned on the subject have informed me that they received 9 cents a lb. I am told, however, that 7 and 8 cents only have been paid by Moorish traders in the more distant villages.

Live chanks are fished for in the seas off Jaffna and round the islands in its neighbourhood, and between Jaffna and Mannár. Chank fishing is forbidden south of Mannár island, in order to prevent poaching on the pearl banks.

The live chank fisheries of Jaffna and Tuticorin and other parts of the coast of India are the nurseries for divers for the pearl fisheries. Were it not for the employment found by these men during the intervals between the pearl fisheries and in fishing for chanks, the race would, I believe, soon disappear.

As regards dead chanks, I give below an extract from the annual report of Mr. Dyke for 1863 :—

"*Dead Chanks.*—Mr. Charles Scott, in his report as collector on the District of Jaffna in 1824, stated that the deposits of these shells in the lake of Jaffna were first discovered in 1821.

"The privilege of collecting them was for some time thereafter included with the rent of the exclusive privilege of obtaining the live chanks from the sea. From 1841, however, after having been made the subject of full explanatory reports to Government, the collection, regulated by licenses, has been open to all on payment of an established rate of royalty. o o o o o

[The statement of revenue derived from dead chanks between 1841 and 1872 given here has been omitted, as it has been embodied in the return of chank revenue which follows.]

"Although the supply has lasted for such a time, it is obvious that it must at some time be exhausted, as the shells must at one time, when alive, have been at the bottom of the water, and have been since covered over with sand and mud, and as there are not any live shells in the water now. The shells were first discovered in some of the tidal flats of the lake, and were found in a stratum of blue mud about eight inches in thickness, and at a depth of about two feet from the surface. In these flats circular holes were dug to a little below the blue mud stratum, and about five or six feet in diameter, and besides as of course obtaining all the shells within that excavation, the diggers also obtained all around it to a distance of about three feet by probing the soft mud. The deposits in the tidal flats have, however, long since been exhausted, and the shells are now obtained in almost all parts of the lake by people wading into it to all depths up to the neck ; two instruments having been in process of time invented by them for their use, namely, an iron probe with a cross handle and a hook like a boat hook. With these they are enabled without stooping, which the depth of water they sometimes go into would not admit of, first to find the shells by probing or prodding with the rod and then to draw them up by managing to get the hook into the open part or mouth of the shells. These considerations, together with information acquired of the very large profits of the persons employed in procuring the shells, far above the ordinary wages of labour, led me to recommend that the royalty, which till June, 1862, had been one-tenth, should be raised to one-fifth, which measure, regarding the deposits like an exhaustible mine, I consider that the figures show has been attended with complete success.

"In some reports on the revenues of Ceylon this source of revenue has been referred to as trumpery and unworthy of notice. I wish much that the money had been disposed of in a like spirit by being handed over to the local authorities for local improvements. It would suffice, or nearly suffice, to build all the bridges still required for the Central road, and is actually about equivalent to all the expenditure incurred for the Central road in the Pachchilapallai, the shore of which the lake washes, or to all the expenditure on new roads and bridges in the peninsula of Jaffna for the last fourteen years."

The new Chank Ordinance No. 18 of 1890, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1891, repealed the Ordinances Nos. 4 and 5 of 1842, and altered the system on which the revenue on account of chanks was recovered. A royalty of $\frac{1}{5}$ cent per chank or 20 cents per 100 chanks is now levied on all chanks live and dead without regard to sizes, as per Proclamation published under the Ordinance. The Ordinance limits the royalty to 1 cent.

Recently deposits of dead chanks have been found near the island of Punkudutivu, and worked on last year. Some of the chanks were said to be very large.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from live and dead chanks since 1848 :—

Year.	Duty on Dead Chanks dug. Rs. c.	License Fee for Fishing Live Chanks. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1848 ...	1,500 0 ...	3,485 50 ...	4,985 50
1849 ...	660 0 ...	919 16 ...	1,579 16
1850 ...	330 0 ...	360 38 ...	690 38
1851 ...	1,890 0 ...	456 0 ...	2,346 0
1852 ...	1,710 0 ...	1,785 0 ...	3,495 0
1853 ...	2,090 0 ...	4,158 0 ...	6,248 0
1854 ...	920 0 ...	1,190 0 ...	2,110 0
1855 ...	550 0 ...	1,019 0 ...	1,569 0
1856 ...	410 0 ...	130 50 ...	540 50
1857 ...	1,490 0 ...	394 0 ...	1,884 0
1858 ...	2,830 0 ...	382 0 ...	3,212 0
1859 ...	2,770 0 ...	748 0 ...	3,518 0
1860 ...	3,650 0 ...	332 0 ...	3,982 0
1861 ...	5,400 0 ...	1,757 0 ...	7,157 0
1862 ...	3,880 0 ...	295 0 ...	4,175 0
1863 ...	4,807 0 ...	883 0 ...	5,690 0
1864 ...	3,340 50 ..	1,483 0 ...	4,823 50
1865 ...	4,361 0 ...	912 50 ...	5,273 50
1866 ...	1,381 0 ...	282 0 ...	1,663 0
1867 ...	1,494 0 ...	86 50 ...	1,580 50
1868 ...	3,027 0 ...	300 0 ...	3,327 0
1869 ...	3,863 0 ...	718 50 ...	4,581 50
1870 ...	3,685 0 ...	1,453 0 ...	5,138 0
1871 ...	3,542 0 ...	1,888 0 ...	5,430 0
1872 ...	4,669 84 ...	1,018 0 ...	5,687 84
1873 ...	3,263 67 ...	1,431 25 ...	4,694 92
1874 ...	1,666 98 ...	626 25 ...	2,293 23
1875 ...	2,843 58 ...	1,237 75 ...	4,081 33
1876 ...	1,318 16 ...	524 25 ...	1,842 41
1877 ...	1,724 12 ...	948 50 ...	2,672 62
1878 ...	2,344 12 ...	902 75 ...	3,246 87
1879 ...	2,391 51 ...	1,012 75 ...	3,404 26
1880 ...	2,942 45 ...	1,236 50 ...	4,178 95
1881 ...	2,193 40 ...	886 75 ...	3,080 15
1882 ...	3,160 48 ...	2,303 25 ...	5,463 73
1883 ...	1,466 7 ...	1,672 50 ...	3,138 57
1884 ...	1,129 23 ...	1,716 25 ...	2,845 48
1885 ...	3,073 59 ...	1,305 50 ...	4,379 9

Year.	Duty on Dead Chanks dug. Rs. c.	License Fee for Fishing Live Chanks. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1886 ...	3,905 57	2,447 0	6,352 57
1887 ...	6,186 52	2,579 75	8,766 27
1888 ...	7,151 95	1,622 25	8,774 20
1889 ...	2,361 99	189 75	2,551 74
1890 ...	8,536 8	2,764 75	11,300 83
1891 ...	2,588 86	394 38	2,983 24
Total ...	124,498 67	52,238 17	176,736 84
From 1841 to 1847	14,900 0	—*	14,900 0
Grand Total	139,398 67	52,238 17	191,636 84

* There is no record in the office of the amount levied on live chanks prior to 1848.

The revenue from dead chanks between 1841 and 1847 amounted to Rs. 14,900, which, when added to the total appearing at the foot of the above statement, gives Rs. 191,636·84 as the revenue on dead chanks from 1841 to 1847 and on live chanks from 1848 to 1891.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works for 1891 :—

Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Bazaar Fund. Rs. c.	Irrigation Fund. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
By Public Works Department.					
New works and buildings ...	10,720 43	—	—	—	10,720 43
Repairs to buildings ...	27,730 11	—	—	—	27,730 11
Alterations and additions to buildings	502 71	—	—	—	502 71
Additions and improvements to roads	10,858 80	—	—	—	10,858 80
Maintenance of roads ...	52,712 16	28,342 98	—	—	81,055 14
Do. of inland navigation	2,872 1	—	—	—	2,872 1
Repair of bridges ...	5,146 12	—	—	—	5,146 12
Departmental ...	126 85	—	—	—	126 85
Miscellaneous ...	4,358 68	—	—	—	4,358 68
Estimate of 1890 brought forward for expenditure in 1891 ...	1,837 6	—	—	—	1,837 6
Irrigation works—upkeep ...	3,792 23	—	—	—	3,792 23
Irrigation works ...	—	—	—	37,445 79	37,445 79
Total ...	120,657 16	28,342 98	—	37,445 79	186,445 93
By Provincial Road Committee.					
Upkeep of roads, &c. ...	500 0	21,380 36	—	—	21,880 36
Repairs to resthouses ...	—	4,607 11	—	—	4,607 11
Building a new resthouse at Mannár from resthouse collections ...	—	—	—	—	2,555 55
Total ...	500 0	25,987 47	—	—	29,043 2
By Government Agent.					
Scavenging and sanitary works	4,983 47	—	—	—	4,983 47
Repairing Government bungalows	295 37	—	—	—	295 37
Repairing and sinking wells	1,499 69	—	—	—	1,499 69
Building Chunnakam market	—	—	1,978 21	—	1,978 21
Repairing bazaars ...	—	—	708 3	—	708 3
Covering five cooly sheds on the Mannár-Madawachi road with Calicut tiles	3,999 98	—	—	—	3,999 98
For the suppression of cholera	6,086 7	—	—	—	6,086 7
Total ...	16,864 58	—	2,686 24	—	19,550 82

The new works provided in the Supply Bill for 1891 were the following :—

	Rs. c.
Erecting a post office at Pallai	3,000 0
Erecting grain shed at Mannár	1,850 0
Erecting dispensary at Vidatal'tivu	2,450 0
Constructing a madam at the Pannai ferry	2,000 0
Completing the beacon at Mullaittivu (original estimate amounted to Rs. 5,650, in all Rs. 6,940)	1,290 0
Constructing a line of telegraph from Jaffna to Point Pedro *vid* Kangésanturai	5,251 23
Building a wall round the cemetery, Mannár (Government contribution)	2,000 0
Beacon at Kangésanturai	5,260 0

With the exception of the beacon at Kangésanturai and the cemetery wall at Mannár, all the above works were completed during the year.

Very little work was done on the beacon at Kangésanturai, as the estimate was not sanctioned till 30th September, 1891, when an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,260 was sanctioned for erecting a tower in the form of a lighthouse, and Rs. 2,433 were expended during the year in laying the foundation and purchasing materials. Rs. 1,109 were expended from an estimate for Rs. 1,480 in the purchase of a lantern for the beacon, from which it is intended to display a green light.

In regard to the cemetery wall at Mannár, materials were purchased and the work was partly carried out with the amount allowed by Government. Three quarters of the walling was finished early this year (1892). The work is still in progress, and will be completed with funds raised by subscriptions from the public.

An amount of Rs. 20,000 was voted for metalling the North-Central road, but only Rs. 8,377 appear to have been expended during the year, owing, as I have been given to understand, to want of labour.

With an amount of Rs. 4,000 the immigrant cooly bungalows at Puliyadiyirakkam, Murunkan, Vankálai, Mankulam, and Chéttukkulam, on the Mannár-Madawachchi road, were retiled with Calicut tiles.

Rs. 650 were voted for well-boring operations at Mannár, and an expenditure of Rs. 540 appears to have been incurred. The work was stopped for want of proper boring instruments, which I believe had been ordered from England, but had not arrived.

Of the amounts expended on account of repairs of existing roads, bridges, buildings, &c., special mention may be made of the following, viz. :—

	Amount voted. Rs.		Amount expended. Rs.
Repair of roof of the post office attached to the Jaffna Kachchéri	810	...	808
Repair of roof of the Shroff's office attached to the Jaffna Kachchéri	620	...	616
Repair of roof of the Police barracks, Jaffna ...	2,150	...	2,137
Reconstruction of the roof of the Treasury in the Jaffna Kachchéri	2,560	...	2,427
Reconstruction of the godowns attached to the Kachchéri Residency	4,900	...	4,719
Repairs to Sub-Collector's and Shroff's quarters and Customs buildings, Valvettiturai	1,325	...	1,299
Repairs to District Court, Jaffna	5,700	...	5,616
Temporary repairs to the Fort at Mannár ...	4,500	...	4,474

With Rs. 1,500 allowed to the Government Agent in the Supply Bill, supplemented by a vote of Rs. 750 by the Provincial Road Committee, wells were sunk as follows :—

Jaffna District.—A well at Punakari-Nallúr and another at Yanimadam.

Mannár District.—A well at Katkadantakulam, and some work was carried out in the well sunk in 1890 at Karadikkuli.

Mullaittivu District.—A well at Kumilamunai, at Seelavathai, at Mathalan, and at Pathikirai, and materials were purchased for a well at Kokkulai.

At Vavúniya, on the request of the Assistant Agent, Rs. 200 were allowed to assist villagers to deepen wells by employing miners and purchasing blasting powder and fuse.

Delay in carrying out Roadwork, &c.—In regard to public works, I have to observe that the system on which road and other works beyond the peninsula and certain works connected with the peninsula are at present carried out is by no means satisfactory, and some improvement is necessary. I have specially to refer to the delay in carrying out the work of metalling the Central road, the very unsatisfactory manner in which the well-boring operations have been carried on in Mannár, and the dredging operations in the channels in the Jaffna lake.

I have remarked in regard to the vote for the metalling of the Central road that only Rs. 8,377 out of Rs. 20,000 were expended. This was owing, it was said, to the want of labour. I am given to understand that there is a scarcity of labour again this year, and much of the vote of this year will have to be brought forward for expenditure next year. This is perhaps owing in a great measure to the palmirah fibre industry which has given profitable employment and comparatively easy work to the poorer classes nearer home.

Necessity for the formation of a Division of Pioneers for duty in the Northern Province.—I have often urged the formation of a division of pioneers for duty in the Northern Province. There has always been some objection raised to the proposal. Why, I cannot understand. I see pioneers employed in the adjoining Province and the work done by them is remarkably good, while similar work in the mainland districts of the Northern Province (except what has been done by pioneers) is as a rule very bad, as for instance the culverts on the Mannár-Madawachchi road built in 1885-86.

On the spills and sluices of the tanks restored, and on the large bridges at Galkandamadu and Chéttukkulam-ár, pioneers were employed, and the work was well done.

When work on the tanks closed in 1889, and again last year the pioneers detached for tank work were employed on the Mankulam-Mullaittivu road in building culverts, and I would ask that the work done by them may be compared with the similar work done by hired labourers and artificers, more especially with that done on the Mannár-Madawachchi road in 1885-86.

In reference to the present scarcity of labour, I would again urge that a body of pioneers be raised for service in this Province.

Necessity for a Dredger.—The time has also come for some improvement in the very primitive mode in which dredging operations in the channels are now carried on, viz., by men standing in the water and scooping up the mud into ballams.

Surely the time has come for the employment of a proper dredger for this work. A Priestman's dredger like that now employed in the Harbour Works at Colombo could be very profitably employed in dredging the channels in the Jaffna lake, but even a good hand dredger would be a great improvement on the present system.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Of the sum of Rs. 20,000 allowed in 1890 for the sluicing of village tanks in the Northern Province, the unexpended balance of Rs. 3,798·89 was brought forward for expenditure in 1891, and it was finally expended.

On an estimate of Rs. 1,650 sanctioned on the 10th March, 1891, the following tanks were surveyed :—

Kanukkéni, Mullaittivu District
Pávet Olukkulam, Vavuniya District
Púmaduwa, Vavuniya District
Marutamaduwa, Vavuniya District
Púvarasankulam, Vavuniya District
Matavuvaitakulam, Vavuniya District

The only work taken up in the shape of restoration of tanks were—

	Estimate. Rs.
The restoration of Periakulam	18,250
The restoration of Venkalachcheddikulam	12,400

The work on Periakulam was completed during the year, but owing to the heavy rains of November and December some further work were rendered necessary on Venkalachcheddikulam, which were deferred for 1892.

The restoration of Maha Rampaikkulam, in the Vavuniya District, for which estimate was submitted in 1891, was laid over for want of funds. The Central Irrigation Board, however, intimated to the Provincial Irrigation Board that the matter of the restoration of this tank might be again brought forward if funds were available.

On the suggestion of the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Irrigation Board submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,650 for clearing the bund and constructing lines, roads, stores, &c., at Maha Rampaikkulam to admit of work being commenced immediately on sanction of the estimate. The estimate for Rs. 1,650 was sanctioned, and Rs. 1,531·45 was expended, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 118·55 to be brought forward for expenditure in 1892.

On the report of the Assistant Agent of Vavuniya an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned for stopping up a gap between the hills at Madukanda, through which it was said water escaped instead of flowing into the tank. The work could not be completed owing to the heavy rains; an expenditure of Rs. 343·38 was incurred, and the balance was brought forward for expenditure in 1892. The tank was, however, filled by the close of the year.

Of the Rs. 1,000 available for urgent minor irrigation works, Rs. 710·01 were expended, it having been found impossible to execute some of the works for which estimates were sanctioned owing to the heavy rains of December.

The works carried out were as follows:—

	Amount expended. Rs. c.
Mullaittivu District.	
Repairs to Sinnar dam	105 0
Vavuniya District.	
Inserting Jackson's sluice at Kallólunkan puliyankulam	160 0
Repairs to Vakaikattinakulam	50 0
Repairs to Kanakaráyankulam	195 1
Repairs to Iratperiyakulam bund	200 0

The following is an abstract of the expenditure incurred during the year from the unexpended balance of 1890 and the vote for 1891:—

	Amount sanctioned and available. Rs. c.		Amount expended. Rs. c.
Vote of 1890.			
Sluicing village tanks	3,798 89	...	3,774 6
Vote of 1891.			
Restoration of Periakulam	18,250 0	...	18,233 93
Restoration of Venkalachcheddikulam ...	12,950 0	...	12,931 33
Clearing bund, constructing lines, roads, &c., at Maha Rampaikkulam	1,650 0	...	1,531 45
Repairs to Madukanda	1,500 0	...	343 38
	34,350 0		33,040 9
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	...	710 1
Total ...	39,148 89		37,524 16

All the restored tanks were filled by the close of the year. The bunds of all stood the strain of the heavy rains. Two serious settlements were, however, reported in the bunds of Iratperiyakulam and Mandukoddai, and it was found necessary to keep the sluices open while the rains continued. The repairs of the bund will be effected in 1892. The settlements were owing apparently to old breach pits not having been properly filled in.

Much useful work was carried out by the people under the irrigation rules, more especially in the Vavuniya and Mullaittivu Districts.

The recommendation made some years ago was at last adopted, and two Superintending Officers were appointed to carry out and supervise work on minor village tanks in the Mánnar and Mullaittivu Districts under the orders of the Government Agent and the Assistant Agents. A guardian for the village tanks of the Vavuniya District, in the person of the Ratémahatmaya of Vavuniya, was appointed in 1890, and he acted also as superintending officer in supervising work on village tanks in that district.

A new type of sluice for village tanks, called the "Jackson's sluice," was inserted in the bund of "Kallólunkan puliyankulam" as an experiment. How it will work remains yet to be seen.

Working of the Grain Tax Ordinance.

As remarked in previous reports, the Grain Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1878 has not yet been brought into operation in the Northern Province, and the tax was collected under the Ordinance No. 14 of 1840.

There were no commutation agreements in force in 1891, those last entered into having expired in 1890, and the tithe was consequently sold in rent. There was no necessity therefore for the sale of lands in 1891.

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

In the Administration Reports for 1889 and 1890 there were brought forward from previous reports the works recommended by me to be carried out during a series of years.

Provision was made in the Supply Bills of 1890, 1891, and 1892 for the following, viz.:—

	Rs.
1890.	
Karaiyúr reclamation (instalment)	10,000*
For wells	1,000
1891.	
Metalling of North-Central road	20,000†
Retiling immigrant cooly bungalows	4,000
Beacon at Kankésanturai	7,320
Karaiyúr reclamation (on account)	10,000*
For wells	1,500
1892.	
Metalling of North-Central road	10,000
Improvements of road from Mankulam to Mullaittívu	5,000
Improvements of road from Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam road ...	5,000
Retiling immigrant cooly bungalows	4,000
For wells	1,500

and the steam communication between the northern ports of Ceylon and the southern ports of India was taken up by the British India Steam Navigation Company in 1890.

There remain, therefore, yet to be provided for—

	Rs.
Further improvement, Central road	50,000
Do. Mannár-Madawachchi road	56,000
Do. Mankulam-Mullaittívu road, including cost of repair of bridges washed away in 1882 ...	40,000
Do. Vavuniya-Horawapotana road	29,000
Do. Road from Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam on the Mannár-Madawachchi road	18,400
Do. Elephant Pass causeway	30,000
Restoration of old Dutch dam road on the north of the peninsula ...	30,000
Reclamation of tidal flats in front of Karaiyúr, exclusive of prison labour (say)	20,000
Replacing dangerous wooden bridges in the peninsula of Jaffna with substantial iron bridges	200,000
Works in regard to hospitals other than Mántai	25,000
Markets other than Chunnákam	40,000
Sub-Collector's office, Vankálai	2,500
Sub-Collector's house, Mullaittivu	2,500
House for Assistant Agent, Mullaittivu	10,000
Experiments in regard to artesian wells (say)	5,000
For wells an annual vote of Rs. 1,000 to	1,500
Extension of Mannár causeway (as submitted in the Administration Report of 1885) in the form of a bridge as far as Mannár, placing a draw-bridge in the middle of the portion across the channel to admit of the passage of vessels	—
Landmark at Point Pedro	—
Professional inspection of the coast between Point Pedro and Valvettiturai, between Point Pedro and Kotkóvalam, and at Kankésanturai ...	—
Water supply for Mannár town	—
Retiling houses in Vavuniya	—
Conversion of present resthouse at Púnakari into a hospital A new resthouse at Púnakari ... ... Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari ... ... Hospitals and Medical Officer's quarters at Pallai in Pachchilaippalli Do. do. Kandávalai in Karaichchi	30,000
Repairs of roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions	10,000

To these must be added :—

(1) A work which I believe to be required consequent on the increase in steam communication and trade, viz., a beacon and light at Mandativu to guide vessels to the outer anchorage, Jaffna, during the north-east monsoon, and in connection with it a light on the obelisk marking the entrance to the channel, and the light at the Customs jetty, to guide boats in at night. The cost of the beacon and lights will, I believe, amount to about Rs. 6,000.

(2) A light for the beacon at Mullaittivu, which is now the subject of correspondence with the Government and the Director of Public Works.

(3) Improvement of the road from Puthukudiyiruppu to Karaichchi (10 miles), opened in 1886 by the Provincial Road Committee. In 1887 some work was done on this with the amount allowed by Government for relief works. The road will be of great benefit to the people of the Jaffna and Mullaittivu Districts if bridged and gravelled. It is not, however, within the means of the Road Committee to do this, and Government aid is necessary.

(4) Completing repairs of Fort at Mannár.

(5) Erection of a bridge across Kanagarayan-ár, at Paranthan, to old trace, Mullaittívu.

I pointed out in the report for 1890 that a recent inspection of the public buildings of the Province by the Public Works Department showed that many of the buildings required extensive repairs, and that their repair should be a first charge on the amount available for public works. The repair of some was provided for in the Supply Bill for 1892. A further sum equal to that allowed for 1892 will be required in 1893.

The following is what I wrote in the Administration Report for 1890 regarding certain buildings required in the Púnakari and Karaichchi divisions and some of the roads of the Province :—

---

* It is very much to be regretted that the money voted for this was allowed to lapse, although I believe some very useful work could have been carried out with it.

† This would have nearly completed the road, but only Rs. 8,377 were expended.

Annexed are copies of diary entries regarding the state of the Púnakari division, concerning which and the Karaichchi division I have reported to Government.

"I would recommend the erection of the following buildings in 1892 :—

"A new resthouse at Púnakari, the present resthouse being taken over as a hospital and repaired.
"Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari.
"A hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Palai in Pachchilaippalli.
"A hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Kandavalai in Karaichchi.

"Large hospitals like the one recently erected at Mántai are not required, smaller and less expensive buildings will suffice.

"The cost of what I have recommended ought not to exceed Rs. 30,000.

I explained fully the want of these hospitals by letter No. 5 of January 6, 1891, and was told to bring them forward amongst the proposals for works for 1892.

"The work of re-tiling the cooly sheds with Cannanore tiles should be continued.*

"*Roads.*—I would very strongly urge the completion of the metalling of the Central road. There is now only a small portion between Iranaimadu and Panichchaikulam remaining unprovided for in the Northern Province. The sections between Galkandamadu and Madawachchi, Madawachchi and Anurádhapura, and Anurádhapura and Tirupane, have now to be provided for for a distance of about 36 miles. I would suggest a sum of Rs. 50,000 being allowed for metalling the Central road in 1892. The improvements of the Mannár-Madawachchi road, the Vavuniya and Parayan Alankulam road, the Vavuniya and Horawapatna, and the Mullaittívu new trace, as it is called, should be steadily carried on.

"I would suggest that from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 be allowed for each of these, and Rs. 10,000 for the thorough repair of the roads in the Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions of the Jaffna District."

The proposals for 1893 will therefore be as follows :—

	Rs.
Repairs of existing buildings	40,000
Metalling and improving, Central road	50,000†
Do. Mannár-Madawachchi road	10,000
Do. Mankulam-Mullaittívu road	10,000
Restoration of bridges on Mankulam-Mullaittívu road washed away in 1882 ...	20,000
Improvement of the Vavuniya-Horawapatna road	5,000
Do. Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam road	10,000
Conversion of present resthouse at Púnakari into a hospital	30,000
A new resthouse at Púnakari	
Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari	
Hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Pallai in Pachchilaippalli ...	
Do. do. at Kandávalai in Karaichchi ...	
House for Assistant Agent, Mullaittívu	10,000
For wells—the usual vote of	1,500
Re-tiling houses in Vavuniya	10,000
Repairs of roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions	10,000
Lighthouse at Mandaitivu and lanterns for obelisk at entrance of channels and jetty, Jaffna	6,000
Lantern for beacon, Mullaittívu ; completing repairs of Fort, Mannár ...	5,000‡
Grant-in-aid for improvements—road from Putukkudiyiruppu to Karaichchi...	10,000
Bridge across Kanakarayan-ár at Parantan, old trace, Mullaittívu ...	20,000

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO IRRIGATION WORKS.

Of the irrigation works recommended in former reports I submitted in the Administration Report for 1890 that the following were not works that Government would be likely to undertake for many years to come, viz. :—

	Rs.
The Karaichchi scheme	1,000,000
The larger scheme in connection with the Giant's tank proposed by Mr. Parker	1,000,000
The smaller scheme in connection with the Giant's tank proposed by Mr. Parker	400,000
Restoration of Tanmurippu	95,000

I also submitted that the Nantikadal scheme was not a work that Government should undertake for the reasons given by me in the report.

Periyakulam and Venkalacheddikulam have been restored. Pavetkulam and Periya Olukkulam have still to be considered.

To these must be added the restoration of the newly-discovered tank, Kanukkéni.

In regard to irrigation works in the Mannár District I wrote as follows :—

On behalf of the people of Mannár I would strongly urge some work being undertaken in connection with the ancient channels leading from the tékam into the Giant's tank, if it be not considered expedient to restore the Giant's tank itself.

The people insist that there is no absolute necessity for the restoration of the tank, and that if the channel were restored and the tékam repaired, sufficient water would be diverted into their tanks to meet present requirements. I would strongly urge that the proposals be considered, and that a survey, plan, and estimate be framed for restoring the channels and carrying out the necessary repairs and other works that may be required at and near the tékam. The restoration of the bunds of the smaller tanks, the clearing of the ván (channels), the erection of spills where necessary, and the supplying of sluices should be systematically carried out in connection with the restoration of the channel and the work at the tékam.

I feel convinced that the cost of these works in a country like the Manthai pattu will not be great. Even now water often comes down into the tanks by the old channel and through the breaches in the bund of the Giant's tank when there is no rain in the district.

Of the Mannár District, and more especially of that part of it which would be benefited if the proposed works were carried out, I wrote as follows in a former report :—

"The soil of the District of Mannár is good. It is well suited for paddy, palmirahs, cocoanuts, fruit trees, dry grain, tobacco, and vegetables. All that is required is a regular supply of water for irrigation during the south-west monsoon months, and occasionally during the north-east monsoon months when the rains fail. There are in the district extensive grazing grounds for cattle, goats, and sheep."

I would again urge that something be done in the way of irrigation works in the Mannár District.

* This work has been fully provided for.

† Of this say half would be expended in the North-Central Province in metalling the road.

‡ This is brought forward in accordance with instructions contained in Colonial Secretary's letter No. 348 of 7th November, 1891. See my letter No. 113 of 9th March, 1892, forwarding copy of one addressed by me to Director of Public Works.

As regards the Mullaittivu District I stated as follows :—

I believe the first work that should now engage the attention of Government is the restoration of the Kanukkéni tank, of which I wrote as follows in my report for 1889:—

"On December 23 I inspected the recently discovered tank, Kanukkéni, about three miles from Mullaittivu. It was come on when a new road was opened to Kumilamunai. I have reported the result of my inspection. This tank should certainly be professionally inspected and reported on I believe that it would be a far more useful work to the people than the Nanthikadal scheme. The tank had for its object, as I believe, the impounding of the waters of the Kodalikallu-ár. If restored, I believe it would be of great benefit to the paddy cultivators of Mullaittivu, Silavattai, Kanukkéni, and Komarapuram. The tank must, I think, have been of the size of Mamadu. How it has remained so long undiscovered I cannot understand, lying as it does within three miles of Mullaittivu. The people seem to have known little about it, as they in 1874 asked Sir William Gregory to build an anicut across the Kodalikallu-ár, in order to impound the water, the very purpose for which this tank appears to have been constructed."

The tank is now being surveyed, and I believe its restoration could be taken up as a minor work by the Central Irrigation Board. The estimate of the cost of restoration has not however yet been made.

This tank has since been surveyed and reported on. The estimate for its restoration amounts to Rs. 90,000.

The plans and estimate serve to show that the tanks must have been at one time a large and important one. It lies within three miles of the town of Mullaittivu, and if restored, besides providing for the irrigation of a large extent of land, would no doubt prove of very great benefit to the people of the town and its neighbourhood in improving the water supply.

As regards the Mullaittivu and Vavuniya Districts I wrote as follows :—

In accordance with the suggestions made in a report addressed by me to the Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, on December 10, 1889, I beg to recommend that the following tanks be restored in the Vavuniya and Mullaittivu Districts :—

Periya Olukkulam, Vavuniya District.
Pumaduwa, do.
Marutamadu, do.
Matavuvaitakulam, do.
Maha Rampaikkulam, do.
Púvarasankulam, do.
Pandara Iluppaikkulam or Alaikkalluppóddakulam, Mullaittivu District.
Maha Kachchatkodi, Vavuniya District.
Pirappamadu, do.
Nainamádu, do.
Anaivilunthan, Mullaittivu District.

Of these the following are now being surveyed, viz.:—

Periya Olukkulam in Vavuniya District.
Pumaduwa do.
Marutamadu do.
Púvarasankulam do.
Matavuvaitakulam do.
Pandara Iluppaikulam or Alaikkalluppóddakulam in Mullaittivu District.

The above are all fine village tanks, and I believe that the restoration of all of them could be undertaken as minor irrigation works by the Central Irrigation Board.

If restored, I feel convinced that they would be of much benefit to the people.

Annexed to this report is copy extracts from the report referred to, made in December, 1889, after a circuit in the Vavuniya and Mullattivu Districts regarding these tanks.

In regard to the Púnakari division of the Jaffna District I stated as follows :—

As regards the Púnakari Division of Jaffna District, I beg to invite attention to the annexed copy of diary entries made during a circuit of that division in December last, and to urge that the matter of restoring and carrying out certain irrigation works in that division be taken up as minor works by the Central Irrigation Board. They are the following :—

"The restoration of Vannarai and Pallavarayankattu tanks.

"The construction of a spill in the eastern end of Malappuvillu to prevent the waters of Malappu, Kokkadayan, Kavaikulam villus escaping into the sea."

It is believed that if this work were carried out, a sufficient supply of water could be retained in these villus for the irrigation of the fields of Púnakari, Nallúr, and Alankéni.

In a memorandum dated 23rd February, 1892, I submitted to the Central Irrigation Board the plan that should, in my opinion, be pursued in regard to irrigation works in the Northern Province, and urged the special claims the people of this Province have on Government for a liberal policy in regard to irrigation works.

LEGISLATION.

Of the recommendations that have been made from time to time under this head the following yet remain to be provided for, viz.:—

(1) The revision of the schedule system and Thésawalamai.
(2) The revision of the Marriage Ordinance in reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court appearing in vol. V., No. 3, page 9, of the *Supreme Court Circular*.

The matter of the schedule system and the Thésawalamai has, as remarked in the report for 1890, been the subject of correspondence with Government, and requires the immediate attention of Government.

PUBLIC WORKS OR ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES WHICH MOST OCCUPY ATTENTION.

Public Works.

The improvement of the means of communication within the Province and with other Provinces, more especially the improvement of the Central road until it is made a really good metalled road, and of the Mankulam-Mullaittivu, Mannár-Madawachchi, Vavuniya-Parian Alankulam, and the Vavuniya-Horawapatna roads.

The steady carrying out of irrigation works, more especially the repairs of village tanks.

The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the more remote divisions of the Province.

In a sanitary point of view, the sinking annually of wells until each village or group of villages is supplied with a good well.

Administrative Measures.

The revision of the schedule system and of the Thésawalamai.

The doing away with the uncertainty that now exists as to which law, the Thésawalamai or the Matrimonial Rights Ordinance No. 15 of 1876, really prevails in the Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya Districts.

NOTE.—The regulation of the markets recommended in the Administration Report for 1890 has been provided for by the Ordinance No. 19 of 1891.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The following is what I submitted in previous reports :—

In the towns of Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya, and the western parts of the peninsula of Jaffna, the people are fairly well provided with means within their reach of obtaining treatment for sickness at the Central Government Hospitals of the several stations, at the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital, at private establishments, at the medical establishment of the American Mission, and from private practitioners.

East and south, however, of Chávakachchéri in the Pachchilaippali, Púnakari, and Karaichchi divisions of the Jaffna District, in the Wanni pattus distant from Mullaittivu and Vavuniya, in the maritime pattus of the Mannár District, and in some parts of the Island of Mannár, the people are ill-provided with means for obtaining treatment, especially during the wet season, when fever prevails to a great extent and communication with the Central stations is at times cut off. The practice now is for the Medical Department, on the report of the occurrence of fever or any other sickness in any of these remote districts, to send a medical practitioner with medicines for distribution. From what has fallen under my observation, and from what I have heard, I feel satisfied that such a system in many instances does more harm than good. What is required, in my opinion, are hospitals and dispensaries within easy reach of the people, where they can be treated, nursed, and properly attended to by qualified persons. Expensive establishments are not needed for this purpose.

I would again urge the establishment of general hospitals in Púnakari, Palai, and Mántai.

I remarked as follows in the Administration Report for 1890 :—

A hospital and Medical Officer's quarters have already been built at Mántai.

In reference to a recent report made by me regarding the Púnakari, Pachchilaippali, and Karaichchi divisions, and the recommendations submitted therein that hospitals sufficient for the requirements of the divisions be erected at Púnakari, Palai, Pachchilaippali, and Kandávalai in the Karaichchi, I was directed to bring these buildings forward in the proposals for works for 1892.

Dispensaries have been opened at Mankulám in Mullaittivu District, Batticotta, Púnakari, Delft, and Palai; and I believe dispensaries are about to be established in Vadamáradchi east, at Chempianpattu, and at Kandávalai in the Karaichchi.

Arrangements have recently been made, I believe, to open dispensaries at Puttur in Valigamam east, and Varani in Tenmirádchi.

A dispensary has not been opened at Kandávalai.

Outdoor dispensaries have been opened at Marichukatty, Silavaturai, Vidattaltivu, and Talaimannár, in the Mannár District.

The Assistant Agent of Vavuniya and Mullaittívu, Mr. Short, in his Administration Report for 1891, recommends the establishment of a dispensary at Nedunkéni in the Vavuniya District, and of paraggi hospitals at Kokkilai and Putukkudiyiruppu. And he also suggests that where outdoor dispensaries are established small resting sheds be provided for the patients who may come long distances for treatment and medicine. I fully agree with Mr. Short that the resting sheds are very necessary.

The proposed hospitals at Púnakari, Kandávalai, and Palai, and the dispensary at Nedunkéni with resting shed as suggested, and the paraggi hospitals at Kokkilai and near Putukkudiyiruppu, and the erection of a resting shed at Mankulam dispensary, should now I believe engage the attention of Government and the Medical Department.

NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

From 25th January to 4th February I was engaged in holding paddy rent sales in the several divisions, attending also to the inspection of roads, public offices and buildings, exemptions under the Road Ordinance, and general revenue duties.

On the 31st January I proceeded to Elephant Pass to make arrangements for the registration of the cart traffic on the Central road from the 1st February.

Between 21st and 25th February I visited Point Pedro and Chavakachchéri for the purpose of filling up headmen vacancies and inspecting bazaars, &c.

Between 6th and 24th February I was engaged with the enumerators appointed to take the Census of the Jaffna District, and issued to them their acts of appointment.

From 8th March to 15th May I was engaged on the pearl fishery at Marichchukkaddi, and on my return to Jaffna visited the immigration establishments at Paumben and Pésálai, inspected the ruins of the "Tirukkechuram" temple, in order to make a report to Government regarding an application from certain Sivites for a grant of the site of the old ruins, and also visited the Island of Delft to arrange for the capture and removal to Jaffna of 22 colts.

On the 15th August I proceeded to Colombo to attend the meeting of the Government Agents and returned to Jaffna by sea touching at Paumben, Mannár, and Delft.

On the 5th November I visited Kankésanturai to fix on the site for the beacon.

In November I proceeded to Paumben to wait on His Excellency the Governor during his visit to Rameswaram.

I was unable to make my usual circuit of the Province in November and December owing to the very heavy and continuous rain and the flooded state of the country, which rendered travelling impracticable.

The enforcement of the rules framed under the Irrigation Ordinances and other duties required of me as the President of the Provincial Irrigation Board engaged much of my attention.

CRIME AND CATTLE STEALING.

The Province seems to have been free of any serious crime during the year. An alleged (sensational) case of burglary occurred at the Sivan temple at Vannarponne at the close of December, and some jewels were said to have been stolen.

As regards cattle stealing, I have to repeat the remarks made by me in my Administration Report of 1886:—

As regards cattle stealing, although I believe it prevails to some extent, more especially in the remote parts of the Province, where the natural features of the country afford facilities for the removal of cattle without detection, it is by no means so prevalent as it was some years ago The Assistant Government Agent of Vavuniya attributes this in a great measure to the enforcement of the system of cattle sale certificates, which, if strictly carried out everywhere, he believes would be an almost absolute check on cattle stealing. It has been enforced in this Province for some time. What is required now is that the payment of a fee to the Police Vitanais for granting cattle sale certificates should be legalised.

EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

A new industry, called the "Palmira Fibre Industry," was started in Jaffna in the beginning of the year by Messrs. Vavaseur & Co., of Colombo.

F. Armstrong Ialaysinga Muttaya, Mudaliyár, District Engineer of Jaffna and Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate, an able and energetic officer, whose faithful services to Government extended over 48 years, died on the 24th day of January.

On the recommendation of the Railway Commission, arrangements were made to take accounts at Elephant Pass and Vavuniya of the cart traffic on the North road on the 1st February.

The decennial Census was taken on the night of the 26th February, and the result, as ascertained by a preliminary account published in the *Gazette*, was as follows:—

	1881.	1891.
Jaffna	265,962	279,629
Mannár	21,596	24,533
Mullaittívu	7,638	7,342
Vavuniya	7,931	8,159
Total ...	303,127	319,663

Pearl Fishery of 1891.—The fishing of pearl oysters on the "Muttuvarattu Paar" commenced on the 9th March, and the headquarters of the fishery were at Marichchukkaddi or Pukulam. The fishery closed on the 24th April. Except that fever was somewhat prevalent, the place was healthy. The concourse of people was one of the largest known. The proceeds of the fishery amounted to Rs. 963,748. A special report was made to Government regarding the fishery at its close. The following is an extract from that report:—

The series of fisheries commencing with the jubilee fishery of 1887 has now very probably come to a close In any case I believe that the oysters remaining on the "Muttuvarattu Paar" will only afford a very small fishery, if any, next year. The banks fished during the five fisheries are:—Chevvaal (north, south, east, and west), Modragam (both patches), Muttuvarattu, and Karativu.

The fishery of 1887 was unexpected, and was not commenced till the beginning of April. It was off the northern patch of the Modragam and the north-east Chevval. The arrangements for the fishery were suddenly made at the close of March, as it was reported the oysters were dying out. This fishery was worked as former fisheries were from Silavaturai.

The fishery of 1888 was off the whole of the Chevval, the whole of the Modragam, and the ground to the east, west, north, south and between those banks, the boats having been employed in all directions fishing up oysters which had been washed off the banks after the inspection of November, 1887. This fishery was also worked from Silavaturai.

In 1889 the Muttuvarattu Paar was fished from Dutch Bay. The fishery promised to be a highly profitable one till the end of March, when it was suddenly brought to a close by an outbreak of cholera. A fishery took place at the same time at Tuticorin, which prevented the Tuticorin divers coming over to the Ceylon fishery.

In 1890 the same bank (the Muttuvarattu) was fished from Pukulam or Marichchukkaddi.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera the occurrence again, of a fishery at Tuticorin, and other causes, the divers did not come till late in March. Fishing was, in consequence, delayed, but was carried on till the 15th April under some difficulties, however, in regard to weather.

The fishery of this year (1891) was again off the Muttuvarattu Paar, and again carried on from Pukulam or Marichchukkaddi.

A small number of oysters was fished in 1890 and 1891 from the Karativu bank. An attempt to fish the bank in December, 1889, failed.

The revenue derived from the five fisheries has been (in round numbers) as follows:—

	Rs.
1887	400,000
1888	800,000
1889	490,000
1890	310,000
1891	960,000
Total ...	2,960,000
The expenses have amounted to for the five years	500,000
Nett proceeds	2,460,000
Average of five years	492,000

On the 20th May a fishing boat, when returning to Churuvil with 22 passengers from a Roman Catholic festival at Punkudutívu, capsized between Punkudutívu and Churuvil, and 17 lives were lost.

Mr. John Rudd, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, for some years, was transferred to Galle on the 29th May.

The new Chank Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890, was brought into operation in the Northern Province on the 30th June.

A telegraph line to Point Pedro by Kankésanturai was opened on the 1st July.

The annual festival at Madu church was celebrated as usual in the early part of July, and the number of pilgrims that assembled there was estimated at 10,000, and the number of carts was 239.

A serious outbreak of cholera occurred in July at Karupattaimurippu in Mullaittívu. 17 cases occurred, of which 10 proved fatal. Of these, one was that of the Mudaliyár of Karunavalpattu and Tunukkai, V. Arulampala Mudaliyár, an old and faithful officer.

Mr. W. G. Haines, Assistant Collector of Customs, Jaffna, since 1883, proceeded to England on leave on 18th July.

Mr. J. G. Riedy, Superintendent of Immigration for over eight years, died suddenly on the 29th July at Paumben.

An outbreak of cholera occurred in Mántaipattu in Mannár District in September. Out of 106 cases 65 proved fatal.

On the 5th September a Kariúr boat, while returning from Mannár, capsized between Vedataltívu and Iranativu. Four of the crew and a passenger were drowned; two of the crew saved themselves by laying hold of a loose plank of the boat and keeping themselves afloat for more than a day.

Mr. W. Jardine arrived at Paumben and took charge of his duties as Superintendent of Immigration on the 16th October.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady and Miss Havelock visited Rameswaram on the 19th November, accompanied by Sir E. Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.; Captain Pirie, A.D.C.; Mr. G. Browne, Private Secretary; Mr. Edmund Walker of the Firm of Messrs. Walker & Co., Agent, Ceylon Steamship Co.; Major Knollys, Inspector-General of Police; and Mr. Otto Ehlers, German Traveller. The journey to and from Paumben was made in the new steamer "Lady Havelock" belonging to the Ceylon Steamship Company, Limited.

Mr. Pinhay, Assistant Collector of Ramnad; Mr. Jardine, Superintendent of Immigration; Mr. Carlyon, Port Officer; and the Sub-Magistrate, Ramnad, waited on His Excellency at Paumben.

In November the "Lady Havelock," the new steamer of the Ceylon Steamship Company, Limited, made her first voyage round the Island.

In December there was another outbreak of cholera at Vankálai in the Mannár District. The number of attacks was 65 and deaths 41.

Mr. M. S. Crawford, Assistant Government Agent of Mannár, was transferred to Kandy on the 26th December.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
April 28, 1892.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE VAVUNIYA DISTRICT FOR 1891.

THE Vavuniya District was established as a separate Assistant Agency in 1880. It is divided into ten pattus, of which Kilakkumúlai south, where Vavuniya is situated, is the most important and contains the most population with over 2,000 inhabitants. The least populous is Mélpattu south with under 400.

The district is compact in shape, and may roughly be put down at 35 miles long and 40 broad. The North road runs through it for a distance of 34 miles. The population is a little over 8,000.

I.—REVENUE.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 17,905·98, which has been exceeded three times since 1880. The largest revenue collected was Rs. 21,197 in 1885, the smallest Rs. 10,233 in 1880.

The increase on the previous year's revenue is Rs. 2,702.

The chief items are :—

Paddy.—Rs. 7,520·40, slightly better than last year, but still rather below the average. There was a good sirupokam crop, which would have been larger but for the scarcity of seed paddy. In 1885 the paddy revenue reached as high as Rs. 12,833. The smallest revenue ever collected was Rs. 4,526 in 1887.

Arrack.—Rs. 3,300, much the same as it has been for the last six years.

Stamps.—Revenue Rs. 1,366·70, judicial Rs. 1,003·70, total Rs. 2,370·40. Stamp duty was charged on renewal of the 1890 chena permits, and hence the large increase (Rs. 837). The sale of judicial stamps has never before reached Rs. 1,000, and it is a sign that the year was fairly prosperous.

Land Sales.—Rs. 1,216·80, an increase of nearly Rs. 700 on 1890. There was a good sale in November, chiefly of lands already brought under cultivation on lease.

Land Rent.—Rs. 1,316·22. Those who could not afford to buy stamps for their chena permits were allowed to pay the rent when the dry grain crop was reaped. Very few new chenas were allowed—the people re-cultivated their 1890 chenas.

Other items are small. The sale of timber realised only Rs. 579·43, derived almost entirely from the Public Works Department.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure as usual exceeded the revenue, but, as has been previously pointed out, it is burdened with the full salary and transport charges of the combined districts. But for this, the district would have just paid its way in 1891.

Expenditure was less (by over Rs. 1,000) than in 1890.

The highest expenditure was Rs. 26,585 in 1880; the lowest Rs. 22,224 in 1887; last year it was Rs. 23,414·56.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather throughout the year was generally favourable to cultivators, a class proverbially difficult to please in this respect. The prospect during the early months was gloomy enough: drought prevailed, the heat in March and April was intense, and in the latter month it was thought that relief works would be necessary throughout the district during June, July, and August. Rain, however, commenced about the 15th May, and continued to fall with little intermission till the 5th June, within which period over 20 inches were registered, a better fall than has been experienced for many years. All the village tanks filled; Mamadu of course spilled; Vavuniya collected 9 ft. of water, Iratperiyakulam 10 ft., and even Madukanda registered 5½ ft. at the sluice. Preparations for an extensive sirupokam at once commenced, and all anxiety as to the general food supply was at an end.

June, July, and August were comparatively cool months and water was plentiful everywhere.

In November heavy rain commenced again to fall and quickly refilled the tanks, in which, owing to the drought of the previous few years, the water was rapidly disappearing.

At the end of November the large tanks were spilling, village tanks were breaching, roads were washed, and rivers were impassable.

The total fall for the year was 66·14 inches, which is 7·70 inches above the average fall of the last ten years.

Paddy.—The kálapokam crop reaped in March and April was a poor one. The extent sown was, for want of water, unusually small (3,156 bushels only), and part of it failed from the same cause. The estimated crop was 18,410 bushels, under six-fold.

A small idaippokam of 247 bushels was sown in a few Mélpattu and Udaiyáúr villages, where some water remained in the tanks; the produce was assessed at 1,312 bushels, under six-fold.

The unusually heavy May rains sent everybody off in search of seed paddy, of which there was very little in the district, cultivation being seriously hampered for want of it. An advance of Rs. 2,000 was obtained from Government, but the difficulty was to convert it into paddy; the few in the district who had paddy refused to part with it, and attempts to obtain it in the Kadawata and Kende kóralés of the North-Central Province also failed. Mullaittívu supplied 129 bushels, and with great difficulty 387 more were obtained in Mahapotana kóralé of the North-Central Province, the total distribution for sirupokam by way of advances being 543 bushels; these advances undoubtedly enabled many to raise a crop, who would otherwise have been unable to cultivate, and saved others from borrowing at exorbitant rates.

The sirupokam crop was a large one, and would have been larger but for the scarcity of seed. The extent sown was 3,343 bushels, and the estimated produce was 22,520 bushels of paddy, under seven-fold. So late was the cultivation that it was scarcely reaped and stacked before the November rain set in, and threshing was impossible.

In September and October the kálapokam cultivation should have commenced, but the people were still busy with the sirupokam; then an epidemic of fever swept over the district, and cultivation was almost at a standstill in consequence of it. It was not till the end of November that a real commencement was made, and operations were not completed till the middle of February of the present year.

The extent sown was not so large as it might have been in view of the water supply available, but the deficiency will be made up by a large idaippokam.

The estimated paddy crop for the year was, as already stated, 42,243 bushels; 52,243 would, in my opinion, be nearer the mark, and still within it.

Dry Grain.—The extensive chenas allowed in 1890 in consequence of general distress were reaped early in 1891, the acreage cultivated being put down at 1,350.

The crop was assessed at 6,272 bushels, an absurdly low estimate of under 5 bushels to the acre. It was probably from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels.

A few new chenas were allowed early in the year, in cases of distress, to the extent of 276 acres for gingelly cultivation; the crop, however, was a failure, being damaged by the heavy May rains.

Chenas were also given to the distressed Sinhalese villagers of Madukanda, Nedunkulam, and Kurundankulam, for whose benefit relief works had subsequently to be opened. The total extent of new chenas, however, did not exceed 392 acres, Re. 1 per acre being charged as ground rent.

All who wished to re-cultivate the 1890 chenas were allowed to do so on the same terms as to ground rent, and many availed themselves of the permission; the extent so cultivated is not yet fully known; probably it was about 750 acres.

Tobacco.—The headmen return 165 acres as the extent cultivated with tobacco in the district last year. An excellent crop was obtained, chiefly in Mélpattu and Panankámam divisions. Parantan and Olumadu in Mélpattu are noted for their tobacco:—

First quality sold for		Rs. 15 to Rs. 20	per 1,000 leaves.
Second	do	Rs. 12 to Rs. 15	do.
Third	do.	Rs. 7 to Rs. 10	do.

Tobacco of the second growth sells for Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.

Cotton.—The experiment in cotton cultivation made in 1890 was a failure. It was not repeated in 1891.

Indian Corn.—An experiment was tried in this direction, two bushels of seed having been sent from Jaffna for the purpose.

Most of it was unfortunately sown just before the heavy and continued rain at the close of the year, and worms consumed the seed; a small quantity was sown in the Kachchéri compound at Vavuniya and succeeded; a good crop was also obtained at Irambakulam close to Vavuniya by the District Mudaliyár. Seed sown in January after the rains throve well, and the climate is, I believe, well suited to its growth.

It will be worth while making further experiments in this direction.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The headmen estimated the quantity of paddy produced in the district in 1891 at 42,243 bushels and of dry grain at 6,272 bushels.

This estimate, which unquestionably errs on the safe side, gives the following results:—

	Bushels.
Paddy, produce	42,243
Deduct seed	6,747
	35,496
Or 17,748 bushels of rice—	
Dry grain, produce	6,272
Deduct seed	97
	6,175
Total grain supply—	
Rice	17,748
Kurakkan	6,175
Or 82·04 quarts per head of the population. ...	23,923

For purposes of this calculation the number of women and children in the district may be taken as double that of the men, so that the supply of grain for the year for every man, woman, and child would be 246·12 quarts, or ·67 quarts per day.

This is quite inadequate, and is probably far from a correct estimate of the actual supply. The headmen's assessment is undoubtedly too low, but in order to give a quart and a half per diem for every man, woman, and child, which is by no means above their actual requirements, it would be necessary to double the estimate, which could hardly be done with safety.

The addition of 25 per cent. which may safely be made does not bring the supply up to a quart per day for a family of three, and a quart is far too small a quantity here, where fish and palmirahs are wanting, and cocoanuts are scarce. It is difficult to see how the deficiency is to be made up.

A good deal of grain actually leaves the district, in the hands of Jaffna traders, who barter clothes, curry stuffs, salt, cocoanuts, &c., to the villagers for paddy at exorbitant rates, the articles being advanced against the next paddy crop; a certain amount also is sold to Jaffna traders, whose carts are continually passing through the district. I am inclined to think that the headmen's estimate with 25 per cent. added is still below the actual quantity grown, especially in the case of dry grain cultivation.

To bring the supply up to a quart per diem for a family of three, 33 per cent. must be added to the estimate, and that, I think, would still be within the mark.

On the whole, I am forced to the conclusion that the district only grows about two-thirds of the quantity of grain required for its consumption, a serious deficiency in view of the fact that little else but grain is produced and that there are no manufactures of any kind.

Tobacco is grown to some extent, and no doubt brings money into the district, but not very much. Gingelly also at times does the same, but the bulk of the people grow paddy and kurakkan and nothing else; and the deficient food supply is a matter which calls for serious attention.

Food was scarce early in the year, and the outlook was gloomy, but abundant rain in May and June filled the tanks and entirely changed the aspect of affairs.

A few Sinhalese villages, reduced to extremities by successive bad seasons, suffered much for want of food, and relief works on a limited scale were opened for their benefit.

On the whole, the year was a fairly good one for the people and closed with full tanks and prospects of a good kalapokam crop.

Vegetables were more plentiful than usual in consequence of extensive chena cultivation. Game, honey, and jungle produce of all kinds were procurable as in other years; the latter, I fear, has too often to make up for a deficient grain supply, and many a scratch meal, in which grain is entirely absent, falls, I am afraid, to the lot of the Wanni villager.

Prices ranged as follows:—

Paddy	Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·78	per bushel.
Rice	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5	do.
Kurakkan	Re. 1 to Re. 1·68	do.
Gingelly	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3·18	do.

V.—LEGISLATION.

The Game Law revision, which has been advocated in the annual report of this district for so many years, has now been carried into effect, though its provisions are not yet fully and generally known. Some of them will be difficult to enforce here, particularly that prohibiting night shooting, for it does not appear who is to prevent it: villages are scattered and headmen few and far between, and no one expects the people themselves to inform against each other. The export duty on hides and horns will, however, if it proves heavy enough to render the slaughter of game for the sake of the skin a non-paying pursuit, go far to preserve game from the extinction which has for some years past been threatening it.

Money-lending is not so prevalent here as in the Mullaittivu District, but the ruling rates of interest appear to be just as high. Cent per cent in six months is not, I believe, uncommon. The remedy lies, I think, in improving the condition of the borrower rather than in legislating against the lender.

I concur in the suggestion made by Mr. Lewis in his report for 1889 regarding certain amendments in the Cattle Trespass Ordinance.

Cattle trespass is the bane of the cultivator's life, and, I imagine, of the headmen's life also. Complaints are constant and universal, and the police vidhâns, if they attend to every one of them, would have time for little else; they do not however attend to as many as they might, and complaints come daily to the Kachchéri of alleged neglect of duty by the headmen in this respect. There should, I think, be a fixed rate of remuneration to the headmen for this work (a very important work in this district) according to the distance he has to travel, and he should also be liable to fine for wilful neglect of the duty imposed on him by the Ordinance.

It is a long way (90 miles) for parties and witnesses in cases sent to the District Court for trial to have to travel to Jaffna at their own expense. The District Judge here might well be empowered to dispose of such cases summarily, subject in all instances to appeal by either party.

VI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) Embankments on the North road in places where it is washed during wet weather.

The main road is every year badly washed in many places by the rush of water, the metal being bodily swept away; in such places the roadway should be raised.

(2) A bridge at Parantan, on the old Mullaittivu road.

The Mélpattu Mudaliyár, who lives on the further side of this river, calculates that during 1891 the road was impassable for no less than fifty days; this must mean serious inconvenience to the people of Mélpattu generally, most of whom live beyond the river. This road is not bridged at all, but Parantan is the only place where it is ever rendered impassable, and a bridge there would open the road for traffic throughout the year.

(3) Extension of the telegraph line from Madawachchi to Vavuniya, 16 miles, and on to Mullaittivu.

These are the only two districts now unconnected by wire with headquarters, and as an administrative measure a line should be erected. The two districts, if they are to continue to be worked by one officer, should certainly be connected with each other by wire.

(4) A dispensary at Nedunkeni for the Mélpattu inhabitants (see under *Sanitation*).

(5) Additions and improvements to the clerks' houses at Vavuniya.

Every house requires a new roof; the tiles now in use are porous and let in the wet, rendering the floors damp and the houses unhealthy. It is no exaggeration to say that floors of many of the houses remain damp for days and weeks together, a state of things which cannot but effect the health of the occupant. Officers who have to remain for years in a malarious station ought at least to be given dry houses to live in.

Detached latrines should also be provided. Officers drawing salaries of Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month cannot afford to keep up latrines on the dry-earth system.

(6) Rough foot-bridges over all the rivers which are rendered impassable during the wet season.

Great inconvenience is caused every year by impassable rivers. People are cut off from Court and Kachchéri and from each other for days together.

It was only last November that the bodies of a woman and child drowned in Tunukkai tank remained unburied for five days owing to the impossibility of communicating with the Inquirer into Deaths.

The District Road Committee cannot afford to do much in this direction. A special vote from Government for the purpose is required.

I have included no tank restoration works in this list.

There are many good village tanks which it would be desirable to see restored, but I am of opinion that what the district stands in need of at present is a series of small irrigation works, distributed throughout the district, and calculated to improve the holding capacity of as many village tanks as possible, and that the irrigation funds available would be more profitably spent on such works than in the complete restoration of one or two of the larger tanks.

The Olukkulam-Pavatkulam scheme is one of a different class, and I have not yet found time to go into it sufficiently fully to enable me to express an opinion upon it. I doubt, however, whether the time has yet arrived for the expenditure of such a large sum in the district as this scheme involves.

It would be well first to place the village tanks on a more satisfactory footing, and then, when they are capable of holding a full supply of water, to consider the question of providing a storage tank to fill them regularly.

The village tanks that are on the list for restoration are Mahairampakkulam, Maradanmadu, Madavuvaittakulam, Puvarasankulam, and Pumadu.

Meetings of persons interested are about to be held in the case of Maradanmadu, Madavuvaittakulam, and Puvarasankulam, and until that is done no opinion can be expressed as to the utility of the works. From what I have seen of these tanks I am inclined to think that it will be found possible to place one or more of them into a condition efficient enough for all present purposes at a quarter of the cost involved in their complete restoration.

The bund of Mahairampakkulam was cleared last year and the tank was purposely kept empty in anticipation of its restoration during the present year. Nothing however has yet been done. The tank is a good one and it fills rapidly, but I am not aware what amount it is proposed to spend on it, nor has the scheme of its proposed restoration passed through my hands. I am therefore unable to express an opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of undertaking the work.

VII.—PLANS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The Vavuniya District being purely agricultural no scheme for its improvement can be complete, which does not include the systematic repair of all the village tanks. It is vain to expect the Wanni villager to leave his home and settle under large irrigation works.

The wants of the district in the matter of irrigation will be found enumerated under that head. If, as appears to be the case, it is a fact that the district does not grow enough grain for its own consumption, there is no necessity to look further for plans of improvement until a remedy has been found and applied here. The cultivation of paddy should be encouraged in every

possible way. Land where required should be given on the easiest terms of payment. Every good village tank in the district should be inspected and placed into rough but workable order at the smallest possible cost; better superintendence should be allowed over the village tank system; irrigation headmen should be appointed to regulate distribution and prevent waste of water; and every possible means used to extend the present cultivated area.

I also advocate a recognised system of seed paddy advances to cultivators at moderate rates of interest which should be applied towards remunerating the headmen for the trouble they have in distributing and subsequently recovering advances.

Whenever seed paddy is at all scarce the most ruinous rates are charged by those who happen to possess it and should the crop fail heavy debts are incurred which place the cultivators in the money-lender's power, and once there it is long before he can extricate himself.

Cultivators who are obliged to borrow should be given facilities for doing so at moderate rates of interest.

VIII.—SANITATION.

The number of people who availed themselves of European treatment during 1891 is as follows:—

		Indoor.		Outdoor.
Vavuniya hospital	... ...	315	...	1,918
Mankulam dispensary north	... ...	—	...	553
Do. do. south	... ...	—	...	382
	Total ...	315		2,853

exclusive of the inhabitants of the scattered villages of Sinnachcheddikulam west, who resort to the Puliyadiyirakkam immigrant hospital dispensary in the Mannár District for treatment.

The number who resorted to the Vavuniya hospital last year exceeded that for 1890 by 691 persons.

Of the 10 pattus into which the district is divided, 7 are now within touch of medical assistance, and 3, Mélpattu east and south, and Panankámam, are practically without it, that is they have none within from 15 to 25 miles. The large numbers who in the other pattus now choose European in preference to native treatment clearly prove the need there is for medical establishments in the district, and the amount of good they do.

The Mánkulam dispensary opened in June, 1890, has proved a success; the next step is to give to Mélpattu the same advantages as the other divisions enjoy.

A dispensary should be opened at Nedunkéni, a central place for Mélpattu north, east, and south. The inhabitants of these pattus number 1,846, and some villagers of Udaiyáúr who live a long way from Mánkulam would also resort to Nedunkéni for treatment, bringing up the total to about 2,000 people.

When this has been done it will be time to consider a scheme for the benefit of the remote divisions of Panankámam and portions of Métkumúlai.

The deaths last year were above the average—328 were registered—the average for the previous nine years being 298. The fourth quarter proved the most unhealthy; an epidemic of fever swept through the district in November, just at the time the people should have been busy cultivating. Vavuniya itself was very unhealthy during the wet weather; cultivation was at a complete standstill, and constant sickness among the Kachchéri staff seriously interfered with the work of the office.

The births registered, 215, were below the average, which is 243.

Cholera was reported once or twice from Mánkulam on the cooly route, and found its way into the bazaar. The medical officer who used to itinerate between that place and Madawachchi is now fixed at Mánkulam, and the measures adopted by him prevented the disease from spreading further.

Parangi cases are encouraged in every possible way to resort to hospital for treatment. Eighty-four parangi patients were treated indoors at the Vavuniya hospital last year, and 109 at the outdoor dispensary.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

I have expressed at some length my views on the subject of irrigation in the Wanni pattus in my report for the Mullaittívu District. The same conditions hold good as regards this district also, and the wants of both are similar. Vavuniya has hitherto received, as it no doubt is entitled to do in view of the number and size of its tanks, the largest share of attention.

There are 390 village tanks in the district, of which five have been restored by Government, about 40 provided with masonry sluices, and 126 with cement pipes. There remain therefore about 220 tanks, which have not as yet received any assistance from Government.

Many of them stand much in need of it. There are long-standing breaches, now used as spills, to be repaired, proper spills to be cut, weak places to be strengthened, and when the tanks are ready for it permanent sluices to be built. I would for the present suspend the restoration of large village tanks and spend the available money in the direction indicated, distributing it as equally as possible in the different divisions of the district.

To start with the restored tanks. *Mamadu*, restored in 1886, was more or less full throughout the year; 24½ acres of land were added to the cultivated area, bringing up the total to 257 acres. The estimated outturn of paddy during 1891 was 3,045 bushels. The village is thriving, and the inhabitants are increasing; new land is added every season to the cultivated area.

The extension of cultivation renders it necessary to consider a scheme for the proper and economical distribution of water, of which at present there is great waste; the spill water will have to be diverted from behind the bund and proper channels constructed from each sluice. The present arrangements are defective throughout.

Some good work was done last year by the villagers under the irrigation rules in channel cutting—632 days' labour having been performed or paid for by them.

Iratperiakulam filled twice during the year: 9 acres were newly opened, making a total of 223 acres. The estimated outturn of paddy was 1,405 bushels. The village is prosperous and gradually growing.

The 989 days' labour due under the irrigation rules from these villagers was devoted to clearing and opening up the distribution channels, which though far superior to the Mamadu channels are still in an unsatisfactory condition. 818 days' labour was done by the villagers themselves and they paid for 171 more.

During the heavy November rains a serious depression occurred in the main bund at the site of an old breach and just at the deepest part of the tank, and but for the existence of an old spur bund constructed long ago in front of the breach, which stood firm while all the rest was sinking, the tank would undoubtedly have breached. The head of water was reduced and the spur bund strengthenend as far as possible, but for some time the tank remained in great danger. It will be necessary to reconstruct the weak portion entirely.

Vavuniya filled twice and spilled in November for the first time since 1887. Two good crops were raised, the estimated outturn being 2,035 bushels of paddy. No new land was opened under the tank during 1891, but 33 acres of land opened some years ago were improved and added permanently to the cultivated area. The total extent of field now open is 158 acres. Special attention was paid to the system of distributing channels, which was found to be very defective. Labour under the irrigation rules was called out for the first time for several years, and the channels were considerably improved, though their condition still leaves much to be desired. A deviation was made in the main channel near the sluice in order to avoid a depression which has hitherto caused much waste of water.

Madukanda.—The May rains brought 5½ ft. of water into this tank, which has stood so long empty, and prepared the way for a 12⅛ ft. head of water by the heavy rain at the end of the year. The main tract of the fields, so long dry and useless, is now a sheet of paddy, and there is water in the tank sufficient for a second cultivation.

The cultivated area under Madukanda at present extends to only 105 acres, but a work was proposed, sanctioned, and commenced during 1891, which it is hoped will admit of a rapid development of the Madukanda scheme. The Ratémahatmayá discovered the remains of an ancient dam constructed across a narrow gorge between two of the Madukanda hills, through which all the drainage of the hills which belongs properly to the Madukanda watershed has hitherto escaped to Maha Irambaikulam and other tanks. The locality was carefully inspected and cleared; an estimate for the restoration of the bund, only about 140 ft. in length, was prepared and sanctioned, and the work is now almost complete.

Madukanda will now receive the drainage of the hills which on one side bound its watershed, and should the expectations of a regular water supply be realised, all the land between Madukanda and Vavuniya, excellent paddy land, will gradually come under cultivation.

Distress in the village, which necessitated the opening of relief works, interfered with the annual labour of these villagers under the irrigation rules, and only the well-to-do were called out to do their work. With this labour and that of relief work coolies the Maniyarkulam channel, which feeds the tank on the southern side, was brought within measurable distance of completion. This channel was of material assistance in filling the tank last year, and when complete will bring the drainage of a considerable area into it. On the whole, the prospects of the Madukanda scheme have brightened considerably during 1891, and the results of the present year's rainfall will be eagerly watched.

Kanakarayankulam.—This scheme has not been neglected. The Government Agent has instructed me to offer land under this tank on easy terms to Wanni villagers, and the advantages of acquiring land on such terms and with a sure supply of water have been fully explained to the people. Wanni villagers are generally averse to leaving their homes, and few except the residents of Kanakarayankulam have as yet come forward, but a start with from 30 to 50 acres will be made at once, and once made I have no doubt that other applications will come in.

There was plenty of water in the tank throughout the year. It was let out in September in order to get at a leak under the bund; it rapidly filled again as soon as the repairs were completed.

Several tanks were surveyed during the year and estimates framed for their restoration, including—

Maradanmadu (Rs. 45,100), a fine Sinhalese tank in Sinnachcheddikulam division on the border of the North-Central Province.

Mathavuvaittakulam (Rs. 34,700), in Sinnachcheddikulam east, a Tamil tank of good dimensions, but with small resident population.

Puvarasankulam (Rs. 14,200), a Tamil tank 9 miles from Vavuniya, on the Mannár road, a smaller tank with a good water-shed.

As regards village tanks, the year under review saw a great change in the system of annual labour under the irrigation rules. The supervision of the labour was taken out of the hands of the headmen, who were often found to be among the worst offenders in the matter of default. The district was divided into two divisions, the southern portion being given to the guardian of village tanks, and the northern, together with the Mullaittivu District, to the Assistant Superintendent of village tanks, whose services were placed at my disposal; the number of tanks allotted to each is as nearly as possible the same.

The same system has been carried out here as in Mullaittivu. A careful account of work done has been kept, and hired gangs have been employed at the expense of defaulters in cases where villagers persisted in their default.

The Assistant Superintendent shows a good record for his division, considering the fact that he has the poorest and most remote portions of the district to deal with.

No. of days' labour called out	—	6,110
No. of days done by shareholders	2,865	
No. of days done by hired coolies and paid for direct	865	
No. of days exempted from labour	516	
No. of days for which fines imposed ...	367	
No. of days remaining to be dealt with ...	1,497	
		6,110

In the southern division matters stand as follows :—

No. of days' labour called out	—	20,926
No. of days exempted	1,775	
No. of days done by shareholders	9,321	
No. of days for which fines were imposed, including 1,831 days carried out by hired labour ...	2,256	
No. of days remaining to be dealt with ...	7,574	
		20,926

The guardian of the village tanks, having other duties as Ratémahatmayá over the whole Sinhalese division, is able only to devote a portion of his time to this work, or better results would no doubt have been obtained.

Both guardian and superintendent need assistance in order to secure prompt and efficient work under the rules.

The appointed work last year was the systematic clearing of the bunds of tanks, it being impossible to carry out earthwork systematically while the bunds were covered with trees and jungle. Most of them have been sufficiently cleared to admit of earthwork being now continued, and that combined with the clearing of spills will be the work for the present year.

Now that the villagers know by experience that a proper account is taken of their work, better results may be looked for in 1892.

The cement pipe sluices have worked well during the year and the people are fairly well satisfied with them. It is impossible, widely scattered as they are, and in view of the constant cutting and reconstructing of the spur bund, to keep them neat and tidy, but that is of minor importance so long as they continue to work well.

A few villagers decline to have them in the hopes of getting masonry sluices; the majority look upon them as superior to their wooden "kottus," and are glad to have them.

Sixty-five were fixed last year; a few more still remain to be fixed.

X.—The Grain Tax.

The sum of Rs. 7,520·40 was collected in 1891 under the renting system at a cost of Rs. 881·44 paid in commission to assessors. The estimate is always a perfectly safe one, and few if any complaints of over-assessment are made.

There are no professional renters here and there is seldom any competition for a rent.

Twenty-eight disputes between renter and cultivator came to court and seventeen were settled amicably before trial.

XI.—Crime.

Though there were committals before both the Supreme and District Court last year (very unusual events in this district), serious crime can hardly be said to exist here.

A case of rape alleged to have been committed in 1888 upon a child was sent for trial before the Supreme Court, the arrest of the accused having been at last secured; the child meantime had grown up, and for the sake of her reputation the parents made light of the assault and the accused was acquitted.

A police vidhan, who was shielding the accused and who contradicted his former evidence, was sent for trial to the District Court and was convicted of perjury. The only other committal was one of cattle stealing alleged to have been committed by residents of the Jaffna District in 1890, which also resulted in a conviction.

There were no murders or homicides. In the case of a death by drowning in a well, the inquirer and householders were of opinion that the death was not accidental, but after careful inquiry on the spot I did not find sufficient grounds for entering a charge.

The institutions in the Police Court were 166 against 120 in 1890, all petty offences of different kinds. There were 34 convictions and 126 acquittals; the rest were abandoned or settled amicably.

The heaviest punishment imposed was a Rs. 50 fine.

Only two complaints of cattle stealing were brought to court and there were no convictions, both cases having been abandoned.

XII.—Cattle.

The outbreak of murrain reported in 1890 continued during January, and carried off 39 buffaloes and 13 black cattle in two villages alone—a serious loss. Successful measures were taken to prevent its further spread.

In May and June an almost equal number of cattle were carried off in the same division (Kilakkumúlai north) by murrain, and sporadic cases occurred in Métkumúlai and Udaiyaúr, carrying off 20 head of cattle.

The total mortality from murrain was 121.

Hoof-and-mouth disease appeared at the end of the year, but no mortality was reported. Cultivation was in many places impeded by it. The headmen return the number of cattle belonging to the district as follows :—

Buffaloes	5,611
Black cattle	4,241
	9,852

Hearing that large numbers had been sold out of the district owing to the scarcity of food that prevailed in the early part of the year, I called for figures with the following result :—

Buffalo cattle	360
Black cattle	383
	743

Or nearly 7 per cent.

XIII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

One hundred and eight acres of Crown land were sold last year, 31 to the Siṉhalese under Mamadu and Iratperiyakulam, and the balance 77 to Tamils in different parts of the district; the whole extent had however been previously cultivated on lease, and the sale merely rendered the addition to the cultivated area permanent.

The actual addition to the cultivated area during 1891 was as follows:—

	Acres.
Tamil Divisions.	
Land leased on deposit of survey fees for cultivation	41 2 0
Siṉhalese Divisions.	
Land leased on deposit of survey fees for cultivation	119 1 21
	160 3 21

XIV.—WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

With two Kachchéries, and two Courts (District and Minor) 50 miles apart, possessing distinct establishments and constituents, and each requiring to be served once a month, routine pure and simple necessarily occupies the greater portion of the time of the public servant whose duty it is to administer the joint districts. The journey between the two stations, if undertaken monthly, occupies 5½ days each month, and in the wet season is liable to be extended to an indefinite period for want of bridges on either route. No doubt the interests of both districts are best served by regular monthly visits; and as Court and Kachchéri routine requires at least a week at each place, the margin left for what is really the most important part of a revenue officer's work—viz., travelling through his district and ascertaining the wants of the inhabitants—is but small, while bad roads and impassable rivers combine to reduce it further still.

I wished last year to inspect every tank in the district, but I found it impossible to carry out my intention. I don't suppose I succeeded in visiting much more than two-thirds of them, though I made special efforts in this direction. The systematic enforcement of the irrigation rules was the subject that chiefly occupied my time and attention. The population of the combined districts is small, but distances and the difficulties in the way of rapid locomotion render it impossible for one man to do full justice to both districts.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The Census was taken at the end of February and was successfully carried out; the enumerators did their work to the best of their ability, and in view of the distances they had to travel and the frequency of their visits to the Kachchéri, they were *not* overpaid at Rs. 7 per head.

2. An account of the traffic along the North road was taken at Vavuniya from the 1st February. The results will no doubt appear elsewhere. Few or no carts pass up and down during the last three months of the year—not, I take it, because there is nothing to carry, but because the state of the weather and roads does not admit of cart traffic.

3. The Assistant Agency of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu was reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd Class of the Civil Service.

4. The Roman Catholic festival at Sleyna Marudamadu passed off successfully and without sickness. About 10,000 people assembled. The Siṉhalese pilgrims postponed their visit till later in the year.

5. Rewards were paid at the Kachchéri for 8 chetahs and 19 bears. The reward for bears should be increased to Rs. 5 per skin and a reward should also be offered for poisonous snakes.

6. Licenses to capture 4 elephants were issued; only one was caught, and that one died.

7. In December a man while in search of wild pig met and wounded a bear in the jungle within a mile of the town; the bear attacked and bit him on the shoulder, breaking the bone and inflicting serious injuries. The man however has recovered.

8. Four deaths from snake-bite occurred during the year.

There were four accidental deaths by drowning in wells and tanks.

There were two suicides.

9. A Government school was opened at Iratperiyakulam, the only Government school in the district and the first ever opened in a Siṉhalese village.

If this succeeds, attempts will be made to establish one at Mamadu also.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Vavuniya, April, 1892.

REPORT ON THE MANNÁR DISTRICT FOR 1891.

HAVING only assumed charge of the district after the close of work for the year, I am unable to do more than give information at secondhand about its state in 1891.

REVENUE.

The returns of revenue and expenditure are annexed, and it will be seen that the revenue of 1891 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 16,372. The main items of increase are land revenue, arrack farms, salt sold for retail, arrack sold at the pearl fishery, passage money of immigrant coolies, and passage money collected from merchants during the pearl fishery. The increase in land revenue is due to better crops, that in salt sold for retail to increased catches of fish, that in arrack farms seems to show that the people have more money to spend on drink, and the other items are due to a larger pearl fishery and an increase in the number of immigrants. The only substantial decrease is in Customs, and this is due to a smaller import of rice owing to the better harvests.

WEATHER.

The rainfall for the year was 64·04 inches, the heaviest on record since observations were started in 1870, the average for the past twenty years 1871–1890 being 39·09 inches. Of this no less than 50·87 inches fell in the last three months of the year, the result being that a number of the tanks were breached and the country flooded. The two preceding years were unusually dry, with 21·01 and 25·61 inches respectively.

The following special information required by the Government circular is given.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The island of Mannár grows practically no grain, and the main industry of the people is fishing, from the proceeds of which they buy whatever provisions they require. Last year was a fairly good one, and no distress was experienced. In Mántai pattu the produce is estimated at 39,626 bushels of paddy, and there were about 3,000 bushels of rice imported in addition to what the people bought in Mannár, which cannot be estimated. In Musali pattu the produce is estimated at 50,780 bushels of paddy, and about half as much was imported. In both these districts there was a partial failure of crops, but no distress. Taking the price realised by the paddy rents, Rs. 13,913, to represent 9,206 bushels, the produce of the district would be 92,060 bushels of paddy, equivalent to 46,030 bushels of rice. Imported paddy comes to 3,763 bushels, equal to 1,881 bushels of rice, and imported rice to 35,288 bushels; and deducting exports and seed paddy the result is :—

	Bushels of Paddy.	
Produce less deduction of extent sown for seed paddy ...	77,696	
Add imported	3,763	
Total ...	81,459	
Deduct exported	1,173	
Balance	80,286 =	40,143 bushels of rice
Add imported rice	—	35,288
Total ...	75,431	

equal to about 3·33 bushels per head of the population, which was 24,393 at the Census of 1891. There was no fine grain cultivation to speak of, but about 500 bushels were imported from the Wanni. The price of paddy was Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 a bushel and of rice Rs. 4 a bushel.

I do not place much confidence in these figures. A full-grown man will require three-quarters of a bushel of rice a month, making nine bushels in the year; and even if, to allow for children, the estimate is reduced to six bushels per head of population a year, the figures show that they only get half of it. This would seem to imply either that the population go half-starved, which I do not think is the case in this district, or that the yield of the paddy cultivation is grossly under-assessed, which is the more probable explanation. Even then I can hardly believe that the crops are assessed at less than half their yield, and yet that would be the logical result of the figures. In default of better statistics the question must remain unsolved.

II.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

I am unable to offer any remarks under this head. The Government circular desires that animadversions on the working of the law should be avoided, and should not be included in the Administration Report; and it seems impossible to give the reasons for one's opinion that legislation is necessary in any particular direction without pointing out in what way the working of the law as it stands appears to be defective.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

I can only repeat my predecessor's list :—

(1) Restoration of Giant's tank.
(2) Water supply to Mannár town. Matters are no further advanced than they were last year.
(3) Improvement of Madawachchi road between Puliyadiyirakkam and Mannár, 23 miles.
(4) Completion of Mannár causeway.
(5) A general hospital for Mannár, with medical officer's quarters and dispensary.

IV.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRICT.

I have not had time to form any as yet.

V.—GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance is not in force in Mannár District. The Government share is put up to auction and sold, and I understand is in most cases purchased by the people themselves. The Grain Tax Ordinance is hardly suitable for a poor district where ready money is scarce in bad years.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

An outbreak of cholera occurred in September in Mántai division and lasted for about three weeks. It is said to have been introduced by the immigrant coolies, and affected five villages. There were 153 cases and 107 deaths among the villagers. Apart from this epidemic the sanitary condition of the people was fairly good. Mannár island has a hospital at Mannár and a dispensary at Talaimannár throughout the year, and a hospital at Pésálai during the south-west monsoon. In Mántai pattu there is a hospital at Adampan, opened in January, 1891, and a dispensary at Vidattaltívu, opened during 1891, and a medical officer at Uyilankulam. Dispensaries exist at Silávaturai and Marichchukaddi in the Musali pattu, and there is a hospital at Vankálai during the north-east monsoon and a hospital at Puliadiyirakkam along the Madavachchi road. The medical officer at Silávaturai visits Árippu, where he distributes medicines. The people are thus fairly well off for medical assistance.

VII.—CRIME.

There was as usual very little crime during the year, and the people seem far more law-abiding than the Sinhalese. The general tendency in the district is for parties to settle their disputes, both in civil and criminal cases, before they come to trial. In the civil courts 29 cases were heard on evidence and 266 cases otherwise disposed of. Only one murder case occurred. It was sent for trial to the Supreme Court and resulted in a conviction for causing grevious hurt, and the accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The District Court convicted 9 persons in 5 cases, 2 for grevious hurt, 5 for theft, and 1 each for mischief and forgery. The convictions in the Police Court comprised 22 persons in 12 cases, only 3 of which were for theft of cattle.

VIII.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was no disease among cattle in Mannár island and Musali pattu. In Mántai pattu murrain prevailed, but in a less degree than in the previous year.

IX.—CULTIVATION.

No new arrears of cultivation were opened in 1891.

X.—IRRIGATION.

Earthworks and jungle clearing is done on the numerous village tanks every year. The tanks that I have seen are mostly shallow, but wide in extent, and have long bunds of irregular height and width. No systematic attempt has been made to equalise the top level of any bund, or to make it of a proper width and slope: in fact the people pile on the earth where they please, and it often gets washed away again. The reason for this is that there has hitherto been no Tank Superintendent who knows what is required, and who can give the time to see that the work is properly done. Last year Mr. Jacotine of the Public Works Department was detached for duty in this district as Tank Superintendent, but his time was entirely taken up in sluicing tanks in the Mántai pattu. He put in as many as 75 cement sluices, while 67 were inserted in Musali pattu under the direction of the Adigar. A good deal of pressure is required to make the proprietors of fields do their earthwork and jungle clearing, and in many cases it has to be done by hired labour and the cost recovered from them. Earthwork is generally looked upon as beneath the dignity of a proprietor to do with his own hands, and he either employs and pays coolies to do it for him or else becomes a defaulter.

XI.—CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The Census last year showed a population of 24,393, against 21,348 in 1881. The increase is 14·07 per cent., or over 1 per cent. per annum. In view of this I do not think there is much cause for alarm, because the deaths nominally exceed the births in some years. The fact is that every death is registered, but a good many births are not. Last year, for instance, the deaths registered were 951 and the births 841. The death-rate for the year was 38·98, high no doubt, but not excessive for a district subject to epidemics of cholera.

XII.—IMMIGRATION.

The arrivals and departures are as follows:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
1890	40,695 ...	16,735
1891	47,254 ...	21,325

showing a considerable increase. Cholera cases among immigrants stand thus:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1890	89 ...	67
1891	81 ...	51

Mannár Kachcheri,
March 31, 1892.

A. S. PAGDEN,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTÍVU DISTRICT FOR 1891.

THE District of Mullaittívu is divided into seven pattus—three along the sea-board (Putukkudiyiruppu, Karikkaddumúlai north, and Karikkaddumúlai south), one (Mulliyavali) within easy reach of the sea; and three inland Wanni pattus (Mélpattu north, Karunável pattu south, and Tunnukkai).

In the first-named four pattus paddy cultivation is for the most part carried on in manavari lands, *i.e.*—dry as opposed to mud lands; in the inland pattus mud land cultivation under tanks is universal.

The length of sea-board is 51 miles, Mullaittívu town being situated midway between the two limits; the distance between Mullaittívu and Tunnukkai (the most inland village of any importance) is by direct road 43 miles.

The most populous pattu is Karikkaddumúlai north, with nearly 3,000 inhabitants. The least populous is Karunável pattu south, with a little over 300.

The population of the district is according to the recent Census 7,342.

REVENUE.

The revenue for 1891 was Rs. 18,569·43, a slight rise on that of the two previous years :—

	Rs.
1889	17,555
1890	15,019
1891	18,569

but still nearly Rs. 4,000 below the average revenue for the previous eleven years. It is made up chiefly of—

	Rs.
Paddy	5,291
Arrack	3,689
Salt	2,446
Stamps	1,302
Land Sales	1,213

The paddy crop was, generally speaking, a good one. Taking the paddy revenue as representing a just tithe of the crops, the quantity grown would be 35,270 bushels. The best paddy revenue ever obtained in the district, as at present constituted, is Rs. 6,304 in 1881.

Arrack remains very much as it has been for the last twelve years.

The sale of salt is still decreasing. Sinhalese fishermen from Negombo do not come here now for the fishing season (February to October) in such numbers as formerly. They say bad seasons have ruined them. The sale has been gradually and steadily decreasing since 1880 from 3,929 cwt. to 1,496 cwt. in 1891.

The fishing season of 1891, however, does not appear to have been a bad one. It was better than that of the previous year. The decrease in the sale of salt would appear to argue a corresponding decrease in the quantity of fish cured, but this is not I believe the case. Larger quantities of "nethali," a small fish, in the curing of which salt is not used, were caught and dried for export. The estimated value of the year's fishery is Rs. 75,000, against Rs. 62,000 in 1890.

The bulk of this money goes out of the district into the pockets of the Negombo and Mannár fishermen.

Land Sales.

The extent of Crown land sold was 111 acres, the largest sale since 1882. *Stamps* show a slight decrease. Other items do not call for remark.

A sum of Rs. 983 advanced in seed paddy to cultivators in 1890 was repaid last year, and should be deducted in order to arrive at the true revenue for the year.

EXPENDITURE.

There were no relief works last year, and expenditure fell to Rs. 8,975, out of which establishments cost Rs. 6,519, exclusive of the half salary and transport charges of the Assistant Agent, which are charged at Vavuniya (Rs. 5,600). If this be added, the expenditure appears as Rs. 14,575, or about three-fourths of the revenue.

The other items do not call for remark. "Revenue Services," *i.e.* collecting the paddy tax and protection of the salt revenue, cost a sum of Rs. 920.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The year in the matter of rain was an exceptionally good one in the interior, while in the maritime pattus, where there was least rain, the fall was still above the average. The water supply was good throughout the year. 55·42 inches were registered in Mullaittívu against 58·88 in 1890. The average for the last ten years is 52·12.

Paddy.—The paddy crops generally were good, the estimated produce being nearly double that of 1890. There was plenty of water, but great scarcity of seed paddy owing to failure of the 1890 crops, and consequently the extent sown instead of being larger was smaller than usual. The tanks filled twice, but there were a great many breaches which still further reduced the cultivated area.

Dry Grain.—In consequence of distress in 1890, chena permits were freely given, and a large quantity of dry grain was raised for food. The yield generally was good.

Tobacco.—About 86 acres were cultivated with tobacco, and good crops were obtained. Prices were low, first quality selling for Rs. 10 per 1,000 leaves, second for Rs. 5, and third for Rs. 2.

Cotton.—The cotton crop, generally speaking, was a failure. 1,814 lb. of seed were distributed in October, 1890, for sowing, and about two-thirds of it was reported to have sprouted; later on less favourable reports were received. Rats did much damage, and sandy soil was reported unsuitable, but I am inclined to think that the indifference of the cultivator had much to do with the ill-success of the experiment. He sowed the seed because it was given him, but he cared little for the result, and as soon as he had reaped his dry grain crop took no further notice of the cotton. There were some exceptions however. An extent equal to about 11 acres of chena land has survived at different places, chiefly in the maritime pattus, and that extent of cotton is now growing and bearing well. A good crop is being picked, and some cultivators who took no interest in their cotton plants are now, it is said, regretting their want of care. The results of the picking will be carefully watched.

Indian Corn.—Small quantities of Indian corn were sown last year at eight different places in the district as an experiment. The result is disappointing, but not altogether discouraging. In the Wanni there was too much rain, and the experiment was a failure. The best results were obtained at Kumalamunai, under the eye of the Udaiyár, where a bushel of corn was obtained from a sowing extent of about half a quart. At Kokkutoduvái, further south, a fair crop was obtained, while the Mulliyavalai Mudaliyár reports that the yield he got was about 20-fold. At Putukkudiyirupu the plants appear to have come up well, but we are not permitted to judge of the results owing to the fact that children—so the Udaiyár reports—removed the ears before they were ripe!

Seed sown on high dry ground thrives best.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice, varaku, and kurakkan are the staple food of the district. The paddy crops were above the average, and the extensive chenas allowed in 1890, owing to the prevalent scarcity of food, yielded large crops.

The annexed statement shows approximately the quantity of grain available for food during the year 1891 :—

Description of Grain.	Estimated Quantity raised in the District.	Imported.	Exported.	Used for Seed.	Balance available for Food.
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Paddy ...	32,314	—	8,428	10,698	13,188
Rice ...	—	2,436	—	—	2,436
Dry grain ...	9,465	—	1,690	104	7,671

These figures give the total supply of rice available for food as 9,030 bushels, and of dry grain 7,671 bushels, or 40·39 quarts of rice and 34·31 quarts of dry grain per head, *i.e.* 75 quarts of grain per head for the year.

It is estimated that each family consisting of a man, woman, and child requires at least one quart of grain a day, besides other food, or 365 quarts for the year, whereas by the above calculations only 225 quarts were available, *i.e.* 61 per cent. of the required quantity.

How this deficiency is to be accounted for it is difficult to say. I should be inclined to add 15 per cent. to the headmen's estimate of the crops grown in the district, which would bring the staple food supply within 75 per cent. of the *minimum* required quantity; and after allowing another 15 per cent. for the excess of grain exports over imports, I would put down the balance 10 per cent. as a deficiency in the food production of the district, which should be made good without loss of time.

In a district like this, thinly populated, and with land a drug in the market, twice the quantity of grain required for food ought to be without difficulty grown.

There was no distress, however, during the year. Generally speaking the people appeared to have food enough, and where grain is scarce they no doubt can and do manage with a short supply of it, supplementing it largely with fish, game, palmirah, jak, cocoanut, and jungle produce, according to circumstances.

Articles of food were generally cheaper than usual. Cocoanuts and palmirahs bore well, and there was an unusually good crop of jak fruit in the maritime pattus, which were shipped in large numbers to Trincomalee and Point Pedro.

Prices of grain ranged as follows :—

Rice ...	Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 4·50 per bushel	Varaku ...	50 cents to Re. 1 per bushel
Paddy ...	Re. 1 to Re. 1·75 do.	Gingelly ...	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4·50 do.
Kurakkan ...	75 cents to Re. 1·75 do.		

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The long-wished-for amendment of the Game Laws and imposition of an export duty on hides and horns has been carried into effect. It is to the latter rather than to the former that in remote districts like this we must look for results in the matter of the prevention of wholesale slaughter of game, and time will show whether the duty imposed is sufficiently prohibitive.

The customs which prevail throughout the district in connection with money-lending are a curse to the villager, but it is difficult to see how a remedy can be applied. I doubt if legislation would mend matters, even if it were desirable to legislate on such a subject; the same extortionate rates would continue under the name of discount instead of interest. Borrowers would be made to sign for twice and three times the sum loaned.

As an instance of a Mullaittívu money lending transaction, I may give the following which I have no reason to think is a very exceptional one. In October, 1890, a villager borrowed Rs. 20 from a Mullaittívu Moorman, binding himself in writing to deliver at Mullaittívu (25 miles from his village) 72 maracals of paddy, or in default of paddy Rs. 45 in cash, on or before the 30th June, 1891, *i.e.* within nine months. The paddy was not delivered, owing probably to failure of the expected crop; money of course was not forthcoming, and on 4th July, four days after it fell due, the bond was put in suit and the process of selling up the unfortunate villager commenced.

In the above case, the figures of which are quoted from the court record, the interest agreed upon was equal to 166 per cent. per annum.

Something should be done to simplify the procedure in criminal cases triable by a District Court, where the District Judge is also Police Magistrate. He should be able to exercise his District Court powers at first instance, and so save the delay, trouble, and expense to the parties involved in a transfer of the case to another, and in many instances far distant court.

WORKS REQUIRED.

Public Works.

(1) *Roads.*—The completion of the Mullaittivu-Mankulam road. That Mullaitivu is not yet safe from interruption in its communication with the rest of the Island is a matter calling for attention. During 1891 communication was three times cut off by floods for periods lasting for about twenty-four hours, besides numerous minor detentions of several hours duration, for want of comparatively small approach structures to the Kanakarayan-ár bridge, which at such times assumes the (for a bridge) absurd position of being unapproachable from either side. The old approach bridges were swept away in 1882, and have never been rebuilt.

At other places small bridges and culverts are required.

An early and substantial vote is necessary for this road.

(2) A bridge over the same river at Parantan on the old Mullaittivu trace.—A bridge here is also much needed both for administrative purposes as well as in the interests of the Mélpattu villagers, who are constantly being cut off from the Vavuniya court and kachchéri (see my report for Vavuniya District). This is the direct road from Mullaittivu to Vavuniya, and in the matter of through traffic the absence of a bridge affects this district also.

(3) The improvement of the Vaduvakallu causeway to facilitate the passage of carts.—This causeway is a ledge of rock, quarter of a mile in length, running across the outlet of the Nanthikadal to the sea. It is for half the year from 2 to 3 ft. under water, at which times the passage of carts is attended with danger owing to large holes and fissures in the rock. Three things are necessary: levelling, filling up holeswith concrete, and marking out the roadway with iron posts. There is no necessity for large expenditure.

The causeway is the only direct means of communication between Mullaittivu and the seaboard villages lying to the north.

(4) The gradual construction of a Coast road through the district, to be connected eventually with the Island Coast road.—Given a fair road within easy reach of the sea, it would not be long, I take it, before a fishing and cocoanut growing population springs up along its course.

(5) *Tanks.*—The restoration of Kanukkéni tank. This is the only large scheme that at present appears to be ripe for execution. The estimate for it amounts to Rs. 90,000, and the extent that will benefit by it is put down by the Public Works Department at 1,800 acres, of which 1,300 are already in private hands, cultivated as manavari lands, *i.e.*, dependent on rainfall, and the remainder is Crown land available for sale, less 60 acres which will have to be given in exchange for private lands submerged.

The cost of the scheme will therefore be Rs. 50 per acre, presuming the above figures to be accurate, but if the Mullaittívu fields can be brought into the scheme the extent is likely to be larger and the cost per acre proportionately less. Further details of the scheme, which promises to be one of much benefit to paddy-growers in and around Mullaittívu, are in course of preparation.

There are other fine tanks in the district, but the time has not, in my opinion, yet arrived to consider their restoration. The village tanks should be first put into order, and then some large storage works undertaken to supply them with water.

(6) *Buildings.*—A thorough overhauling and re-arrangement of the Mullaittívu public buildings. These buildings were once the Dutch Fort, and they are as gloomy and uncomfortable as it is the nature of Dutch Forts to be. They have the additional disadvantages of being more or less dilapidated and infested with bats.

A new house should be built for the Assistant Agent's residence, the present house being converted into a kachchéri and houses for some of the clerks, while the present kachchéri will serve admirably for a post office and postmaster's house.

At present a small house is rented as a post office nearly half a mile away from the public offices and bazaar—a very inconvenient distance.

There are no suitable houses in Mullaittívu for the Court and Kacheheri officers, who are obliged to content themselves with temporary cadjan structures wherever they can get them.

(7) A permanent dispensary at Nedunkéni (see under *Sanitation*).

(8) *General.*—The extension of the telegraph line through Vavuniya to Mullaittívu. Vavuniya and Mullaittívu are now I believe the only two districts not connected with headquarters by a telegraph line, and for administrative purposes, if for nothing else, a line should be erected. It would not pay, but at the same time it would not cost much to erect or to work. Both districts are remote from the Provincial Kachchéri and from each other, and in working the two districts together public business sometimes is greatly delayed for want of telegraphic communication between the two stations. It takes five days to get a reply to a communication by post.

(1) *Minor Works.*—Temporary parapgi wards at Putukkudiyiruppu and Kokkulái (see under *Sanitation*).

(2) *Masonry Wells at the following among other Places.*—Kulamurippu for travellers along the Mankulam road. A well was once built here, but it has fallen in and is now filled up. Another well in the Karaichchi road.

(3) *A Market at Taniyúttu.*—A somewhat extensive trade in village produce supplemented by fish from Mullaittívu has been for the last few years carried on, weather permitting, every afternoon under a tree at Taniyúttu, a central spot for the populous villages of Taniyúttu, Mulliyavalai, Vattápulai, Kanukkéni, and Mámúlai. Petty trade of this kind deserves every encouragement, and the erection of a market building would tend to develope it.

(4) *Temporary Quarters at Tunukkai for the accommodation of Travellers*—Tunukkai though remote is not unfrequently visited. It is the junction of the five so-called roads leading to Mannár, Vavuniya, Mullaittívu, Kokkávil on the North road, and Punaryn, respectively, and as such should have a proper halting-place for travellers. Duty takes the Assistant Agent there pretty frequently, and a building as proposed, would reduce by one, the discomforts attendant upon a journey through the Wanni.

GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Commutation Ordinance has not been introduced here. The tax was recovered during 1891 under the renting system without difficulty, and with few or no disputes between renter and cultivator.

Rs. 5,291 were collected at a cost of Rs.614·71 paid in commission to headmen for assessing crops. Most cultivators combine and buy the rent of their own tracts without competition.

SANITATION.

There are two medical establishments in the district, the civil hospital at Mullaittívu and the outdoor dispensary at Mánkulam, a place 30 miles inland at the junction of the Mullaittívu with the main Central road.

At Mullaittívu 404 indoor and 2,061 outdoor patients were treated, an increase of 290 on the figures for 1890. The outdoor patients paid 7,406 visits, *i.e.* an average of from three to four visits each.

At Mánkulam 927 persons applied for medical assistance and paid 1,961 visits; of these, 553 belong to the Vavuniya, and 261 to the Mullaittívu District, the remaining 113 being travellers and others. Altogether 38 per cent. of the population of the district availed themselves of European treatment.

I said in my report for 1890, that I thought the district was fairly well served as regards medical assistance. During the past year one or two further requirements in the matter of medical aid have come under my notice. They are—

(i.) Temporary wards for the treatment of paraṇgi at Kokkilai and Putukkudiyiruppu.

(ii.) A dispensary at Nedunkéni for the inhabitants of Mélpattu north, east, and south.

A good deal has already been written on the prevalence of paraṇgi at Putukkudiyiruppu, but I can find no references to Kokkilai as a paraṇgi centre.

It is a significant fact that headmen visiting this village will not stop in any of the houses, on the ground that they are all more or less infected with parangi: when I visited Kokkilai last August I made a house-to-house inspection of the place, and found that out of 129 men, women, and children living in the village, 22 were suffering more or less seriously from the disease, while 7 others were liable to attacks from time to time, especially during the wet weather, and 4 are crippled or otherwise disfigured from paraṇgi.

Kokkilai is 25 miles distant from Mullaittívu, the nearest hospital. A few cases find their way there, but the majority remain without treatment till the disease has gained a firm hold upon the system. Few houses seem to be free from it, and within the three years previous to my visit six deaths are said to have taken place from this loathsome disease.

The remedy I propose is the establishment of a temporary parangi ward on the spot, to remain open for six months in the year during the wet season. For the remaining six months it should be removed to Putukkudiyiruppu, where there is still much to be done towards the eradication of the disease. At present only the more advanced cases resort to Mullaittívu hospital for medical treatment. Incipient paraṇgi is thought little of and neglected, especially in the case of children, and the only way to reach such cases seems to be in the manner suggested. I do not however advocate any large expenditure on these establishments. A temporary cadjan ward capable of holding a dozen patients, a separate well, and a temporary house for the officer in charge is all that is required, nor is it necessary that the establishment should remain open throughout the year. Probably three or four months in each year would be found sufficient to treat all the cases in these villages, and in a few years the necessity for these establishments would cease to exist altogether. The scheme should be worked cheaply, or not at all. A dispenser with some experience in the treatment of paraṇgi could be placed in charge, and only the very simplest hospital requisites would be necessary. Simple treatment and good food would, I venture to think, in a few years eradicate the disease from its two present strongholds in the district.

The second suggestion, viz., that of a dispensary at Nedunkéni, will be more properly dealt with in my report for the Vavuniya District, in which that place is situated, and in which the greater part of the population who would use it reside. As regards Mélpattu north, however, which belongs to this district, and which contains 17 villages and 602 people, the nearest medical aid is from 12 to 21 miles distant, and a dispensary at Nedunkéni would therefore largely benefit it.

There is a point in connection with these dispensaries in districts composed of scattered villages which it is well to notice.

Sick people, after a trudge of many miles to the dispensary, are not always in a fit state to take their bottle of medicine and trudge back again. At Mánkulam the want of a shelter for sick patients to rest in is, I believe, frequently felt. Possibly to all jungle dispensaries a "madam" for the patients would be a useful and welcome adjunct.

The third quarter of the year, usually considered the most healthy season, proved last year the reverse: 122 deaths were registered against 42 births. The influenza wave no doubt passed through the district during this period under the title of fever and pneumonia. In November there was a severe fever epidemic in the Tunnukkai division.

Early in July cholera, supposed to have been introduced by some Jaffna traders, broke out at Karuppaddámurippu, a village on the Mánkulam-Mullaittívu road. Out of 45 inhabitants 17 were attacked, and 10 died, the District Mudaliyár being one of the victims.

As soon as arrangements could be made to close the village wells, to supply water from outside, and to distribute proper food to those who needed it, the disease was immediately checked.

Four hundred and twenty-one deaths were registered during the year against 224 births, an excess of 197, which is larger than it has ever been since the re-arrangement of the district in 1880. In 1890 the births exceeded the deaths by 60.

Five hundred and forty-eight people were vaccinated during the year.

IRRIGATION.

A year's experience of the district has sufficed to convince me of the great need there is here of a more liberal irrigation policy in the future than has been accorded to it in the past. While other districts have received a large share of attention, a few cement pipe sluices, aggregating in value two or three hundred rupees, represents the extent of practical aid accorded by Government prior to 1891 to the cause of irrigation in the district; while year after year paddy cultivators have been contributing to the revenue a tithe of the paddy crops raised by their unaided exertions: the little advance made in agricultural enterprise, and the present failure of the district—thinly populated and purely agricultural as it is—to grow sufficient food for its own consumption, must be put down as the natural result of the scanty encouragement irrigation has as yet received.

The year 1891 saw, it is to be hoped, the commencement of a new and more liberal irrigation policy.

Two important steps were taken towards advancement, viz., the appointment of a superintendent for the village tanks and the restoration of Periyakulam, a large village tank in Mélpattu north; the survey of Kanukkeni, a large breached tank within 6 miles of Mullaittívu town, was also undertaken, and more cement pipe sluices were provided for village tanks.

I consider the appointment of a village tank superintendent as the most important event of the year; the restoration of Periyakulam benefits the people of that village and a few others who own or are about to acquire land under it; the Kanukkéni scheme if taken up will benefit a large number of landowners in and around Mullaittívu, and indirectly the town of Mullaittívu itself. The appointment of a Tank Superintendent benefits the whole tank district, and its results are beginning to be already apparent.

On the 94 village tanks in the district, 4,803 days' labour was called out under the irrigation rules from May to September, the work assigned being that of clearing the bunds of standing jungle. Every landowner under a tank is liable for one day's labour for each bushel extent owned, the minimum labour being fixed at 6 days and the maximum at 50. Shareholders were given clearly to understand from the commencement that their work would be properly and accurately measured up, and that all work in default would be carried out by hired labour at their expense.

The Tank Superintendent had not at that time been appointed, and the people were probably not unaccustomed to warnings of a similar nature. At all events they took little notice of it, and at the end of the tankwork season the amount of work in default was appalling.

Meantime however the Assistant Superintendent had started work, and kept from the first an accurate account of work done; cases were entered and the defaulters summoned and told exactly what they were liable for, and that they would either have to work or pay coolies to do it; and as a further incentive hired gangs of coolies were organised, and work started in two or three different localities where the default was largest.

The results obtained are highly satisfactory. Out of the 4,803 days' labour called out, 2,039 were done by the shareholders themselves, and 516 by hired coolies and paid for by the shareholders direct. For 729 days' labour fines were imposed, 624 days' labour were exempted on account of sickness, poverty, and inability to work or pay, and 899 days are yet to be carried out by hired labour.

The Tank Superintendent, Mr. Ramalingam, is to be congratulated on the result of his first year's work in the district. The headmen, too, under his directions have worked better than they have hitherto done. Some good solid work has been effected. Most of the bunds have been sufficiently cleared of trees to admit of earthwork being commenced and carried on systematically from the present year, as soon as a free passage for the surplus water has been effected by the clearing of the "ván," which work will form the first item in the current year's labour.

The money value of the year's work is as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Village labour, 2,039 days at 37½ cents.	763	62½
Hired labour paid by villagers	193	50
Recovered in fines at 50 cents	364	50
Work still in hand	337	12½
Total ...	1,658	75

In consideration of these results the villagers, I submit, deserve every encouragement from Government, and the best way to help them is, in my opinion, by means of small works scattered throughout the district, rather than by the expenditure of large sums on the restoration of the larger village tanks; for it must be remembered that these large village tanks are not storage tanks, and benefit no one except the people who own land immediately under them; and while large sums of twenty or thirty thousand rupees are spent for the benefit of a few, the bulk of the paddy cultivators reap no advantage whatever from such expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 distributed among the village tanks would, in my opinion, do infinitely more for the cause of irrigation in the district than Rs. 50,000 spent on the restoration of, say, two of the larger tanks. I do not say that such tanks should not be restored, but I maintain that their restoration should be undertaken gradually side by side with that of all the tanks in the district, and that the people interested in them should do their share of the work. The case of a storage tank, such as Pavetkulam-Olukulam, in the Vavuniya District, is of course on an entirely different footing, and stands on its own merits; but purely village tanks should be treated as such, and should be included in a general scheme which has for its object the gradual restoration of all the village tanks in the district.

The present condition of most of the village tanks is backward in the extreme. Bunds are covered with trees, vans are choked with jungle, breaches are used as spills, bunds are cut for irrigation purposes, distributing channels are considered of no importance, and waste of water is universal. Few tanks are worked at their full capacity. Old breaches in the original bund, which the shareholders are unable, and in some cases perhaps too lazy to repair, carry off most of the water, not leaving sufficient for the cultivation of the whole field.

The circumstances of the cultivators themselves must also be taken into consideration. They are as a rule poor, indolent, and improvident. In a prosperous year they have enough to eat, and are happy. In a bad year they suffer great privations, and fall into the hands of money-lenders, from whose clutches they are long in escaping. They are utterly incapable of undertaking among themselves a work of any importance for the improvement of their water-supply, on which so much depends. They stand in need of assistance both in money and advice.

Under these circumstances, the policy I advocate is one of small irrigation works throughout the district. There are few tanks that the expenditure of from one to five hundred rupees would not materially benefit. The filling up of breaches, cutting of spills, providing and fixing sluices, strengthening weak places, and cutting proper channels for the prevention of waste,—such works should go on side by side with the annual labour of the villagers, and would undoubtedly encourage them to do better work for themselves. They would tend to reduce the constant breaches that now throw so many fields temporarily out of cultivation year by year, and they would go far not only to prevent the frequent failure of crops, but also to materially extend cultivation. They would also remove the discontent which is prevalent among cultivators at seeing large sums of money spent for the benefit of a favoured few, while the large majority are made to work annually and receive no assistance at all. A sum of Rs. 2,500, which is almost half the annual paddy revenue derived from the district, should be set apart yearly for expenditure in this direction.

But to return to the year under review. The restoration of Periyakulam, now approaching completion, will bring under early cultivation an extent of about 165 acres, 60 of which have hitherto been irregularly and frequently unsuccessfully cultivated by means of rain-water. From 75 to 100 acres of Crown land will be available for sale, and Periyakulam, at present a miserable village, will, it is hoped, become before long a flourishing settlement.

To the Kanukkéni scheme I have already referred. Its restoration will, should it be found capable of irrigating the Mullaittivu fields also, prove of great benefit in ensuring against failure from drought a large tract of country at present dependent entirely on timely rain. These lands now yield fair crops in favourable seasons, but the cultivation is at best a precarious and uncertain one. The best use Kanukkéni could be put to would be not to make it the means of converting the existing manavari lands immediately under it into tank lands, but to keep it as a reservoir for the benefit of manavari lands generally, when from failure of timely rain the crops are in danger, as they frequently are, of damage or destruction.

Its "sphere of influence" would in this way be largely extended and its benefit more widely felt.

As regards cement pipe sluices, 10 are already fixed, and 24 more, which the heavy rain last year prevented fixing, are now about to be put in. Mr. Ramalingam reports that the people are quickly learning to appreciate them, and now prefer them to their old wooden "kottus," and he has already had applications from villagers for about 20 more. The sluices at first were not properly fixed, being put out too far into the tank. They are now being put close in at the bund, where they work better.

The fact that the villagers like them, and are applying for more, is sufficient proof that they have worked satisfactorily during the year.

The village tanks suffered a good deal last year owing to the unusually heavy rains. In May to June, 10 tanks breached, and during the heavy rain at the end of the year 8 more breaches occurred, making a total of 18 breached tanks out of 94. Most of the breaches have been repaired, but the method of repairs adopted by villagers is of a very temporary character, and conduces neither to the permanent strength of the bund nor to the safety of the tank. These frequent breaches are for the most part due to want of spill—a want which it will be my endeavour to remedy during the present year.

Let me hope, in conclusion, that the wants of this district in the matter of irrigation will not be any longer overlooked. The people live almost exclusively by paddy cultivation, including even the inhabitants along the sea-board. Nothing will induce them to leave their villages for more favoured localities. They do not ask for much; they are showing a willingness by the work done last year to help themselves; and all they desire is that the help given by Government should be as general and as far-reaching as it is possible to make it.

CRIME.

There was no serious crime committed in the district during 1891, the nearest approaches to it being a deliberate attack on a Moorman, who was waylaid and somewhat severely assaulted after dark in the town of Mullaittivu, and one case of wife-beating.

There were three charges of cattle stealing; two of them proved to be disputes of a civil nature, and the third was dismissed for want of evidence.

There was no offence that could not be adequately dealt with summarily in the Police Court.

Criminal institutions numbered—

Penal Code	56
Ordinances	62
Total ...	118

criminal force, petty theft, nuisances, and offences under the Labour Ordinance being the principal items in the list :—

Cases pending on January 1, 1891		13
Instituted		118
Total ...		131
Convictions	36	
Acquittals	86	
		122
Pending on December 31		9

Civil work principally engaged the time of the court.

A certain amount of cattle stealing is said to be carried on in remote parts of the district, where cattle roam almost unrestrictedly.

Cattle are lost, and no one knows where they go to; possibly tavalam drivers remove a few occasionally with their own cattle.

CATTLE.

The year was a good one for pasture and cattle did not suffer as they frequently do for want of food and water.

The district has not yet recovered from the effects of the murrain outbreak of 1888–89, which carried away over 40 per cent. of the cattle. Buffaloes for ploughing are still scarce, except in Tunnukkai, and command a high rate of hire.

Eight buffaloes and eleven head of black cattle are reported as having died of murrain, and nine from disease of the throat.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

As already stated, 111 acres of Crown land were sold in 1891, but the greater part of it had already been brought under cultivation, and only about 20 acres can be put down as added to the cultivated area during the year.

At Putukkudiyiruppu and Peria Puliyankulam an extent of 60 acres of Crown paddy field, abandoned for over ten years, was by special permission, brought again under cultivation on lease from the Crown, and will, it is hoped, form a permanent addition to the cultivated area. Full value and fees were deposited for 15 acres of land for cocoanut, tobacco, and paddy cultivation, and the applicants allowed to occupy that extent pending survey, so that the total extent added, or in process of being added, to the cultivated area last year may be put down as follows :—

	Acres.
Crown lands sold	20
Do. leased	60
Do. occupied on deposit of value	15
Total ...	75

No new private land appears to have been brought under cultivation. Chenas of course are not taken into account—the less they are cultivated the better for the districts. The 11 acres of cotton cannot be considered a permanent addition to the cultivated area.

EDUCATION.

The cause of education has made some advance in 1891. The school lists have increased by 97 boys and 30 girls, a sign that the people were more prosperous than in the previous year. A new Church Missionary Society school was opened at Kachchilamadu, a thriving village of Mélpattu north, and is likely to do well.

There are 13 schools now in the district :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society.		
Taniyuttu	52 ...	8
Mulliyavalai	47 ...	8
Vattápalai	30 ...	13
Kumulamunai	16 ...	4
Vadduvákallu	28 ...	2
Kachchilamadu	16 ...	4
Putukkudiyiruppu	36 ...	12
Roman Catholic.		
Mullaittívu	72 ...	31
Putukkudiyiruppu	14 ...	7
Matalen	19 ...	7
Hindu Schools.	26 ...	—
Total ...	356	96

There are no Government schools. The Mission schools received grants-in-aid. The attendance in all schools was above the average.

A series of athletic sports for the boys was organised by way of an encouragement to healthy outdoor amusement.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

One of the best plans for the improvement of the district would, I think, be to give it a separate Assistant Agent. True the population is small, but the amount of attention it gets under the present arrangement is smaller still. I find that last year I was in the district altogether 126 days, of which 79 were spent in Mullaittívu itself, and 47 on circuit in the district. A good

deal of time is necessarily spent on the road between the two places, though whenever practicable the journey is made to fit in with circuit work. To avoid waste of time I tried last year making one journey do for two months, remaining the last portion of one month and the first part of the next at Mullaittívu. This saved time to myself, but made rather long intervals between my visits, during which intervals district matters are apt to come to a standstill, though the Kachchéri Interpreter does his best to keep the headmen up to their work.

The district certainly requires and deserves more attention than it is possible to give it under the existing arrangement.

Village tank restoration is the subject that has most occupied my attention during the past year, and which will be found more fully dealt with under Irrigation. It is the only practicable way of improving the condition of the Wanni villagers, who *will not* leave their homes for more favoured localities, and one cannot blame them for it; the feeling is a very natural one.

In the maritime pattus, where there are but few tanks, it has been my endeavour to encourage cocoanut cultivation, to which in many parts the soil is well-suited. This cultivation is slowly extending in Mullaittívu itself, while an application for 50 acres near Taniyuttu has just been surveyed for cocoanut planting, and should this venture in its early stage show promise of success I have little doubt that there will be considerable demand for cocoanut land in the neighbourhood of Taniyuttu.

Putukkudiyiruppu is a village requiring a special "plan" to itself. It lies 10 miles north of Mullaittívu and contains over 800 inhabitants, most of whom live entirely on chena cultivation, fish, and the produce of their palmiras. A few cultivate paddy, but the large majority own no paddy land at all, and for years past the whole village has practically lived on dry grain chenas.

Last year I issued chena permits on condition only of a certain extent of paddy land being cultivated by each permit-holder, Crown paddy fields, and in many cases seed paddy advances, being given for the purpose. The result has been fairly successful; altogether 496 bushels of paddy were cultivated, whereas at the commencement of the season the village had decided to sow 100 bushels only; the yield is estimated at 2,312 bushels. Such conditional permits should be continued until the people have learned to depend less on chenaing and more upon regular paddy cultivation.

There are said to be several abandoned tanks within a few miles of this village which formerly irrigated fields now either abandoned or dependent entirely on rainfall. I propose to have these tanks explored with a view to ameliorate the condition of Putukkudiyiruppu villagers by inducing them to settle down to regular paddy cultivation in lieu of their present hand-to-mouth mode of existence.

There is one more point, and one to which I have already alluded. It is a question whether the district at present grow enough grain for its own consumption, while under more favourable condition as regards land and water, and with a little more energy on the part of the inhabitants, there is no reason why double the required quantity should not be produced. In the Wanni pattus water is for the most part, but not entirely, the pressing want of the people. There are cases where it is land they require, but they are too poor to buy it. In some of the villages of the maritime pattus, Mulliyavalai for instance, and Putukkudiyiruppu, the people do not possess paddy land proportionate to their numbers, and would gladly take up Crown land if given on easy terms. Since land throughout the district is a drug in the market, there should I think be no hesitation in allowing it to be taken up on the easiest conditions as to payment, provided it is actually and promptly brought under cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elephants.—The year was an unsuccessful one for elephant catchers: 24 licenses were applied for and issued, but only six captures were affected, and three out of the six captured elephants died; the rest were removed to Mannár for shipment to India. Thirty-eight were captured during 1890.

Leopards and Bears.—Thirty-two bears were killed in the district against 25 in the previous year. 17 leopard skins were brought to the Kachchéri for the usual reward. It is not known how many in excess of this number were killed and their skins sold to traders, who pay a good price for them.

Accidental Deaths numbered four. A boy at Taniyuttu was killed by the fall of a cocoanut. A woman and her child were drowned while bathing in the tank at Tunukkai during the heavy rain. The Police vidáné of Mullivaikkal was accidentally drowned in the Chinnar at Mullaititvu in December last.

There was one case of suicide, that of a Mulliyavalai villager, who jumped into a tank and drowned himself.

There were no deaths from snake-bite.

A sad event occurred in July in the death from cholera of Velayutha Arulampalam, the Mudaliyár of Tunukkay, a faithful servant of Government for 33 years.

Village Wells.—Some good work was done last year in the well-digging line.

A masonry well was provided for the people of Silavatai, two miles from Mullaittívu, who have hitherto obtained their water from surface holes dug in the bed of a pond. Masonry wells were built at Matalen and in the madam compound at Kumulamunai, also one at Paddikarai on the seacoast road from Mullattivu to Jaffna, for the use of travellers along this hot and sandy route.

The public wells at Mullaittivu and Kumulamunai were repaired, and materials were sent for construction of a well at Kokkilai during the present year.

A local Friend-in-Need Society was inaugurated at the close of the year, and is being well supported.

The Census enumeration was taken in February, 38 enumerators at Rs. 10 each being employed for the purpose. The result shows a decrease of 3·9 per cent., due no doubt to the distress which prevailed at the end of 1890, and which drove many people to other districts in search of food.

Mullaittivu, April, 1892.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1891.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

ON returning to the Province in November of the year under review, I was much gratified to find that the prognostication made by me in my report for 1887 had been fully verified, and that the Province, and especially the Galle District, had "turned the corner" and recovered from the depression which followed on the removal of the mail steamers from the port. It is a matter, too, for congratulation that this return of prosperity is based on the substantial development of the internal resources and productions of the Province, which promises to go on increasing, and is not dependent on the amount of shipping calling at the Port of Galle, which largely governed by external influences, though in this respect there has been also an increase which justifies a claim for consideration, and the expenditure of a larger share of the public revenue in the improvement of the harbour, as more fully explained in its proper place.

I write this report, however, under considerable disadvantages, owing to my not having returned till late in the year, and my observations must consequently be based on information largely obtained at secondhand. Mr. Templer was removed to the Central Province on 19th November, and from that date I became responsible for the administration of the Province. In Mátara there were three changes: Mr. Baumgartner going on leave on 27th April, and Messrs. White and Moysey acting temporarily until Mr. LeMesurier's appointment on 17th December. In Hambantota Mr. Moysey's tenure of office was terminated by Mr. Murray's return from leave on 27th October.

II.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected during the year throughout the Province was Rs. 1,120,966, as against Rs. 1,126,117 for the previous one. These gross sums were contributed as follows:—

	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Galle District ...	679,558	684,837	—	5,279
Mátara District ...	180,633	194,796	—	14,163
Hambantota District ...	260,775	246,484	14,291	—
Total ...	1,120,966	1,126,117	—	5,151

The revenue for the previous five years has been as follows:—

	Rs.	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
1890 ...	1,126,117	— ...	53,405
1889 ...	1,179,522	90,357 ...	—
1888 ...	1,089,165	154,460 ...	—
1887 ...	934,705	— ...	19,168
1886 ...	953,873	— ...	—

Though there has been a small decrease during 1891 in the Province, it is not sufficient to cause any anxiety, and is really nominal, being due to a smaller recovery of overpayments, or, in other words, refunds. The increase in Hambantota is due to very large sales of salt. Leaving to my Assistants to explain the cause of the increase and decrease under other heads, I will confine my remarks to the revenue of the *Galle* District. Here there has been a considerable increase under *Customs* (Rs. 23,324), *Harbour Dues* (Rs. 1,592), and *Licenses* (Rs. 2,310), which all indicate advancing trade and prosperity. On the other hand, though there is a falling off in *Land Sales* (Rs. 21,398) it is not a sign of any stoppage in this direction, as the receipts under this head during 1888 and 1889 were far and away the largest ever received in the annals of the Province, and the figures for 1891 stand fifth in the record.*

* The extents sold were—

	Galle. Acres.	Mátara. Acres.	Hambantota. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1891 ...	1,626 ...	1,668 ...	— ...	—
1890 ...	1,473 ...	1,858 ...	476 ...	3,707
1889 ...	2,101 ...	1,055 ...	378 ...	3,554

The expenditure throughout the Province has been as follows for the past five years :—

	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891 ...	232,629	84,554	101,144	418,327
1890 ...	252,394	76,972	103,181	432,547
1889 ...	249,407	72,776	90,225	412,408
1888 ...	220,920	71,898	111,285	404,103
1887 ...	212,023	69,878	97,540	379,441

The details do not call for any special notice.

III.—CUSTOMS AND TRADE.

My Assistant in this branch, Mr. C. Eardley-Wilmot, has favoured me with the following memorandum of the business transacted through the Custom houses of the Province. The Customs revenue for 1891 was Rs. 312,881·96, showing an excess of Rs. 11,823·66 over that for 1890. This increase is chiefly in duty on imports, being Rs. 15,685·60 over last year. There has also been an increase of about Rs. 1,000 in Port Dues and of about Rs. 1,000 in Harbour Fund. On the other hand, the royalty on plumbago exported has fallen by more than Rs. 5,000.

The revenue collected during the last four years has been as follows :—

Year.	Duty on Imports.	Royalty on Exports.	Port Dues.	Single Warehouse Rent.	Warehouse Rent.	Forfeitures.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888 ...	256,866	3,522	19,663	14,034	550	123	294,658
1889 ...	267,637	16,157	22,578	14,959	1,023	27	322,381
1890 ...	243,327	15,841	27,013	14,099	658	126	301,064
1891 ...	259,013	10,180	28,054	15,030	429	175	312,881

The value of imports for 1891 was Rs. 3,242,592·43, exclusive of specie and coal, being an increase of Rs. 75,170·43 over 1890, mainly in grain.

The principal articles of imports for the last four years have been as follows :—

Articles.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Casks, Shooks, & Staves ...	bdls. No. 1,880 3,464	Rs. 45,074	tons bdls. 60 754 & No. 1,289	Rs. 28,840	bdls. No. 1,540 2,219	Rs. 38,425	bdls. No. 1452 2695	Rs. 36,023
Coal ... tons	42,411	1,092,347	70,677	1,758,618	tons cwt. 45,533 18 and lb. 3	1,081,731	tons cwt. 60,731 14	1,248,394
Cotton Goods... pieces	17,950	307,666	36,345	58,534	98,461	118,070	pcs. bale 77,055 1 and 1 lot	81,162
Curry Stuffs ... cwt.	5,486	52,760	7,267	63,854	6,672	56,528	7,408	61,896
Fish, dried and salted ... cwt.	4,513	45,138	11,725	117,257	10,515	105,153	9,494	94,941
Flour, Wheat... cwt.	3,056	45,844	3,563	53,451	3,853	57,801	4,213	63,196
Grain, Gram ... bus.	9,233	30,008	17,975	58,418	13,408	43,577	13,851	45,198
Grain, Paddy... bus.	10,988	16,482	15,544	23,316	10,236	15,355	10,574	15,862
Grain, Rice ... bus.	713,331	2,318,325	776,498	2,523,619	672,668	2,186,173	740,780	2,405,169
Gunnies ... bdls.	90	8,056	150	14,439	114	10,111	bdls. bales 11 93 and 1 lot	9,566
Haberdashery... pkgs	77	58,380	94	14,947	86	11,169	148	10,844
Manure, Bone cwt.	8,220	18,600	8,185	14,932	4,291	8,928	4,142	8,895
Onions ... cwt.	10,787	32,361	12,082	36,247	10,741	32,224	10,759	32,279
Poonac ... cwt.	16,439	65,756	16,359	65,438	15,427	61,708	16,436	65,745
Tobacco, Cigars lb.	600	9,000	384	5,762	114	1,713	184	3,322
Oil, Kerosine ... cases	2,600	10,322	5,500	20,805	26,108	93,751	8,000	28,000
Opium ... lb.	961	9,612	1,837	18,370	1,096	10,962	1,555	15,550
Wines, Claret, in Wood ... gals.	480	2,400	102	510	288	1,440	96	1,440

The amount of coal imported was 60,731 tons, being in excess of about 15,000 tons over 1890. The imports of coal for the last four years has been as follows :—

	Quantity. Tons.	Value. Rs.
1888 ...	42,411	1,092,347
1889 ...	70,678	1,758,618
1890 ...	45,533	1,081,731
1891 ...	60,731	1,248,394

The value of exports for 1891 was Rs. 3,133,997·76, being an increase over 1890 of Rs. 533,278·97. The principal items of export for the last four years are as follows :—

Articles.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ... gals.	40,192	40,192	25,128	25,128	39,429	39,123	33,865	33,865
					cwt. pkgs.			
Arecanuts ... cwt.	713	8,502	972	17,195	60 15	1,605	1,097	18,445
Cinnamon ... lb.	6,342	3,171	83,756	41,878	128,918	64,459	94,330	47,165
Cacao ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinchona ... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoanuts ... No.	905,179	32,534	157,960 and 32 pkgs	6,100	208,171 and 10 pkgs	7,640	119,735 & 231 bags	4,899
Cocoanut Oil ... cwt.	64,184 pkgs.	798,734	44,987 pkgs	559,841	45,324 pkgs.	564,034	48,030 pkgs.	597,711
Cocoanut Shells No.	5,977	35,919	6,421	34,480	6,745 cwt.	38,564	7,052	59,973
Coffee ... cwt.	1	45	3	145	6 1 18	295	—	—
Coir and Coir Rope ... cwt	53,719	328,127	54,464	335,552	48,417	293,443	67,939	414,807
Copperah ... cwt.	4,202	31,298	851	6,219	5,956	37,520	4,169	31,798
Essential Oil ... oz.	11,055,255½	475,599	8,643,074	339,410	12,397,947	391,985½	8,400,486	298,340
Fibre, Kittool ... cwt.	51	1,436	20	510	—	—	9	302
Plumbago ... cwt.	14,085	140,857	64,627	646,279	63363 0 26	633,632	40,720	407,206
Tea ... lb.	163,911	98,346	289,524	150,552	409,431	204,715½	697,594½	313,917

The total value of imports and exports for the last four years are as under :—

Year.	Imports. Value.		Exports. Value.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1888	4,316,431	44	2,290,179	36
Deduct Specie	—		800	0
	4,316,431	44	2,289,379	36
Deduct Coal	1,092,347	0	—	
	3,224,084	44	2,289,379	36
1889	5,338,469	32	2,560,899	29
Deduct Coal	1,758,618	50	—	
	3,579,850	82	2,560,899	29
1890	4,249,153	15	2,600,718	79
Deduct Specie	75	0	—	
	4,249,078	15	2,600,718	79
Deduct Coal	1,081,731	16	—	
	3,167,346	99	2,600,718	79
1891	4,492,386	43	2,133,997	76
Deduct Specie	4,400	0	—	
	4,490,986	43	3,133,997	76
Deduct Coal	1,248,394	0	—	
	3,242,592	43	3,133,997	76

Though these figures by no means represent the entire consumption of imported articles in, or the total export of produce from the Province, the figures are highly satisfactory, especially as regard the exports.

Shipping.—During the year 590 vessels entered the port (including sailing craft). For coal only 224 steamers called during the year, as against 219 in 1886. The following table shows the number of steamers and other vessels which have frequented the port during the past seven years :—

Year.	Steamers.	Other Vessels.	Total.
1885	378	42	420
1886	385	64	449
1887	406	63	469
1888	505	47	552
1889	552	105	657
1890	522	74	596
1891	519	71	590

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the Province is ample and abundant for the population, and was supplemented by an import of 740,052* bushels of rice through the Customs (besides what was drawn from the Western Province for some estates, and also for the Bentota-Walallawiti koralé).

How much rice is locally grown is a matter on which authorities differ, and there is undoubtedly much difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory result. Mr. Templer, in his report for 1889, expressed his inability to discover how I arrived at the figures I gave for the Galle District for 1888, viz., 750,000, and seems to have overlooked the full explanation given by me in my annual report for 1887 (page 139 A), and though he did not accept the Mudaliyars' estimates, which gave under 300,000 bushels as the crop of 1889, he evidently thought 500,000 bushels a high estimate. However I find in his report for 1890 the more exact information he believed he had secured from the headmen in detail justified his raising his estimate to 605,346 bushels. This reduced the difference between our estimates to 150,000 bushels of paddy, or under 20 per cent., for different years (1888 and 1890). While it is satisfactory that the difference was so small in results arrived at by independent means, I regret to say that the return made by the Mudaliyars for 1891, and said to have been prepared in accordance with Mr. Templer's directions, proved utterly unreliable, and when asked for explanation the replies given by the compilers showed they were the veriest guesses. Under these circumstances, I have preferred to fall back on my own mode of estimation based on the grain tax registers. The gross revenue of the Galle District for the year amounted to Rs. 58,437, which, with paddy at Re. 1 per bushel, represents a crop of 638,800 bushels† of paddy, the year being an average one. To this must be added the crop of Crown lands cultivated on license, and not included in the registers; the extent is 1,600 acres, but as regards the produce information is defective; as, however, a certain proportion is cultivated twice a year, I am certainly under the mark in putting this at 32,000 bushels, making a total of 670,000 bushels as the quantity of paddy grown during 1891 in the Galle District. The Mudaliyars' estimate is 493,000 bushels.

But there are other statistics furnished during my predecessor's tenure of office in which it seems to me very erroneous figures have appeared from trusting too much to headmen's returns. Thus I find the area under cocoanuts in the Galle District reduced to 43,272 acres in 1889 against 884,000 in 1888. The latter estimate was based by me on a census of the number of trees made by the headmen under restrictions, which ensured a certain degree of accuracy, and which totalled 5,300,000. The best information available pointed to be 60 trees an acre as a fair average for native gardens. To reduce the acreage to 43,272 would require an average of over 120 trees per acre, and the knowledge gained in taking up lands for the railway has enabled me to say that there is an exceptional rate of planting,‡ rarely if ever attained, and certainly too high for an average.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the works required for the benefit of the Province other than irrigation, I write under some disadvantage, owing to not having been able since my return to travel in the Hambantota District at all, and only to pay a flying visit to Matara. The most pressing wants are, in my opinion, as follows:—

(1) Completion of the Deniyaya (Morawak koralé) and Rakwana road.
(2) Repair of jetties and warehouses at Galle.
(3) Bridge at Baddégama over the Gindura river.
(4) Railway feeders, improvement of certain roads to act as.
(5) Improvement of Tissa roads in Hambantota District.
(6) Improvement of sides of Colombo road through the town and bazaars.
(7) Hinidum road, grant towards opening of the.
(8) Hakmana-Beliatta road, improvement of.
(9) Udugama road, improvement of.
(10) Amblangoda bridge.
(11) Amblantota bridge.
(12) Hospitals at Udugama and Deniyaya.
(13) Improvement of Government Agent's house at Galle.
(14) A house for the District Judge, Matara.

(1) *Rakwana Road.*—I place this first, as really the most important item in the programme. Quite independent of the question of European planting interests involved, those best acquainted with the wants of the Southern Province have for years urged the completion of this gap in the through communication with Sabaragamuwa to enable the salt fish, curry stuffs, cocoanuts, and other native products of the coast districts to reach the best market available on this side of the Island,

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* All imported at Galle, except 1,901 bushels at Balapitiya and 108 bushels at Dodanduwa.

† Obtained thus:—

Ten times the commutation	...	...	...	= 584,370
Add 10 per cent. on the fields liable to annual commutation			...	54,430
			Total ...	638,800

‡ The most densely planted gardens were those required for a site for the Amblangoda railway station, regarding which actual survey and counting gave the following result:—

Area. A. R. P.		Number of Cocoanut.				Approximate No. per Acre.
0 1 30·25	...	29 bearing trees			...	66
0 0 20	...	7 "			...	56
0 1 37	...	4 "	and 2 plants		...	87
0 0 10·50	...	4 "	1 "		...	86
0 0 6·50	...	7 trees	3 "		...	98
0 0 20·75	...	19 "	8 "		...	146
0 2 20	...	20 "	60 "		...	—
0 0 32	...	16 "	80 "		...	80

Some of the bearing trees were reported as very old, 70 to 100 years, and the "plants" are young trees of different ages, planted to take the place of the old trees which would be cut or fall as the young trees grow up.

viz., on the estates in and above the Bulutota pass. The distance to be opened is about 20 miles I think, and the first ten from Deniyáya are exceedingly easy, and would be cheaply constructed. Although some estates in this line have been abandoned, this in no way affects the strongest arguments for the opening of the road. Some of these properties would be doubtless re-opened if improved transport were available. The planters interested petitioned about this road in 1886, and in February, 1887, a deputation waited on His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon at Maduwanwela and pressed it on his attention. Inquiry was made, at the instance of Government, by the Government Agents of Sabaragamuwa and the Southern Province, if the land required for the extension would be given free of any charge for compensation where it passed through estates. Satisfactory assurances being received on this point, I urged the matter on the attention of Government, and in 1888 secured the insertion of a vote for Rs. 15,000 for the extension of this line, but in Council Government gave a pledge to an Unofficial Member that the money should be spent at the Rakwána end. To this I raised no objection, as my desire was to advance the opening of the road right through, and it did not much matter at which end the money was spent.

In view of all this I was rather disappointed on returning to the Province to find that a line from Kamburupitiya to Urubokka and thence *viâ* Daponé to Mádampé in the Ratnapura District had been started as a sort of rival to this route.

There is quite a distinct line, and as I originally traced the portion in this Province, and had it opened as a bridle road as far as Urubokka in 1871, I will not be suspected of unduly minimising its value, but my views then were and are still that it should be opened gradually as a minor road, particularly the first twenty miles which go through a good agricultural country. After this it gets into a poor, thinly-populated hilly region, and only near Urubokka taps three good villages in the Morawak kóralé, while the section beyond in the Kolonná kóralé passes, I believe, through a poor country and joins the minor road at Mádampé quite beyond the estates. The distance of unmade road by this route is thirty miles in the Mátara District, and I believe not much less in Ratnapura, as against about twenty unmade by the Deniyáya-Rakwána route. But the principal ground for giving the preference to the latter is that it will be the chief cart route between the Southern Province and Sabaragamuwa, and as there are estates all along the road which require transport, carts will be more largely attracted, and so there will be facilities and economy in sending up parcels of native produce to a good market. On the other hand, the attractions for carts to use the Urubbokka-Daponé route will be almost *nil*, and the market for produce will be exceedingly limited. I am now endeavouring to secure that the Rs. 20,000 allowed this year for this line be not spent in making a short distance a first class principal road, but in providing a bridle road all through, and what I would call a good minor road for a reasonable distance. Anything more can afford to lie over until the Deniyáya road has been opened through.

(2) *Improvement of the Customs Jetties and Warehouses* at Galle is a matter deserving immediate attention in view of the increase in the shipping visiting the port, and the advance in the general trade done as shown by the Customs returns already noticed. Since the 1st January, 1888, additional rent was imposed on goods lodged in the Customs, and the receipts on this account were deposited separately in the Kachchéri until April of last year, when instructions were received to bring them to account as ordinary revenue. The collections under this head have (up to March 31, 1892) amounted to Rs. 62,081·78, and out of this the following expenditure has been met :—

			Rs.
1889	...	Repairs of jetties	7,793
1891	...	For repairing passenger jetty	4,110
1891	...	New export jetty	33,320
		Other small items	1,620
		Total ...	46,843

The warehouses are all in bad condition, and in one not long ago the roof fell in. An estimate for Rs. 1,800 to repair this has been sumitted, but not yet sanctioned.

The expenditure required for the removal of the wreck of the "Libernian" was at length sanctioned, and I am glad to say this danger has now disappeared, and one of the best berths in the harbour will be again available for anchoring vessels.

The improvement of the harbour is a large question, and one regarding which more inquiry is necessary. The Master Attendant has a moderate scheme for further sheltering the existing anchorage during the south-west monsoon, which is deserving of professional inquiry as to cost. It is now no longer a question of rivalry or preference between Colombo and Galle; the harbour at the former place is an assured success, but no less is it assured that a certain amount of the steam vessels sailing in these seas will for a variety of reasons prefer to come to Galle for coal and water, as well as the increasing freight now offering. This legitimate share of the trade of the East has already attained proportions which demand that its legitimate wants should be attended to, and corresponding improvements be carried out in the port and its accessories. Little has been spent from the general revenue on Galle harbour or its Customs for many years, and the upkeep of the jetties has been met from the special local levy already referred to. I trust, therefore, that in my next report I may be in a position to record that the claims of Galle for a large share of the money available for public improvements are in a fair way to receive favourable consideration.

(3) *Baddégama Bridge*, in lieu of the inconvenient ferry at Halpatota over the Gindurá river, has been very frequently pressed upon Government, and now that there is to be a railway station within five miles at Hikkaduwa, the necessity for a bridge has assumed increased importance.

(4) *Feeders to the Railway.*—The taking over, as principal roads, of certain minor roads in the Galle District, which will act as feeders to the railway, is a step that should not be deferred. I have specified the particular lines in a special letter to Government, and the Public Works officers are now engaged in reporting on their present condition, and the cost of permanently improving them. I am afraid it will take a good deal of money to bring them up to the high standard the Provincial Engineer would like to see, but this need not be done all at once, and might be scattered over three or four years. What is urgently required is to put the surface into a better condition to stand the additional traffic which it is expected will be thrown on these feeders.

(5) *Tissa Road.*—The Assistant Government Agent of Hambantoṭa presses for the improvement of this road, and it certainly is most important that access to the locality from the main road be facilitated, and that a good road be provided to Kirinda for the transport of the large crops grown in the neighbourhood. The cultivation has now reached nearly 2000 acres, and I am assured further land will be taken up, especially if more water be provided. Indeed what has prevented further extension is doubt if there is sufficient water. The Assistant Government Agent thinks this can be done at a cheap rate by restoring Yódawęwa, but until this scheme has been professionally examined and its execution assumed I am unwilling to authorise the sale of any more land. On the improvement of the section between Wirawila on the high road and Tissa a sum of Rs. 7,500 was spent last year and the road completed, but the floods damaged it very considerably. The Provincial Engineer informs me he fears the road will never be up to much as it has shingle for a surface, which churns up in wet weather, though time and more shingle may improve it. An estimate has been submitted for Rs. 912 for putting in some culverts, repairing and raising the damaged portions, and reshingling three-fourths of a mile, cutting fresh approaches to the river, and cutting a drain in the north side to lead the water from the old Yoda-ęla to the river instead of letting it come to the road.

For the bridge across the Magam river Rs. 5,000 was allowed, but the present Provincial Engineer considers the amount utterly inadequate, and a fresh estimate is, I understand, being got out.

For the extension from Tissa to Kirinda road a sum of Rs. 3,500 was allowed for expenditure in 1891, but this did not include provision for raising the bund of Yodawęwa, which it was thought would be undertaken by the Irrigation Board. An additional estimate for Rs. 1,155 was consequently submitted for this further work, but sanction of it only reached the Provincial Engineer on the last day of the year. There was consequently no expenditure thereunder. Meanwhile the high floods of last year did much mischief here too, and the Provincial Engineer has since submitted, he informs me, an estimate to complete the road amounting to Rs. 3,150 (including the Rs. 1,155 above referred to), but this has just been sanctioned. This is how the matter stands at present, and I hope by the time the estimates are being considered to be able to state what further provision (if any) is required to place this road on a satisfactory footing.

(6) *Improvement of Sides of Principal Roads* through the town of Galle and some bazaars. The narrow space now permanently repaired on the principal roads, in many places only eight feet, has led to the margins becoming in places very bad, especially when the road has buildings on both sides. In such localities a small built drain or wall is required. Rs. 1,500 has been allowed for this purpose in Galle this year, but more is required for expenditure as well in Galle as in the bazaars at Hikkaduwa, Amblangoda, Balapitiya, and Bentota on the Colombo road.

(7) Access to Hinidum pattu is badly required, and can, I think, be best afforded from Hulandu-oya (34th mile) on the Akuressa-Morawaka road. The Road Committees of Galle and Mátara have voted small sums, which is all they can afford, but they will not go far I fear, and a grant-in-aid is required.

(8) *The Hakmana-Beliatta* road should be taken over as a principal road, though only six miles long. The traffic between these two large bazaars is now very considerable, and it is beyond the income of the District Road Committees (especially the Hambantoṭa one) to upkeep the road properly. This section connects two principal roads, and its care would not materially increase the work of the Mátara District Engineer.

(9) *Udugama Road.*—This is a very awkward, dangerous turn on a gradient which requires to be eliminated and a new piece made, which gives a better gradient, and avoids not only this drawback but also a long causeway now entirely swept by floods.

(10) In the existing Amblangoda bridge more waterway is required, as I reported some years ago. There is now only 65 ft., and this should be increased to 100 if possible, but certainly by another 20. In consequence of the insufficient waterway the floods are banked up, and the cultivation of the low-lying lands on the margin of the Mádampé lake at times seriously hindered.

(11) Amblantota bridge is reported to require renewal with a large space of 150 ft. in the centre to permit of the passage of the large trees which come down occasionally in floods and damage the ordinary pile bridge.

(12) A small hospital is required at Udugama for the treatment of simple cases amongst the Malabar coolies, who have now increased to over 1,000 on the estates in this neighbourhood, and which are 23 miles from the nearest hospital at Galle. An hospital at Morawak kóralé is also required for the accommodation of the increasing labouring population in the estates in that district.

(13) The Government Agent's house at Galle, which it has been arranged to acquire as Government property for Rs. 10,000, still requires a good deal of expenditure to make it a comfortable and commodious residence. Estimates for this purpose are being prepared.

(14) The District Judge at Mátara requires a house badly. There are very few good modern houses in Mátara, and they are not in the best and most healthy positions, and are not always available. The District Judge has consequently to put up with very indifferent accommodation, and suitable quarters should certainly be provided for him. I have recommended that the Kachchéri, which was once known as Queen's House, and was originally built as a residence, should be given over to the District Judge. This will entail the construction of a new District Court to allow of the building now used as such being given over for a kachchéri. This would be a convenient course on other grounds, as there is not enough room in the old Queen's House for all the departments accommodated in the Kachchéri, while the District Court has really more room than it wants in the building it now occupies.

VI.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The working of the Grain Tax Ordinance has been satisfactory, and since the revision the number of sales for default has fallen to a very small figure. The great fault of the Ordinance no doubt is its rigidity and the absence of power in the hands of the Government Agent to deal with exceptional cases of hardship, especially when annual commutation had been elected at the first commutation without a sufficient apprehension of the effects of the liability it carried. At the revision crop

commutation was in this Province very largely chosen (which makes a field only liable when it has given a crop of three-fold), as shown by the following figures of the extent (in bushels) under the old and new assessment :—

	Annual.		Crop.	
	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
Galle ...	83,214	66,840	8,079	19,224
Mátara ...	75,717	67,426	13,352	24,077
Hambantoṭa ...	18,322	14,192	19,112	42,352
Total ...	177,253	149,458	40,643	85,653

The number of sales for default have accordingly fallen as the following figures show :—

Under Old Commutation.			Under New Commutation.		
1888.	1889.		1890.	1891.	
458 ...	441 ...	Galle ...	204 ...	62	
300 ...	308 ...	Mátara ...	182 ...	122	
20 ...	17 ...	Hambantoṭa ...	11 ...	5	

In continuation of the figures given in my report for 1887 I append a further statement showing the incidence of taxation under the Grain Tax Ordinance as compared with the collection under the old renting system, and which discloses that though there has been an increase in the extent cultivated, there has been an indirect reduction in the revenue :—

	Galle. Rs.	Mátara. Rs.	Hambantoṭa. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Average revenue under renting system for seven years previous to introduction of the Grain Tax Ordinance	69,153 ...	86,820 ...	29,742 ...	185,715
Average revenue under Grain Tax Ordinance, 1883-91	62,920 ...	81,772 ...	24,749 ...	169,441
			Reduction ...	16,274
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Extent in registers, 1st commutation (1883) ...	91,293 ...	89,069 ...	37,434 ...	217,796
Extent in registers, 2nd commutation (1891) ...	86,064* ...	91,504 ...	56,544 ...	234,112
			Increase, Bushels ...	16,316

VII.—SANITARY CONDITION—VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

The health of the Province was not satisfactory in Galle and Hambantoṭa during the year, especially in the latter district, where there were 3,100 deaths in excess of the birth-rate and about the same figure above the death-rate of the two previous years. A wave of cholera passed through the Hambantoṭa District, but was stamped out by the effectual measures taken by Mr. Murray. There were a few cases in Gandura (Mátara District), but it got no further, having been discovered in sufficient time to admit of proper segregation and treatment being enforced. In Galle, though the deaths numbered 1,500 more than in the previous years, there was an abnormally high birth-rate, which gave an increase in the population of over 1,000 lives on the 31st December. In Mátara there was a very large number of births registered and very few deaths.

The figures for the past three years are as follows :—

		1889.	1890.	1891.
Galle ...	Births ...	6,135 ...	6,591 ...	7,079
	Deaths ...	5,026 ...	4,582 ...	6,068
Mátara ...	Births ...	4,739 ...	5,326 ...	5,678
	Deaths ...	3,899 ...	3,174 ...	2,211
Hambantoṭa ...	Births ...	2,313 ...	3,323 ...	2,336
	Deaths ...	2,342 ...	2,255 ...	5,420

The Census was taken during the year without any difficulty or special circumstances calling for notice. The figures already published disclose a very satisfactory rate of increase in the population of the Province. In Galle District (exclusive of military, shipping, and estates) it was 5·4 per cent., in Mátara 15·9 per cent., and in Hambantoṭa no less than 23·9. In the latter case the population deduced by adding the births and deducting the deaths registered since the previous Census should be about 79,000, so that the additional 10,000 found to be present in the district is due to new settlers, chiefly from the Mátara District, attracted by the facilities for irrigation afforded of recent years. In Mátara District the highest rates of increase were also in the pattus where large irrigation works have been carried out and plenty now reigns, where I can remember a very different state of affairs, viz., 15·7 per cent. in Kandaboda pattu and 24·8 per cent. in Wellaboda pattu. The lower rate of increase in the Galle District is due to the numbers who are known to have practically become residents of Colombo since the development of that port; this specially refers to the Talpé pattu, where the increase was only 2·7. On the other hand, the opening of estates and the extension of plumbago digging and the extension of coir industry has provided more employment in the vicinity of their own houses for a large number in the Wellaboda and Gangaboda pattus, where the rates of increase are 12 and 9 per cent. respectively.

As a test of how far births and deaths are duly registered in this Province I annex the figures for the population as deduced from year to year during the past decade and that actually found by Census. (In both cases the figures are exclusive of shipping, military, and estates.)

	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantoṭa.
Deduced Population	223,102 ...	168,494 ...	79,038
By Census of 1891	220,544 ...	175,355 ...	89,091
Difference ...	— 2,558	+ 6,861	+ 10,053

* Decrease is apparently only, and due to a number of Crown lands erroneously entered in the first commutation being excluded when the register was revised in 1891.

The emigration to Colombo, already referred to, explains the deficiency in Galle, and the great immigration into Hambantoṭa accounts for the large excess there; but I am unable to give any explanation as regards Mátara. Great attention used at one time be paid to registration there, and I have called the attention of the Assistant Agent to the apparent laxness which now prevails.

Means of obtaining European Medical Assistance.—There are regular hospitals at Galle, Mátara, Tangalla, Hambantoṭa, and Balapitimodara (besides special ones for the treatment of infectious diseases), and numerous out-door dispensaries. To those enumerated in the annual report for 1890 several were added during 1891, and further additions are now contemplated. The number of persons treated are returned as follows :—

	In Hospitals.	At Out-door Dispensaries.	Total.
In Galle District ...	2,076 ...	26,498 ...	28,574
Mátara	776 ...	17,904 ...	18,679
Giruwá Pattu ...	230 ...	13,029 ...	13,259
Magam Pattu ...	258 ...	9,533 ...	9,791

As already mentioned, I think an additional hospital is now required at Udugama for the treatment of the labourers on the estates, which now include over 1,000 Tamils besides a large Sinhalese force. Morawak kóralé has also similar claims for consideration.

Health of Cattle.—On comparing the headmen's returns of cattle in the Galle District, I find that there is a very great decrease in the number of black cattle and buffaloes during the past year as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	Decrease.
Black Cattle	34,236 ...	24,000 ...	10,236
Buffaloes	14,803 ...	9,000 ...	5,803
Total ...	49,039	33,000	16,039

Sickness amongst cattle prevailed considerably in 1890 and continued for some time into the past year.

VIII.—CRIME.

Both the Sessions of the Supreme Court for the Galle District were heavy, but there was towards the end of the year a great diminution of crime, which I gather from the Police Magistrate still continues at least in the Galle District, especially as regards stabbing cases and cattle stealing; but there have been a good many cases of burglary round the town lately.

With increasing prosperity this is a natural consequence, and is perfectly independent of any perfections or imperfections in our judicial or prison systems. If there should be a fresh outbreak of crime at any future time I would be inclined to give the preference to the appointment of an Itinerating Magistrate rather than the creation of an additional stationary one in the interior; and if the proposals under consideration for providing a certain number of paid rural constable árachchies are adopted, I believe we would be able to secure the services of qualified men quite competent and prepared to deal with the village bully, while the control to be vested in the Government Agent over the regular police will enable him to give the rural headmen the additional force required to cope with any larger combination of evildoers.

The following are the usual statistics of crime as far as the Galle District is concerned :—

	1891.			1890.		1889.	
	No. of Cases acquitted	No. of Cases convicted.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of Cases.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of Cases.	No. of persons convicted.
Tried before the Supreme Court at its First Sessions ...	3	16	26	5	26	8	29
Do. Second Sessions ...	4	17	24	4	16	8	20
			50		42		49
Persons committed to jail on conviction from the District Court of Galle	—	—	38	—	31	—	25
Do. Police Court of Galle	—	—	491	—	639	—	480
Do. Police Court of Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	124*	—	32

IX.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

During 1891, in the Galle District alone 1,626† acres of Crown waste land was disposed of, very nearly all high land suitable for products other than paddy. There has been only during the past decade one larger sale, and that was in 1889, when it was 2,101,† and during 1890 the figure was 1,573 acres.

Following this large acquisition of land, the area under cultivation with various products has considerably extended, but I can only give exact figures for one product, viz., *tea*, which has increased from 2,933 acres in 1887 to 4,670 at the end of 1891. The number of separate plantations is as follows :—

16 with 50 acres or less	under tea.
6 with 100	do.
13 with 200	do.
4 with 300	do.
1 over 700	do.
Total ... 40 with 4,672	under tea

* Also 73 Road Ordinance defaulters and 15 from Gansabáwa Courts.

† These figures are exclusive of grant and certificates of quiet possession for old planted lands.

In *sugar* there has been considerable extension of cultivation along the bank of the Gindura river during the past three years, and entirely by natives. An improved cattle mill has been introduced for extracting the juice. A native manufacturer informed me lately he could make common brown sugar for Rs. 4·50 per cwt. and sell it at Rs. 9. The cane is grown extensively in owita lands, and after three cuttings the ground is either allowed to lie fallow or is cultivated with paddy. The area under cane was reported to be over 900 acres in 1891.

Citronella and Oil Grasses.—The cultivation of these has declined of recent years owing to the great fall in prices, especially the oils sent from Ceylon, which it is said were very largely adulterated with kerosine, until a means of detecting it was discovered. I have endeavoured to obtain statistics as to the cost and profit of this cultivation, and the following is a summary of the information which has reached me :—

First cost of felling, planting, is Rs. 22 per acre. (The grass will last ten years without replanting.)

Annual expenditure for weeding, cutting, and distilling is Rs. 8 per acre.

Annual return from two cuttings is 28 bottles of 22 ounces each of oil worth, say, Rs. 18.*

When the cost of the plant, for distilling, bottles, and packing is deducted, the margin of profit at present prices must be very small.

Regarding *paddy* cultivation I have no statistics to give, but I am assured that the extent of Crown lands cultivated on license has seriously decreased in the *Galle* and *Mátara* Districts since the increase of the rent charged to Rs. 2 per bushel per harvest. Representations have been made to me, and I have the matter under consideration, but as the abolition of the grain tax will remove half of the Government dues which this rate commutes, no further relief will probably be required.

In Hambantota there has been some extension in paddy cultivation, which Mr. Murray will probably give particulars of.

X.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARDS.

Galle Municipality.

Reserving fuller particulars for the separate report rendered on this Establishment, I may shortly state that the revenue for the year was Rs. 45,549, as against Rs. 46,348 in 1890, Rs. 44,998 in 1889, Rs. 38,461 in 1887, and Rs. 37,536 in 1886, which was the lowest year on record.

The expenditure was Rs. 46,655, as against Rs. 46,735 in 1890, Rs. 44,881 in 1889, and Rs. 37,687 in 1888.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,118 on Establishment, which is due to the appointment of a sanitary officer, payment of a salary to the Municipal Magistrate, and some increases to subordinate officers.

There was a large increase on lighting, due to the erection of new lamps in the wards outside the Fort at an expenditure of Rs. 1,781.

The conservancy of the town receives a good deal of attention, and the improvement of the old drains in the Fort has been now nearly completed—only one remains to be done. The condition of the roads was not satisfactory at the end of the year, but great efforts have been made to put them in good order before the south-west monsoon sets in.

Waterworks.—The progress made in the construction of the reservoir appears slow, but I am assured it is not a work which can be hurried without incurring undue expenditure. The pipes have been all laid, but I fear it will not be possible to supply water until after the next north-east monsoon, unless there is an extremely heavy south-west monsoon. The maximum depth in the reservoir will be 31 ft., but only the top 15 ft. of water will be available for use ; so that at starting the first 16 ft. has to get filled up before a drop can enter the pipes for distribution.

Local Board, Mátara.

On this institution a separate report is also forwarded, from which I extract as follows :—

Revenue Rs. 8,384, as against Rs. 7,960 in 1890, and the expenditure Rs. 7,720, as against Rs. 8,519 in the previous year. As usual markets and licenses contributed over half of the income, and taxes brought in Rs. 1,998, while half the expenditure was on public works. An additional latrine was built during the year.

Village Tribunals.

Village tribunals appear to be working satisfactorily, and a good deal of communal work is being done under the new rules, but that on the roads is, I think, in want of better supervision to prevent the waste of labour. The following is an abstract of the business done during the year :—

	Galle.		Mátara.		Hambantota.		Total.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Arrears of previous years ...	27	19	88	111	191	110	306	240
Institutions	1,027	1,151	3,860	3,381	1,733	995	6,620	5,527
Decisions	1,020	1,148	3,706	3,260	1,633	976	6,359	5,384
Undecided on 31st December ...	7	3	154	121	291	129	452	253
Appeals to Government Agent :								
Affirmed	25	41	172	160	51	36	248	237
Set aside	19	6	22	33	13	9	54	48
Appeals to Governor:								
Affirmed	4	2	14	14	—	—	18	16
Set aside	—	—	3	3	—	2	3	5

* Ferguson's Directory gives the export for 1890 at 14 million ounces, and the area under oil grown at 20,000 = 700 ounces per acre.

There were more arrears at the end of the year than I think there should have been both in Mátara and Hambantoṭa, and the attention of the Presidents has been called to it.

Road Committees.

On the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance separate reports are also required, but to keep the survey of the Province complete I annex the following statement of the particulars for the past eight years:—

Galle.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Paid Commutation	13,377	18,336	19,943	21,709	33,022	34,331
Worked single and double	12,027	9,990	9,093	5,723	1,788	1,326
Worked twenty-four days	—	22	—	—	—	—
Imprisoned	80	161	112	483	970	102
Fined	46	22	11	2	6	4
Total accounted for ...	25,530	28,436	29,159	27,917	35,786	35,763

Mátara.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Paid Commutation	16,797	21,397	21,422	21,724	23,318	23,592
Worked single and double	6,784	4,097	3,976	2,650	2,530	1,734
Imprisoned	84	62	83	181	125	128
Fined	5	2	1	4	7	15
Total accounted for ...	23,670	25,558	25,482	24,559	25,980	25,469

Hambantoṭa.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Paid Commutation	6,984	9,009	8,557	9,640	11,873	11,117
Worked	5,907	3,577	3,830	2,665	2,918	3,325
Imprisoned	40	6	9	80	228	269
Fined	5	4	—	8	4	6
Total accounted for ...	12,936	12,596	12,496	12,393	15,023	14,717

The large increase in the recoveries in the Galle District is partly due to the stringent measures taken since the introduction of the new Ordinance, and partly to the change in the system of using the police officers as division officers, introduced by me in certain pattus in 1887 and extended by Mr. Templer to the whole district. The great return of prosperity has also had its effect, a good many absentees having returned and obtained employment near their own houses.

In Mátara there has not been a similar advance, and it is under contemplation to re-introduce the system of working through police officers, which I found very successful there many years ago when Assistant Agent of the district, but which was afterwards abandoned.

Buddhist Temporalities.

The President of the Provincial Committee reports as follows:—

Since the election of the Provincial Committee on the 18th January, 1891, seven meetings were held in Galle, at which various matters relative to the carrying out of the provisions of the Ordinance were discussed and settled, and a set of rules were drawn up.

With but few exceptions the chiefs, from whom all support must be expected, are Christians; and the minor headmen who are under them, and several of whom hold the offices of District Committee Members and Trustees, are indifferent about their work, due, in my opinion, to the fact of their being doubtful as to whether their action will have the approval of their immediate superiors.

The Trustees are in general an indifferent set of men: it is impossible to convince them of their responsibilities, much more to get them to carry out a work which meets with much opposition from the priests, who, as a matter of course, are averse to the new measure, and from their position as religious advisers throw every obstacle in the way of the trustees.

The following is a list of the officers elected for the Southern Province:—

Members of the Provincial Committee.

E. R. Gooneratne, President.
Arthur Jayawardena, Mudaliyár.
Don Ovinis Goonesekara, Proctor.
D. J. Serasiṅha, Muhandiram.
D. M. Samarawira, do.

District Committee.

	Members.	Trustees.
Galle	8 ...	262
Mátara	7 ...	163
Hambantoṭa	4 ...	162
Total ...	19	587

With the permission of Government copies in Sinhalese of the Ordinance were printed at the Lankáprakára Press, Kataluwa, and were distributed amongst the District Committee Members and the Trustees. Blank books, in which the accounts were to be entered, were printed in Sinhalese and were delivered to the Trustees.

As only a few of the temples in the Southern Province have endowments, and a large number are mere residences of the priests who support themselves by begging their food and the scanty offerings of the neighbours, it is considered by the Committee that temples of which the endowments and offerings yield a sum below one hundred rupees should be excluded from the provisions of the Ordinance.

There is an important question that cannot be settled by the Provincial Committee without the intervention of the law. The incumbents of some of the temples that possess large lands have purchased them in their own names as (pudgalika) private property, though apparently from the temple funds. The Committee is unable to decide whether such lands are to be treated as temple property, and are to be dealt with by the trustees, or whether they are to be excluded as private property belonging to the priests.

For this there is sufficient provision in the 15th clause of the Ordinance—the appointment of a Commissioner; but the Committee could not agree to make the application to the Governor, as it was considered that there would not be sufficient funds from the proceeds of the temples to pay him.

This difficulty would have been easily obviated if the very favourable suggestion made by the Hon. the Government Agent of the Western Province to make the Government Agent the *ex-officio* Commissioner, and which was unanimously approved of by the Provincial Committee, had been accepted by Government (see Colonial Secretary's letter to the Government Agent, Galle, No. 28 of 25th March, 1891).

On the whole, the Ordinance is not working satisfactorily in consequence of the indifference shown by the officers selected, and I find that my efforts as President have been of little avail to stir them up.

The report will, I fear, be disappointing, but must be accepted as representing the present situation as viewed by a competent authority, who has very considerable influence in the Province, and has done his best to work the measure, and received all possible support from my predecessor in his efforts.

A very stringent set of rules have been prepared by the Committee, and have appeared in the local papers, and were forwarded to Government with the Chairman's request that they should be published in the *Gazette*, together with a copy of the foregoing report.

In reply, Government has intimated that the Governor in Council is prepared, on the application of the Provincial Committee, to exercise the powers vested in His Excellency by the 3rd section of the Ordinance, to exempt from the operation of the Ordinance any temple which has no immovable property, and has an annual income of less than Rs. 500 from movable property. It was further pointed out to the Committee, with reference to their complaint of misapplication of the funds by the priests, that if the Committee are in a position to prove that the lands have been bought out of trust or temple moneys, and that the priest has embezzled the moneys for the purpose of purchasing the land in his own name, such land might by action at law be declared to be the property of the temple, and that the responsibility of taking or neglecting action lies with the Committee.

As regards the request for the publication of the rules I was informed it could not be complied with, as there appears to be no legal obligation to publish them in the *Gazette*.

Imperfect as this report is in many respects owing to the causes already stated, I trust it will show that the Province is being fast developed, and requires and deserves a liberal expenditure to assist its advance.

Galle Kachchéri,
April 28, 1892.

E. ELLIOTT,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOṬA DISTRICT FOR 1891.

I RESUMED duties here on the 22nd October, 1891, after an absence of sixteen months, four of which were spent as Acting Government Agent of Kurunégala and the balance on leave in England.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 260,774·98, as against Rs. 246,484·46 in 1890, showing an increase of Rs. 14,390. This was due principally to the large sale of salt, the increase under this head alone amounting to Rs. 34,879·29.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 101,144·98, against Rs. 103,180·34 in 1890.

II.—IRRIGATION.

Walawé Scheme.—The cutting of the main channel has so far progressed as to allow of the flow of water to the old fields at Mamadala and Beminiyanwila, where an extent of about 250 acres is now under crop. Next year the area of cultivation will have considerably increased after the subsidiary channels have been completed, and the full length of the main channel down to Etbatuwa cut.

The cutting of what is called the Mamadala gap at the 12th mile will be completed in August, so as to give water to another tract of old fields at Pittaniyáya. The sight of fine crops annually on these old fields, which before were never cultivated more than once in four years, will be a strong incentive to others to open up new land, in fact capitalists are only waiting to hear of the completion of this work to send in their applications to purchase.

Tissamaharáma.—The bund of one of the connected tanks (Debarawęwa) is about to be improved by the digging out of old roots, which were found to be a source of weakness and which caused a breach last year.

The restoration of another connected tank (Yodawęwa) at a comparatively small cost will be undertaken in the course of a year or two. The bund has been already repaired to form the roadway to Kirinda, and all that is necessary is to fill in the breach which forms the present outlet and to provide a new spill. The tank is larger than Tissa, and is capable of irrigating 2,000 more acres if filled as often as Tissa, to which it is connected by the spill channel of the latter.

At the revision of grain tax this year 1,700 acres were registered as being under paddy cultivation at Tissa, a great increase on the 250 acres registered at the previous revision seven years ago, and to this ought to be added the 300 acres further down at Magama, making 2,000 in all. This irrigation scheme cannot therefore be called a failure. It is capable of still more rapid development if attention is bestowed on the connected tanks which are now lying abandoned.

Mandaduwa Channel.—This useful work was availed of to its full extent during the year, the cultivators rejoicing in the abundant crop it gave them, and the supply of good water for domestic purposes throughout the year. The channel of two miles in length let the surplus water of Udukiriwila tank flow down and fill a chain of six tanks, extending down the Natulpitiya valley. About 700 acres were under cultivation, producing the finest crop ever known to have been grown.

The regular and certain supply of water will ensure regular cultivation every year of these fields, besides furnishing the villages with good water for domestic purposes which they had not before. Formerly the tanks depended on rainfall, and cultivation was fitfully carried on in isolated patches once in four years.

Arachchi Amuna.—It is to be hoped that the Public Works Department will complete the restoration of this anicut in 1892. It was damaged by excessive floods in 1890.

Udukiriwila.—The pitching of the inner slope of the tank bund with stone to protect it from wash has been commenced. The waves during a high wind caused constant erosion of the bank, so much so as to endanger the safety of the bund.

The wing walls of one of the anicuts at the headworks stand in need of some repairs, as the stones have slipped out in one or two places.

Concrete Pipe Sluices.—The introduction of these cheap sluices will hasten the more effectual restoration of village tanks. They have been used with most satisfactory results at Tissa, both as sluices and as drainage pipes connecting fields crossed by roads.

The District possesses unusual facilities for irrigation in the comparatively flat nature of the country from Tangalla to the Kumbukan-ár on the Batticaloa boundary, and intersected by four large rivers, the Walawé-ganga, Magam or Kirinda-oya, Menik-ganga, and Kumbukan-ár. On the first river a large irrigation scheme is in course of development, which when completed will change the present barren aspect of the country there. The next, Magam-oya, with its irrigation works round Tissamaharáma, supplies water to a large area, while the ancient works now lying abandoned on the other two rivers, Menik-ganga and Kumbukan-ár, remain yet to be restored and developed as population extends further eastward. Of minor streams there are two: (1) Kirama, fed from the large tank and dam at Kirama, and augmented by rivulets down its course of about 25 miles, irrigates about 3,000 acres; and (2) the Urubokka stream, to which are connected the Udukiriwila works, irrigating 4,000 acres.

III.—WORKS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) The metalling of the main road from Tangalla to Hambantoṭa is being gradually done by the Public Works Department. Four years ago it was a gravelled road which in wet weather became almost impassable for carts. Over 16 miles have already been metalled without any additional grant of money. An additional vote is urgently required to hasten the metalling of the remaining 10 miles.

(2) Bridge over the Mágam-oya.—As pointed out in previous reports this is urgently wanted to open up Tissa and provide easy transport for the produce grown there. At present all communication with that place is cut off for days when the river is in flood.

(3) New road from Andulla to Tissa.—The old road from Wirawila is found to be useless during wet weather, from the fact of its passing over the bed of an old tank and fields. Various attempts have been tried to improve it by trenching and raising its level, but all to no purpose, so it has been decided to take a new trace over higher ground from Andulla. The new bridge over the Magam-oya is to be built in a line with this trace.

(4) Metalling of main road from Hambantota to Uva boundary.—In consequence of increased traffic on the road from Hambantota to Wellawáya, it is desirable to have this road metalled in the same way as the one from Tangalla to Hambantota. The first section to Wirawila ought to be taken up at once, as it bears the double traffic from Tissa and Uva. During the last heavy rains the section at Udamalala became so sodden that it had to be abandoned and a new track taken through the jungle, over which the carts floundered along as best they could. Two tolls might be established at Wirawila and Tanamalwila to meet the extra cost of metalling.

(5) Jetty and Customs House at Tangalla.—The opening of Tangalla as a port of call for steamers and other vessels would help to develop the trade of the interior. A Custom-house and jetty have been estimated for and submitted to Government for consideration.

(6) Telegraph to Hambantota.—A vote has been sanctioned for this much-needed work, which it is to be hoped will be completed within the year.

(7) Water Supply of Tangalla.—Various schemes have been proposed to improve this, but none have been approved yet. The latest is to fill a reservoir on the elevated ground at Danketiya from the stream below by means of a revolving chain of buckets worked by steam or bullock power, and the water conducted by pipes from it to the town. It is to be hoped that it will be taken up soon, for the question of water supply is one that cannot be put off any longer, and has the strongest claims on the consideration of Government. The town is at present principally supplied from two wells in the centre of two ponds, in which is collected the surface drainage of the neighbouring ground. One well has collapsed from the foundations giving way, and will in dry weather be useless. Two other wells give an indifferent supply during the dry season.

(8) Improvement of cart road from Bundale to Kirinda.—The present road is simply a natural surface tract of five miles, with a little gravel thrown over the last half mile. The greater portion of it runs over sand and uneven ground, which might with a little cutting down and levelling be made fairly passable. Considering that all the salt collected in the lewayas beyond Magam-oya is stored at Kirinda, and that all paddy grown at Tissa and Magama is to be shipped at Kirinda, it is only right that the two roads from Tissa and Bundale converging on Kirinda should be kept in good order. An estimate has been submitted to Government for the improvement of the first four miles down to the banks of the Magam-oya.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

The advisability of passing some law restricting and controlling processions during the prevalence of an epidemic has frequently been forced on my attention, especially when they are connected with some religious ceremony. It is a difficult question to deal with, as so many religious denominations have to be considered, but I submit that where the public health is threatened, power to put a stop to them, if necessary, ought to be vested in the local authorities.

Another subject on which fresh legislation is necessary is the granting of full power to the Revenue or Forest Officers to deal summarily with all cases of illicit felling of timber and clearing jungle for chena cultivation on Crown lands. The cultivation of Crown chenas is allowed under certain rules, but often in remote parts of the district a fine young forest of 15 years growth is cleared with the hope of escaping detection. To put a stop to wasteful destruction of large forests, the Government Agent or his Assistant ought to have the power of inflicting heavy fines on the spot, with the alternative of imprisonment in case of non-payment. This will of course in no way bar the party punished from establishing his title, if he considers he has one, in a civil court. Almost similar powers are given to Chairmen of Road Committees in dealing with road defaulters, with satisfactory results.

V.—EDUCATION.

The educational wants of this district are beginning to attract the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, and a scheme for establishing schools in some of the more populous centres is now under his consideration. I have sent in the names of six villages where schools might be opened with advantage. As a first step in this direction, and now that Gansabháwa Courts are in operation in West Giruwa pattu, there will at least be found no difficulty in inducing parents to send their children to school.

The towns of Hambantota and Tangalla are already provided with good schools belonging to the Church of England. A Wesleyan school at Ambalantota and a Government school at Dammulla complete the list for the district at present.

VI.—SANITATION.

The health of the district during the year was far from satisfactory. The mortality from fever in the inland villages was above the average, and to make matters worse cholera broke out in August, and continued with more or less severity till the following February. The disease was supposed to have been first introduced from the Province of Uva into the adjacent villages of Tenamalwila and Tissa, and, gradually spreading towards Hambantota and Ambalantota, finally disappeared at Tangalla. The number of deaths at each of these places is given below.

The Medical Department at Hambantota in charge of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Oorloff, worked with examplary zeal in combating the disease. Wherever the outbreak was most virulent an assistant was stationed to carry out disinfection and a proper course of treatment. A special body of police was also told off to enforce sanitation and the isolation of patients, and in the performance of this duty two constables contracted the disease and died of it.

The District Mudaliyárs of West and East Giruwa pattus showed commendable activity in carrying out orders and stamping out all sources of infection.

Deaths by Cholera.

Ranawarnawęwa ...	...	2	Ranna ...	...	11
Hambantota town ...	...	50	Gurupokuna ...	...	13
Pallemalala and Patirage ...	...	7	Beliatta ...	...	2
Walawé and Wanduruppe ...	...	39	Marakada ...	...	1
Tissamaharáma ...	...	34	Medaketia ...	...	1
			Palikkudawa ...	...	1
Total, Magam pattu ...	...	132	Tangalla town ...	...	6
Welipatanwila ...	...	2	Total, West Giruwá pattu ...	...	35
Mamadala ...	...	6			
Beminianwila ...	...	1			
Total, East Giruwá pattu ...		9	Total, District ...	...	176

Dispensaries.—There are now eight outdoor dispensaries opened in the district at the following places: Beliatta, Walasmulla, Kirama, Wiraketiya, Ranna, Ambalantota, Tissamaharáma, and Kirinda, besides the two attached to the civil hospitals at Hambantota and Tangalla. A glance at the large nnmber of patients attending each will show how much they are appreciated by the people. They were also of great aid in the prevention of the spread of cholera, as they formed so many centres from which the medical officers carried out their operations. When I first came to the district seven years ago there were no dispensaries, except the two attached to the hospitals at Hambantota and Tangalla, and villagers had to depend on the crude knowledge of the native vedarala.

VII.—CRIME.

The state of crime in this district may be considered as normal. There were seven cases of homicide, in all of which the accused were arrested and produced before the court.

Three of the cases were tried by the Supreme Court, resulting in a conviction in one and acquittals in the other two.

Three have been committed for trial, one of which is a murder and the other two the result of disputes about garden produce. One is still under investigation.

Cattle stealing, though still prevailing in West Giruwá pattu, has lately received a check in the arrest and punishment of a notorious character living in the Mátara District, commonly known as the ex-Fiscal's Arachchi of Pottewela, who, with some accomplices, used to make periodical raids into this district. He was convicted in the Police Court of Mátara for offences committed in that district.

In another case a Moorman, also from the Mátara District, was found to be carrying on a regular trade in cattle stealing by means of fictitious sales from supposed owners. His trial and punishment in the Tangalla Police Court has had a most salutary effect. Annexed is the usual return of cases disposed of in the judicial districts of Tangalla and Hambantota :—

Return of Criminal Cases for 1891.

	Institutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Supreme Court ...	12	6	6
District Court ...	12	9	3
Police Court, Tangalla ...	395	104	291
Do. Hambantota ...	151	48	94

Ordinary Crown chena cases and those for maintenance are not included in above.

VIII.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

Although all the tax was not recovered at the end of the year, the amounts have since been collected and accounts closed with the exception of one village. The delay in the late recoveries before I assumed charge in October was due to the long time occupied in the periodical revision of tax and the consequent late issue of receipt books to the collectors.

There were three sales of defaulters' lands, which were afterwards cancelled on payment of tax and all charges, so that practically no lands were sold for non-payment of tax.

The headmen experienced no difficulty in recovering the tax beyond what is generally experienced in dealing with any tax.

IX.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The unusual drought in 1891 followed by unseasonable rains had a disastrous effect on the kurakkan crop, which forms the staple article of food among the poorer classes in the interior.

The abundant root crops, however, of sweet potatoes and yams helped to make up the deficiency, and at the time I write the rich paddy crops of the maha season just over have placed the people beyond want. It is worthy of note that during the prevailing drought all lands under irrigation works, where the water supply was certain, produced magnificent crops; otherwise the destitution among all classes would have been universal.

The villages along the coast reaped their usual rich harvest from the sea, and as a result of improved communication with the interior fresh fish is carried to market fifteen miles inland.

X.—CUSTOMS.

The want of a new building at Hambantota for storing grain and other goods is very much felt. A glance at the annexed statement of goods landed and shipped within the last five years will show that the trade at this port has increased considerably since it was found that rice could be landed and carted from here to estates round Koslanda and Monaragala, in the Province of Uva, at cheaper rates than by the more circuitous route through Colombo and Nuwara Eliya. The calling of the two Colonial steamers once a week, and the liberal manner in which the owners have met the wants of shippers, have no doubt contributed much to the improved prospects of local trade. Four large cargo boats have been substituted for the two small canoes which I found here six years ago for landing and shipping, and the demand for transport carts has proportionately increased, causing an influx of more carts and more labour. As Hambantota appears to be gaining favour with Lower Uva as a port of shipment for produce and landing for her stores, it will be necessary before long to increase, as I have pointed out, the accommodation at the Customs.

As stated in another part of my report, Tangalla ought to be declared a port of call for all vessels. It possesses a fairly sheltered bay and deep anchorage close to the shore on the town side. A jetty and custom-house with two buoys to mark off the rocks is all that is required for shipping purposes. A survey of the harbour and estimate of cost of buildings and jetty are now before Government for consideration.

Statement showing Goods Shipped and Landed at Hambantota Port from 1885 to 1891.

Description.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.	Shipped.	Landed.
Rice, in bags ...	1	3032	1	5286	4	5784	—	5384	4	11138	2	10113	5	13280
Coffee, in bags ...	3	—	12	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	42	—
Paddy, in bags ...	113	—	729	—	240	—	363	—	2352	—	406	—	267	—
Salt, cwt. ...	33571	—	38883	—	48138	—	42778	—	55141	—	36086	—	54883	—
Sundries (packages)	3264	1719	2434	3489	3783	2997	2873	3069	4286	3930	5826	5710	6288	7957

NOTE.—Tea brought down from Uva commenced to be shipped from this port in 1892.

XI.—PUBLIC MARKETS.

There are six public markets scattered throughout the district at the following places:—Hambantota, Tangalla, Beliatta, Walasmulla, Wiraketiya, and Ranna. The buildings are all of substantial masonry, and with the exception of the first two have been paid for out of market fee funds. Large crowds attend them, and they are found to pay so well that no difficulty is experienced in meeting all charges of upkeep and pay of sweepers. The balance which stood at Rs. 3,000 six years ago has now risen to Rs. 4,200 with five new buildings added, including the fish market at Tangalla.

Other works of importance, the cost of which will be met out of this fund, are now in contemplation, which it is hoped will prove equally remunerative as well as beneficial to the public.

A new market is about to be tried at Ambalantota, where, owing to an increasing population, the want of one is much felt. A cadjan shed near the dispensary is being built as an experiment to see how far the neighbourhood will patronise it.

XII.—CENSUS.

A Census was taken at the commencement of the year, the details of which will appear in the report of the Superintendent. The population shows an increase of 17,174 over the number taken in the Census of 1881, and it is a noteworthy fact that the localities where a proper system of irrigation has been established show the greatest increase. For instance, Tissa, which had only 40 people all told twenty years ago, now boasts of a population of 1,007, with the certain prospect of a further increase as cultivation extends.

Mágam pattu, which was formerly the least populous of the district, has made a jump from 5,840 to 8,032 within the ten years.

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the increase in the three pattus:—

Pattu.	Census, 1881. Population.	Census, 1891. Population.	Increase.
Mágam	5,840	8,032	2,192
East Giruwá	8,950	10,760	1,810
West Giruwá	57,127	70,299	13,172
Total ...	71,917	89,091	17,174

XIII.—LOCAL BOARD.

I have applied for the establishment of Local Boards at Tangalla and Hambantota, in order that the leading residents might take a share and interest in the improvement of these towns as at other stations. The withdrawal of prisoners and the closing of the jails to all but short-sentenced men in pursuance of the new system of jail management have put a stop to all local improvements being carried out by unpaid labour. To meet this want the sources of revenue due from Government under the Local Board Ordinance will have to be applied for, though there is no intention of imposing the additional house tax, as the large majority of the householders are too poor to stand it.

XIV.—POSTAL.

Postal arrangements have been much improved in this district within the last four years. A post office has been established at Beliatta to meet the wants of the population settled round there, and receiving houses at the markets of Walasmulla and Wiraketiya further inland.

Application has been made for a post office at Tissa also, and a line of runners to connect Hambantota direct with Uva, and thus complete postal communication between these two places. At present letters have to travel to Lower Uva in a most round-about way through Galle, Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla.

C. A. MURRAY,
Assistant Government Agent.

Hambantota Kachchéri,
April 26, 1892.

REPORT ON THE MÁTARA DISTRICT FOR 1891.

I ONLY assumed duties in this district at the close of the year, and my report must therefore be a short and superficial one.

I annex a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the district for the years 1890 and 1891 :—

REVENUE.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Arrears of former years	3,123 6	3,228 45
Land Sales	26,019 70	26,099 40
Land Revenue	90,066 73	78,082 9
Rents exclusive of Land Revenue	17,637 0	17,282 80
Licenses	700 0	500 0
Stamps	32,832 8	31,040 87
Taxes	1,773 18	2,251 7
Fines	3,612 82	4,047 68
Sales of Government Property	714 10	778 37
Reimbursements	13,578 66	13,767 18
Interest	81 47	73 55
Miscellaneous	3,695 5	2,659 72
Special Receipts	961 94	821 90
Total	194,795 79	180,633 8

EXPENDITURE.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries	32,166 58	34,067 27
Provisional Salaries	15,590 1	18,492 85
Contingencies	571 89	527 2
Pensions	5,107 92	5,057 28
Revenue Services	5,016 50	4,783 25
Administration of Justice	330 8	3,967 86
Charitable Allowances	3,290 0	3,340 0
Hospitals	200 75	856 50
Prison Services	7,041 71	9,760 54
Transport	3,265 81	3,002 63
Miscellaneous	1,082 10	699 24
Lands taken for Government Purposes	3,309 63	—
Total	76,972 98	84,554 44

The decrease in Land Revenue is due to the abolition of the dry grain duty and to smaller recoveries on account of paddy commuted, in consequence of there being a larger number of crop commuted lands than in the previous year.

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

This appears in most of the divisions to have been sufficient. In Gangaboda pattu, however, some of the paddy crops failed owing to the excessive rains during the maha season. In Kandaboda pattu, on the other hand, the maha crop was a particularly fine one.

The greater portion of the food of the district, except in the Morawak kóralé, where imported rice is consumed by the coolies on tea estates, is grown by the people themselves, and consists for the most part of rice, sweet potatoes, kurakkan, cocoanuts, and plantains.

The average market prices during the year were as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Rice, per bushel	4 0
Sweet potatoes, per cwt.	1 0
Kurakkan, per bushel	1 50
Cocoanuts, per thousand	30 0
Plantains, per bunch	0 37½
Flour, per lb.	0 25
Tea, do.	0 75
Sugar, do.	0 25
Salt, do.	0 6

LEGISLATION.

I advocate (1) the abolition of the road tax ; (2) the excise of arrack instead of the present farming system ; (3) a land tax ; and (4) amendment of the Forest Ordinance.

I have already sent in a memorandum on the abolition of the road tax for the consideration of Government. Considering that there are over 15,700 warrants out in this district for 1890 and 1891, and that the number of defaulters has been steadily increasing since 1887, the number of warrants issued being—

For 1887	5,255	For 1890	11,600
1888	8,890	1891	11,698
1889	8,856		

some alteration in the law, if not its repeal, seems desirable.

I have enlarged on the other suggestions in previous Administration Reports for the Nuwara Eliya District.

WORKS REQUIRED.

I annex a list of the works recommended for this district.

Railway Extension to Mátara.

Iron Bridges at Dondra, Midigama, Polatumodara, Bandattera, Tudáwa, Kepu-ęla, and Kitulewela.

Roads, Buildings, &c.—A new kachcheri ; a house for the District Judge ; two extra condemned cells at the jail ; a separate jail for road defaulters ; a new roof of Cannanore tiles for that part of the hospital now covered with flat tiles ; a vote for opening the road from Makandura *via* Urubokka to Dápané ; a vote for opening the Morawak kóralé–Rakwána bridlepath into a cart road; a public swimming sea bath at the Mátara island ; a new fish market at Kadewidiya in Mátara ; a proper drainage system for the town of Mátara ; a good water supply for the town of Mátara ; a slaughter-house for Mátara.

Flood Outlets.—The Talanwila flood-outlet scheme.

Irrigation.

Situation.		Name of Work.
Four Gravets	...	Tank at Assirigewatta; culvert at Walgama.
Gangaboda pattu	...	A distributing gate at end of Uduwa channel; a distributing gate at Kondurawatta-Urapola anicut; a distributing gate at Hali-ela channel; an iron trough over the Uduwa channel at Palolpitiya; a distributing gate at Dodangasmodara; Kapuduwa channel, to connect it more directly with the Kirama-ar; channel from Karaputugala-ar on Owitigama-Kirinde road; Belpagam scheme.
Morawak koralé	...	Yamulla tank; Budugederawewa.
Weligam koralé	...	Polatumodara flood-outlet; tank at Bibuleliyadde-akurugoda; Borala tank; Kamburugamuwewewa; Sulutanagodawewa; Midigama channel; Veniakule anicut; Paraduwa Higatte-ela.
Wellaboda pattu	...	Lock-gate, Tandila; lock-gate, Talalla; Mahawewa, Naotunna Dandeniya tank; lock-gate, Dikwella Galmullekandiya.
Kandaboda pattu	...	Mi-ella tank; distributing gates over Kongala-ar; Beruwewela tank; Denagama tank.

WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

I annex a statement of the sales of lands in default of grain tax for 1891 :—

Sold.

Number of lands sold	...	...	...	103
Extent	...	...	...	227A. 1R.
Amount realised by sale	...	...	...	Rs. 1,913·11
Amount of tax due	...	...	...	Rs. 214·21

Bought in.

Number of lands bought in	...	...	...	19
Extent	...	...	...	5A. 3R. 4Q.
Amount of tax due	...	...	...	Rs. 3·16
Repurchased by the former proprietors or sold to other parties			...	Nil

A statement prepared in the form printed on page 149 of Sessional Paper XVII. of 1890, section 14, is also appended.

Detailed Account of the Circumstances attending the last Twelve Sales of Land in Default of Paddy Commutation Tax in the Mátara District.

Name of Field, and its Situation.	Area.	Whether Annual or Crop.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Owners of the Land, and if it was held in undivided possession, their Shares.	Whether or not the Land produced a Crop for the year on account of the Tax of which the sale was effected; and if not, when it was last cultivated.	By whom the sale was held, and where.	The Price realised for the Land.	Whether application was made to the Assistant Government Agent for the cancellation of the sale of the Land; if so, on what ground, and with what results.	Particulars which, in the Assistant Government Agent's opinion, explain why the Owner or Owners permitted the sale of the Land instead of paying the Tax.	Statement of the Assistant Government Agent's opinion whether or not the Tax was over-estimated; and if it was, which of the factors in the calculation of the Commissioner was wrong, with the Assistant Government Agent's reasons for so thinking.	Whether an Appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's Assessment, and if not, why not.
	A. P. Q.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.				
Indurekumbura, at Meda Welyáya in Four Gravets	3 0 0	Crop	3 60	18 shareholders held in undivided possession as follows: $\frac{25}{224}$, $\frac{84}{224}$, $\frac{20}{224}$, $\frac{21}{224}$, $\frac{9}{224}$, $\frac{9}{224}$, $\frac{3}{224}$, $\frac{2}{224}$, $\frac{2}{224}$, $\frac{1}{224}$, $\frac{2}{224}$, $\frac{3}{224}$, $\frac{2}{224}$, $\frac{3}{224}$, $\frac{16}{224}$	Produced a crop	By the Assistant Government Agent, at the Kachcheri	20 0	Application was made for cancellation on ground of neglect of shareholder to pay, and the sale was cancelled on payment of tax, costs, and a fine of Rs. 6	Dispute among shareholders	Not over-estimated	No
Bendigodaliyadda, at Weraganpita in Four Gravets	1 2 0	do.	0 81	2 shareholders held in undivided possession $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	15 0	Application was made for cancellation on ground of neglect of cultivator to pay, and the sale was cancelled on payment of tax, costs, and a fine of Rs. 2·50	do. do.	do.	No
Pahala Horawa, at Mapalana in Gaggaboda pattu	1 2 0	Annual	1 92	4 shareholders ...	do.	By the Assistant Government Agent, at Kumburupitiya resthouse	12 50	No	do. do.	do.	No
Ihala Ambagashirikande, at Mapalana in Gaggaboda pattu	3 0 0	do.	4 80	4 shareholders ...	Had a crop in yala, 1890. It had no crop for the year 1891	do.	76 0	No	do. do.	do.	No
Neketigedeniya, at Kekenadura in Wellaboda pattu	2 0 0	do.	1 4	6 shareholders, $\frac{1}{2}$ to father and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 sons	Produced a crop	The Mudaliyár, at his residence at Parahera	3 0	No	Purchaser is the oldest of the 5 brothers. He purchased it with the consent of his father, who owns half, and of his brothers, who could not, owing to poverty, pay the tax	Over-estimated. This was the result of taking the average yield of Kekenadure at 10-fold, whereas the average yield is not more than 5-fold	No appeal lodged, as the owners of the fields are some of the most ignorant people here, and did not know that they might have obtained redress by an appeal

Pahalawewa, at Kekenadurá in Wellaboda pattu	1	0	0	Annual	0 78	1 ...	Produced a crop	The Mudaliyár, at his residence at Parahera	2 50	A person who claimed a share to the land petitioned for cancellation, but on his being asked to pay a fine of Rs. 5 he allowed the sale to stand	The owner was unable to pay owing to poverty, and he allowed his elder brother to buy the land	Same as preceding	Same as preceding
Medadeniya, at Pasgoda in Morawak kóralé	0	3	0	do.	0 20	4 possessed by yearly turns	do.	By the Assistant Government Agent, at Berelapanatera	1 5	No	The land being unfertile the owners did not care to have it	Not over-estimated	No
Mahalindagawadenia, at Molokgamuwa in Morawak kóralé	0	1	0	do.	0 15	1 ...	do.	do.	0 55	No	This land belongs to Getabaruwa temple, and the priest generally gets nothing, the cultivator reporting the crop to be a failure; hence it was allowed to be sold	do.	No
Welihinnawalakumbura, at Diddenipota in Kandaboda pattu	1	2	0	Crop	1 98	There are 8 families possessing small shares	do.	By the Assistant Government Agent, at Hakmana	2 50	No	The field being situated in the midst of the jungle its cultivation and protection are difficult. There being, besides, several shareholders no one cared to pay the tax	do.	No
Oyagawaliyadda, at Denigama in Kandaboda pattu	0	2	0	Annual	0 72	6, ½ to mother and ½ to 5 children	The land did not produce a crop for the year 1891. In 1889 it had a crop	do.	1 50	No	The field is frequently subject to inundations which wash off the crop. The owners therefore did not care to have it	do.	No
Pinkanatiya, at Eramudugoda in Weligam kóralé	0	1	0	do.	0 20	There are 5 families possessing small shares in common	do.	By the Assistant Government Agent, at Akuressa	0 50	No	The reason why the owners permitted the sale of the land is its unfertility, and its having too many shareholders	Over-estimated. The land is an unfertile one, not regularly cultivated. It is not possible to state which of the factors in the cultivation of the Commissioner was wrong	No. There being so many shareholders no one cared to appeal
Potuwiladeniya, at Horagoda in Weligam kóralé	3	0	0	do.	2 70	6 shares possessed in common	Produced a crop	do.	53 0	No	The owners permitted the sale of the land on account of its unfertility	Same as preceding	No. Shareholders were not present when the assessment was made

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The general health of the district during the first part of the year was good, but influenza was very virulent towards its close.

Cholera made its appearance at Dikwella, Gandara, and Mátara in the latter part of the year but it was soon overcome and stamped out.

There are the following hospitals and dispensaries in the district:—Mátara hospital. Hakmana, Dikwella, Weligama, Akuressa, Deniyaya, and Morawaka outdoor dispensaries.

CRIME.

There was a good deal of cattle stealing in the Morawak kóralé and outlying parts of the district, and crimes of violence with the knife were as usual frequent.

The introduction of the Knife Ordinance and an Itinerating Police Magistrate would undoubtedly diminish this. If the people had no knife handy to their use when they quarrelled, their passions when aroused would not be so destructive as they are now.

An Itinerating Police Magistrate would give the far off villagers an opportunity of prosecuting and punishing cattle stealers at or near the scene of their crime. As a rule, few care to travel month after month 30 or 40 miles to a court to institute cases, with their inevitable postponements and the strong probability of the offenders escaping after all.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was no particular disease amongst cattle during the year.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

A few small tea estates were opened by natives near the coast, and these appear to be coming on well.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Assistant Government Agent.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1891.

ON November 20 I was appointed to act as Government Agent of this Province, and the first important duties which I had to perform were of a very unpleasant nature. My appointment was ushered in, as it were, with a violent outbreak of cholera, during the prevalence of which 258 persons were attacked—165 died and 93 recovered. Its cause has not been traced, nor have the Medical authorities been able to suggest any reasonable one. The outbreak here seems to have been simultaneous with others all over the Island.

Energetic and precautionary measures were taken, and I cannot praise too highly the devotion of the Medical authorities to their duties: they, one and all, rendered constant and careful assistance, and to that care and attention is due the recovery of over 36 per cent. of those attacked.

At first the opposition to removal was very great, but in time this was overcome; and in this district at least people frequently went of their own free will to hospital. The epidemic lasted until the end of January, during the whole of which period I was obliged to remain at Batticaloa and Trincomalee, and had thus but little opportunity of going through the Province. I shall therefore be obliged to confine myself to the returns and general remarks.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue and expenditure statements of the Province show an increase over the net revenue of the previous year, amounting to Rs. 9,306. There was an unexpected falling off in the sale of timber, due, it is said, to the increase in the price demanded for timber in June last; the traders combined and refused to buy, but I see they are coming forward again now.

FOOD SUPPLY.

This is one of the few districts where the food supply would be sufficient for the people if circumstances would only permit them to eat all they grew.

There were about 52,000 acres of paddy sown during the year, and estimating the yield all round at 15 bushels to the acre we obtain a yield of nearly 800,000 bushels for a population of 122,000. Besides paddy, large quantities of manioc and Indian corn are grown in the chenas and gardens.

Fish are plentiful along the entire sea coast, but very little open-sea fishing takes place. The lakes alone are resorted to by the Batticaloa people, though the fish is not nearly so good; it has not been their custom to go out to sea, and the lake fishery is attended with no danger; the fish are plentiful. There is no necessity to go to sea. The Sinhalese come at certain times of the year and make large hauls in the practically unfished seas, which they export to Colombo and Badulla.

Vegetables grown are pumpkins, plaintains, cucumbers, brinjals, but the supply is insufficient for the whole year; in the very dry weather there are none to be had, unless Badulla supplies them. With the exception of plantains there is practically no fruit. Oranges are imported from Badulla at times, but the district itself grows none. Every effort should be made to encourage the cultivation of oranges, limes, and other acid fruits.

As stated before, the food supply would be ample were the people in a position to reap the results of their own labour; but as a matter of fact paddy-growers generally are so much indebted to the money-lenders for seed advances, &c., that they get but a small share of their earnings; they are obliged to sell their paddy at the threshing-floor to their creditors at very low prices, and this paddy is then exported to Jaffna. Last year the paddy so exported amounted to 103,466 bushels. The result is that Indian-grown paddy has to be resorted to. It is more expensive, and not so much liked as that which is home-grown.

I annex a table of the cost of most articles of consumption:—

List of Average Prices of General Articles of Food.

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
Paddy, per bushel	Average price	1	0	Beef, per lb.	each	0	18
Rice, do.	do.	3	0	Mutton, do.	do.	0	25
Indian corn, do.	do.	0	75	Venison, do.	do.	0	15
Kurakkan, do.	do.	0	75	Oysters, per 100	do.	0	20
Manioc, per lb.	do.	0	1	Prawn, do.	do.	0	45
Fish, do.	do.	0	10	Cocoanut jaggery, per lb.	do.	0	6
Turkey	Each	5	0	Buffalo ghee, per gallon	do.	2	0
Ducks	do.	0	50	Cow ghee, do.	do.	1	0
Fowls	do.	0	25	Cow milk, per bottle	do.	0	8
Eggs	do.	0	1½				

IRRIGATION.

This is one of the most important irrigation districts of the Island, and one where the benefits of irrigation are immediately apparent. There is, however, still a great deal to be done. The years 1888, 1889, and 1890 have demonstrated the extent to which this district can suffer in years of drought. In 1890 the whole of the paddy crops in Manmunai pattu, where the acreage under paddy cultivation is 18,000 acres, failed entirely, and Government had to remit the greater portion of the tax. This pattu requires immediate attention in the matter of irrigation, and the late Government Agent has brought forward a scheme for the consideration of Government, which will afford great relief. I refer to the restoration of the Onichi tank, which will benefit some 10,000 acres or more in this pattu, and which ought never to fail, as its water supply is said to be ample for all purposes. Arrangements are now being made for the survey of all the lands to be benefited, and when this is completed I trust Government will see its way to start the work at once. The return below shows what has been done in the past year in the matter of irrigation :—

Total Expenditure on Irrigation in the Province during 1891.

	Rs.	c.
From unexpended balances of previous years	55	88
On estimates sanctioned against Provincial apportionment ...	23,934	85
On estimates sanctioned against special vote of Legislative Council ...	59,834	30
On small works by Government Agent	267	43
Total ...	84,092	46

Works uncompleted last Year, and Amounts of Balances brought forward.

Estimate.		Service.	Amount brought forward. Rs.	c.
52 of 1890	...	For improving the Kadukkamunai channel ...	5	77
68 of 1890	...	For improving and deepening the Kalmadu channel at Irakkámam	46	99
123 of 1890	...	For the restoration of Illakantai tank ...	3	9
		Total ...	55	85

Works carried out under Special Vote of the Legislative Council and under apportionment from Funds at disposal of the Central Irrigation Board.

Estimate.	Service.	Amount of Estimate. Rs.	c.	Expended to Dec. 31, 1891. Rs.	c.	Unexpended Balance. Rs.	c.
	SPECIAL VOTE.						
	Batticaloa District.						
67 of 1890	For building an anicut on Talipot-ár, Sagamam, and for cutting a channel therefrom ...	22,700	0	22,691	42	8	58
112 of 1890	For completing one mile of channel from the anicut across Talipot-ár, Sagamam ...	7,100	0	7,099	33	0	67
27 of 1891	For completing the work on estimate No. 67 of 1890	3,404	50	3,298	92	105	58
59 of 1891	For extending the north channel at Sagamam ...	6,795	50	6,795	0	0	50
122 of 1890	For the restoration of Tumbankeni tank ...	20,000	0	19,949	63	50	37
	Total ...	60,000	0	59,834	30	165	70
	CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD APPORTIONMENT.						
	Batticaloa District.						
52 of 1890	For improving Kadukkamunai tank—estimate Rs. 7,500, apportionment	4,500	0	4,471	76	28	24
60 of 1891	For completing the north channel at Sagamam...	6,304	0	6,302	80	1	20
68 of 1890	For improving and widening the Kalmadu channel at Irakkámam—estimate Rs. 16,150, apportionment	8,075	0	8,065	46	9	54
74 of 1891	For providing a kalingula for Kadukkamunai tank	433	0	432	50	0	50
108 of 1891	For the construction of Urakkakandam channel—estimate Rs. 8,000, apportionment ...	4,000	0	750	86	3,249	14
109 of 1891	For the manufacture of cement concrete sluices...	2,985	0	979	99	2,005	1
111 of 1891	For urgent repairs to Kalmadu anicut ...	590	0	161	40	428	60
117 of 1891	For the erection of a Jackson's sluice at Karakalappu tank	150	0	126	75	23	25
120 of 1891	For constructing the survey of Onichi tank and channel	350	0	292	7	57	93
		27,387	0	21,583	59	5,803	41
	Trincomalee District.						
78 of 1891	For the survey of a feeding channel to Allai tank	1,100	0	297	73	802	27
123 of 1890	For the restoration of Illakantai tank—estimate Rs. 3,060, apportionment	2,060	0	2,053	53	6	47
		3,160	0	2,351	26	808	74
	Total ...	30,547	0	23,934	85	6,612	15

The Sinhalese pattus are still very backward, and more attention will have to be given in this direction; the restoration system of the North-Central Province should be introduced. Tamils and Moors do not take to it so well as Sinhalese; they have not been accustomed to rájakáriya as the Sinhalese have; they will work for themselves, at least more so than the Sinhalese, who are easier led; but they won't give their labour free for the general benefit; they are more selfish and require different treatment.

The proposals for works in 1892 have been before the Central Irrigation Board, and are receiving attention. Much has still to be done, and if the abolition of the paddy tax hinders the advancement of further irrigation work, the district will indeed have been hard hit.

The floods which set in with the north-east monsoon did considerable damage to existing works. Rugam tank, amongst others, burst, and its repair will cost some Rs. 33,000. The flood was almost unprecedented, and some 183 ft. of masonry gave way. Other smaller tanks were greatly damaged, but this is the only large work that has suffered to any extent.

The district has lost a very earnest supporter of a strong irrigation policy in its late Agent, but he has left numerous notes and recommendations which will greatly assist his successors in the consideration of further schemes for the benefit of a district in which he took so great an interest.

GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Tax Ordinance has not worked satisfactorily. The first Commissioners did not offer sufficient inducement to the people to elect crop commutation. They had not sufficient data before them, and did not make sufficient allowance for droughts and floods. In years when the rains fell at the proper time, the recovery of the tax was easy enough; but when the seasons were irregular, recovery became a difficult business. The tables annexed show the large number of sales which have taken place. At first sight these appear to be rather disastrous, but on closer inspection it will be found that the larger portion of these fields are liable to be damaged by salt water, and should have been entered for crop commutation. They are poor lands, and the raising of a crop is a precarious matter. I should like to see all such lands purchased by the Crown unreservedly given back to the original owners:—

Statement of the Number of Lands sold for Default of Payment of Commutation Tax in the Batticaloa District during 1891.

	No. of Lands.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Batticaloa ...	201	2,122 2 31	3,408 16

Statement of Lands bought by the Crown during 1891 for Default of Payment of Commutation.

Pattu.	No. of Lots sold.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Koralai ...	22	249 2 33	322 25*
Eravur ...	29	713 2 35	980 50†
Manmunai ...	15	88 2 21	112 30‡
Eruvil ...	23	41 0 1	42 32
Porativu ...	13	274 2 15	360 11
Karavaku ...	88	588 0 34	1,356 73
Total ...	190	1,955 3 19	3,174 21

* Two lots, 5A. 1R. 26P., Rs. 7·75, redeemed.
† Three lots, 144A. 3R. 25P., Rs. 252, redeemed. One lot. 57A. 2R., Rs. 47, sale cancelled.
‡ One lot, 22A. 25P., Rs. 33, redeemed.

Statement of Lands purchased by the Crown for Default of Payment of Commutation in previous years, which have been redeemed during 1891.

Pattu.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Koralai ...	2	43 3 32	42 25
Eravur ...	9	302 2 33	483 0
Manmunai ...	13	233 0 6	265 31
Porativu ...	4	84 3 32	131 96
Karavaku ...	142	557 3 26	1,443 73
Sammanturai ...	29	295 1 16	474 6
Nadukadu ...	4	34 0 14	52 74
Nintavur ...	10	177 2 11	259 42
Akkarai ...	4	139 1 2	127 50
Total ...	217	1,868 3 12	3,279 97

Detailed Account of the circumstances attending the Sales of Land in the Batticaloa District under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1878, during 1891.

Name of Field, and its Situation.	Area.			Amount of Tax, and whether Annual or Crop Commutation.	The Number of Owners of Land, and if it was held in undivided possession of their Shares.	Whether or not the Land produced a Crop for the year on account of the Tax of which the Sale was effected; and if not, when it was last Cultivated	By whom the Sale was held, and where.	The Price realised for the Land.	Whether application was made to the Government Agent for cancellation of the Sale of Lands; if so, on what ground, and what result.	Particulars which, in the Government Agent's opinion, explain why the Owner or Owners permitted the Sale of the Land instead of paying the Tax.	Statement of the Government Agent's opinion whether or not the Tax was over-estimated, and if it was, which of the factors of the calculation of the Commissioners was wrong, with Govt. Agent's reasons for so thinking.	Whether an Appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's Assessment, and if not, why not.
	A.	R.	P.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.				
Vedaveli, in Chatturkondan in Manmunai pattu	3	2	14	6 0, crop	No shares	Yes	The Office Assistant, at Batticaloa Kachcheri	6 63	No application ...	The owner is dead, the children unable to pay. The land was purchased by the uncle at the request of the nephew, who did not wish the land to go out of the family.	Tax was not over-estimated	No appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's assessment, as the tax was fair
Vedaveli, in do. ...	3	3	5	5 0, annual	2 shareholders, ½ each	Yes	do.	5 65	do.	Dispute amongst the shareholders	do.	do.
Upparmadu and Uppukulam, in Buffalo island in Manmunai pattu	21	0	8	32 0, do.	4 shareholders	Yes	do.	34 81	Application pending inquiry	do.	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	28	3	25	34 0, do.	4 shareholders	Yes	do.	36 97	No application ...	do.	do.	do.
Verakaddilavisom ...	6	2	10	11 50, do.	2 shares	Yes	do.	12 67	do.	Indifference of the owners	do.	No appeal was lodged, as the tax was fair
Pankudaveli, in Pankudaveli in Eraur pattu	66	3	7	85 0, do.	2 shares, ½ each	Yes	do.	92 5	do.	One of the shareholders failed to pay, the other shareholder bought it to save the land being bought by strangers	do.	do.
Putuveli, in Sittandikudiruppu in Eraur pattu	10	3	6	18 0, crop	8 shares	Yes	do.	19 69	Application pending inquiry	Dispute amongst shareholders.	do.	do.
Putuveli, in do. ...	11	0	22	11 0, do.	8 shares	Yes	do.	12 13	do.	do.	do.	do.
Vellaipattanveli, in Periaeelawanai in Karavaku	4	1	24	7 54, do.	5 shares	Yes	The Government Agent, at Kalmunai	9 63	No application ...	do.	do.	do.
Alavaraivayal ...	4	0	6	13 92, annual	2 shares	Yes	do.	16 0	do.	Indifference of the owners	do.	do.
Mavadiveli ..	5	3	5	9 99, do.	2 shares	Yes	do.	12 0	do.	do.	do.	do.
Total ...	166	3	12	233 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The hottest and driest months of the year, from March to October, are considered to be the healthiest. With the wet season come fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and smallpox. Vaccination is carried on systematically. Dispensaries are gradually being established all over the district. Every pattu has two or three, and it is a rare thing for a man to have to go ten miles for medicine, which is given free to the poor and on a small payment to the rich. Before the rains commence fever powders should be liberally distributed, and responsible people told off to see that they are administered. Low-lying places should be abandoned, and people induced to build on higher grounds, to raise the foundations of their houses, to filter or boil the water they drink. Good wells should be sunk, and other sanitary precautions adopted. But how to accomplish this is a puzzle which no one has yet satisfactorily solved. Time and patience and education may remove prejudices, but money is the chief factor, and without it little can be done. For the present the Medical Department are doing their best, and gradually people are learning to go to the hospitals instead of trusting their quacks.

CRIME.

Serious crime is not very prevalent. Cattle stealing obtains on the borders of the Badulla District, but not elsewhere. It is not very bad even there. The use of the knife is becoming more frequent, but now that the District Judge has the power of imposing lashes, I think a stop will be put to this species of crime.

There is a Police Court at Puliyantivu and one at Kalmunai. Besides, there are two Presidents who hold courts in the northern and southern portions of the district. So far as I have been able to judge, the Presidents do their work well, and the Gansabahâwas are useful institutions. I annex a return of the work which was done in these courts during the past year :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the year 1891.

		Batticaloa North.	Batticaloa South.	Batticaloa Bintenna.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1891	Civil	82	39	—	272	393
	Criminal	35	32	—	51	118
Instituted during the year	Civil	2,033	2,246	112	1,683	6,074
	Criminal	756	1,024	—	428	2,208
Total Number of Cases	Civil	2,115	2,285	112	1,955	6,467
	Criminal	791	1,056	—	479	2,326
Decisions :—						
Breach of V. C. Rules	Criminal	330	555	—	117	1,002
Irrigation		—	1	—	—	1
Civil — Money		1,990	2,271	112	1,748	6,121
Civil — Land		10	9	—	3	22
Criminal — Assault		200	397	—	203	800
Criminal — Theft		181	80	—	77	338
Criminal — Malicious Injury		26	6	—	10	42
Criminal — Cattle Trespass		14	2	—	14	30
Criminal — Maintenance		—	—	—	5	5
Total Decisions	Civil	2,000	2,280	112	1,751	6,143
	Criminal	751	1,041	—	426	2,218
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil	1,032	1,465	74	658	3,229
	Criminal	239	386	—	152	777
Appeals :—						
To Government Agent :—						
Civil — Confirmed		1	8	1	25	35
Civil — Set aside		1	4	—	4	9
Criminal — Confirmed		3	30	—	1	34
Criminal — Set aside		—	4	—	1	5
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—						
Civil — Confirmed		—	1	—	—	1
Civil — Set aside		—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Confirmed		1	4	—	—	5
Criminal — Set aside		—	3	—	—	3
Pending on December 31, 1891	Civil	115	5	—	204	324
	Criminal	40	15	—	53	108

The payment of the Establishments, except the Presidents, is made from fines imposed. I think this is wrong. Government should take the fines if it so choose, but the salaries should be paid independently of the fines.

DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE.

There was no cattle disease in the past year, and the stock is increasing at a great pace.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The return of land sales shows that the area of cultivation is gradually increasing. The demand for cocoanut land is steady, and this species of cultivation extending. It certainly pays best, but requires most capital to start it.

With the construction of new roads and the opening up of the country the demand for land will be greater.

ROAD ORDINANCE.

The statement given below shows in comparison the results of the operations of the Ordinance during the years 1890 and 1891:—

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.	1890.		Per centage on B.	1891.		Per centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	105,408	—	—	122,573	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	25,488	—	—	25,532	—
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	19,653		77·10	19,797		77·53
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	297		1·16	435		1·70
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	1,658		6·50	1,291		5·05
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	Nil		—	Nil		—
		21,608	84·77		21,523	84·29
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,120		4·39	1,062		4·15
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	956		3·75	411		1·60
(*c*) Committed to jail	90		·35	133		·52
(*d*) Fined	2		—	65		·25
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c.	102		·40	130		·50
(*g*) Dead	316		1·23	207		·81
		2,586	10·14		2,008	7·86
5. Not Effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	688		2·70	961		3·76
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested	606		2·37	1,040		4·07
		1,294	5·07		2,001	7·83

The money at the disposal of the District Road Committee hardly enables it to keep existing roads in order. Every year brings with it the want of increased means of communication. New lands are sold, and new roads required; but the means do not increase in the same ratio. The best is done, but more is required to be done.

PRINCIPAL ROADS.

The principal roads are slightly starved. The one from Puliyantivu towards Badulla becomes very bad in the wet weather, and requires more money spent on it.

The road to connect Trincomalee with Batticaloa should be carried on more vigorously. In wet weather it is now impassable. There is at present steam communication, but this does not open up the country. There is a demand for land along this road, but the means of communication are so difficult that people are afraid of investing. Besides, it is one of the first essentials that the capital of a Province should be connected with its other head stations. I should like to see more money spent on the South Coast road, and the causeways at Ondachchimadam and Kal-ár improved. Between Karunkodditivu and Tirukovil much has to be done.

EDUCATION.

Education seems to be going on very fast, if the number of schools is any criterion. The Wesleyan Mission has schools dotted all over the place. That religious instruction is not insisted upon in every school is clear from the fact that Hindu and Moor teachers are not uncommon in their establishments.

Agricultural schools do not seem to find favour. Government has one or two teachers, but, so far, I do not see where their instruction comes in. They seem to confine themselves to trying to teach the native how to grow paddy. It would, I think, be of greater use if they would pay more attention to horticulture and the growth of new products.

The introduction of new ploughs is no doubt much to be desired, and encouragement to weed and transplant would result in good. But what is more required is the introduction of systematic education on the subject of horticulture, and these teachers should be competent to give instruction, theoretical and practical; and for this reason I have asked for one to be stationed in Batticaloa, where he can open a school with some ground attached to it, where the pupils can practise what the master teaches. Out in the wilds these young teachers are apt to neglect their duties, and hitherto paddy cultivation with them has been carried on at a discount, and there have been no funds to make good the loss. How to cultivate paddy at a loss is not the sort of teaching which is likely to be of much use to the goiya.

LOCAL BOARD.

The Local Board has done good work as far as its limited means would allow.

FORESTRY.

The Forester's attention has been given to the planting up of chena land, but no great success has yet marked his efforts. A steam saw has been imported from Colombo, but it has not proved a success. The setting up has given a great deal of trouble, and it is not yet in working order,

The price of timber having been raised the traders have diminished their purchases. The constant change of Foresters has not proved an advantage to the Department. The financial result for the year is forwarded :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Eastern Province, for the year 1891.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	2,558 13	
Amount of timber felled without license and confiscated ...	1,399 95	
Amount of timber sold to Public Departments ...	4,895 68	
Amount of timber sold by public auction	21,558 17	
Amount of royalty on timber felled by private parties, and other receipts	5,437 32	
		35,849 25
Amount due on Timber sold.		
From Public Departments	5,952 30	
From private parties	1 50	
Estimated value of timber in hand on December 31, 1891, as per timber return of December, 1891 ...	71,227 45	
		77,181 25
Grand Total ...	—	113,030 50

EXPENDITURE.		
Pay of Assistant Conservator from January 1 to December 31, 1891	3,000 0	
Travelling of do. do. ...	1,454 75	
Pay of Forester, Trincomalee	3,000 0	
Travelling of do.	990 0	
Pay of Forest Ranger, Trincomalee, from January 1 to December 4, 1891	807 50	
Travelling of do. do. ...	323 0	
Pay of Forest Ranger, Batticaloa do. ...	600 0	
Travelling of do. do. ...	360 0	
Pay of Forest Ranger from January 1 to December 31, 1891	600 0	
Travelling of do. do.	360 0	
Pay of Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Batticaloa, from January 1 to December 31, 1891	480 0	
Pay of Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Trincomalee, do. ...	480 0	
Pay of Second Clerk, Batticaloa, from January 1 to December 31, 1891	240 0	
Pay of Peon, Batticaloa, do. ...	150 0	
Pay of Forest Watcher, Trincomalee, do. ..	152 1	
Pay of one Forest Watcher, Batticaloa, do. ...	150 0	
Pay of one do. do. ...	150 0	
Felling and removal of timber and other timber services ...	10,775 27	
Miscellaneous—stationery	113 1	
Stores, tools, and plants	441 69	
Conservancy and works	326 19	
		24,953 42
Balance in favour of Forest Department.		
On actual transactions	10,895 83	
Amount to be recovered on account of timber ...	5,953 80	
Estimated value of timber in hand in various depôts ...	71,227 45	
		88,077 8
Grand Total ...	—	113,030 50

Some of the wants of the Province may be summarised as follows :—

(1) Completion of the South and North Coast roads of this district.
(2) Improvement of the Batticaloa-Badulla road.
(3) Metalling of the road between Trincomalee and Dambulla.
(4) Continuation of irrigation by constructing new works and improving the old ones.
(5) Assistance to agricultural and horticultural education.
(6) Increase of the numbers of dispensaries.
(7) Rendering assistance to the District Road Committees by proclaiming more minor roads to be principal ones, and by helping them with the building of new markets.
(8) Construction of the following buildings, &c. :—
  (*a*) A good police station.
  (*b*) A good Forester's house in Batticaloa.
  (*c*) A permanent infectious diseases hospital in Puliyantivu.
  (*d*) A general cemetery in Batticaloa and Trincomalee.
  (*e*) A new resthouse at the Bar in Batticaloa.
  (*f*) A steam launch to land passengers and to assist in towing the ferry boat across from the island to the mainland, which sometimes takes an hour or more to get across, whereas it should take only a few minutes.

I forward the report and statements of the Assistant Agent at Trincomalee.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1891.

REVENUE.

THE drought of 1889-90 continued until September, when a season of heavy rain set in. In November an epidemic of cholera broke out in Trincomalee. This has caused temporary loss of revenue, the entire district having become impoverished, and is illustrated by the following figures:—

	Revenue. Rs.		Expenditure. Rs.
1883 ...	115,270	...	53,616
1884 ...	106,406	...	59,443
1885 ...	128,076	...	57,482
1886 ...	130,394	...	58,265
1887 ...	139,567	...	58,935
1888 ...	143,075	...	60,755
1889 ...	142,049	...	56,052
1890 ...	134,842	...	52,369
1891 ...	126,052	...	57,591

The timber of this district remains neglected, and no steps have been taken by the Forest Department to bring it to market. I beg to refer to my former reports, and to submit that the continued neglect to bring our timber to market, even if inferior in quantity or quality to that elsewhere, is an injustice to the district and its labouring population.

FOOD SUPPLY.

I fully reported on this for last year. The local supply of vegetables and fruit remains quite inadequate, and is eked out from Mátalé, Batticaloa, and Jaffna.

Fish and meat are good and cheap. The price of rice varied from Rs. 10·50 to Rs. 12·50 per bag of 2¾ bushels during the year. The supply of milk is insufficient and bad. The pasturage available, however, becomes yearly more and more inadequate, and some means should be adopted to increase the supply of milk and curds.

HORTICULTURE.

There being no means of improving the supply of seeds, plants, &c., the scarcity of fruit remains as before, and a valuable source of food and income is lost to the peasantry. For the two past years I have reported as follows:—

> There is an extraordinary want of fruit trees in this district, though the demand for fruit is great. In the absence of nursery gardens, whether public or private, I fear this must continue. It is desirable to supply the villagers with better varieties of plantains, mangoes, oranges, cajunuts, and jak, all of which would meet with a large and ready sale. With the poorer natives fruit forms an important part of the diet, and is not a luxury as with Europeans. The health of the labouring class is materially affected by the quantity and quality of fruit available to vary its monotonous diet.

Manioc or Cassava.—The exceptional drought caused the experiment reported in 1890 to fail, and my absence in England from July to November prevented its repetition this year.

Divi-divi.—I reported on this in 1889-90 as follows:—

> The gardens about Trincomalee harbour planted sparsely with cocoanuts are exceedingly well suited for the growth of divi-divi amongst the palms. The yield is very good in the dry districts of Ceylon, and the article is one both in steady demand and exactly suited for growth in small quantities here and there, and collection by native traders for export. I observed very good crops on trees near Vavuniya and at Mullaittivu. I regret there is no supply of young plants available here.

Horticultural Progress.—Horticultural progress here does not seem to gain official support, and apparently my own view of its very great value must be a mistaken opinion. I am, however, now trying to raise plants from seed of a Sicilian variety of prickly pear, which I wish introduced as a hedge plant, with a view to its fruit being used as a general article of diet, and its branches being utilised for cattle fodder during the dry months. This plant has not yet been introduced in Ceylon, and is likely to thrive here.

I should greatly wish to see the delicate date of Senegal grown here. That special variety of common date palm flourishes there with the palmirah and the oil palm. Its introduction to Ceylon seems very desirable to me as an industrial and economic product.

Of fruits grown for luxury, I should like to see the dukuh and the champadak tried here. Seeds of mangosteen made good growth in my garden during the year, and look healthy. A seedling of the Avocado pear from Zanzibar has also made strikingly healthy growth during the year. In the Paris market I observed a variety of Avocado pear from Brazil, which decidedly differed from that grown in Ceylon, the fruit being narrower and of a yellowish brown colour.

It is only by collecting such varieties from many sources that wide success will attend local improvement. In my own flower garden I have observed that two varieties of croton, out of about twenty, stand the drought here, and that while the common hibiscus dies out, unless great care be taken, one hybrid of it is almost drought-proof and hardy.

Similarly, during my absence in England, while tithonium, alamanda, hibiscus, croton, &c., died of drought, though presumably common and hardy tropical shrubs, yet roses including a plant of the La France variety, white lantana, and strangely enough brunsfelsia, have survived and made good show after the rains.

Petty as these details may seem, they are a fair experiment, and were sought as such, of the local relations between climate and soil, and new vegetable growth. It may fairly be argued that if some varieties of hibiscus, croton, &c., will adapt themselves and others will not, so there is reasonable hope that some varieties of economic plants and trees will prove adaptable, while other varieties of the same species are not; some varieties of dates, oranges, &c., might grow where others would fail.

AGRICULTURE.

Tobacco.—I have entered rather fully into the subject in former reports. I add the figures for 1891, and repeat the statistics :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1883	449	11,799	1888	1,105	44,449
1884	665	18,711	1889	1,433	63,090
1885	1,039	41,883	1890	1,585	77,215
1886	999	47,703	1891	1,759	87,147
1887	1,119	54,666			

To the information supplied already I must add that the tobacco grown on newly-opened land is found to be almost valueless here, and the quality improves with each year's cultivation. The most valuable lands are those longest cultivated. It is found best, on opening forest land, to grow maize, vegetables, &c., for the first year, and even then the soil is too rank in some of its constituents for growth of tobacco of good quality.

The Travancore Durbar having taken action on the subject of tobacco, which suddenly paralysed the local market in Ceylon, our growers suffered heavy losses, and the industry received a great check. The abrupt closure of a long-established market, before a fresh one had been sought out, naturally brought down prices so low that in some cases there was an actual loss.

The question of pasture lands for Nilaveli and Trincomalee ought to be dealt with during next year.

Cotton.—It is evident from the experiments made in 1890 that cotton might be grown profitably here. The upper parts of tanks might be regularly cultivated with it, at great profit, as proved by the Andankulam experiment. Small dams would hold up the water of the early showers and allow the land to be ploughed while damp. The people, however, have not sufficient intelligence to adopt a new cultivation, unless first stimulated by jealousy, and taught its value by European enterprise. The Andankulam experiment is proceeding.

IRRIGATION.

Allai.—I have already asked attention to this great centre of irrigation referred to in last year's report. No estimates have been framed, however, for the cost of raising the head of water in the tank or increasing its supply by the scheme rather lengthily treated on page F 23 of my report for 1890.

Kanthalai.—This tank became completely dry during the year, and cultivation had to be restricted under it. I beg to refer to my report of last year. I recommend that the main feeder of the tank towards Alut-oya be restored for sufficient miles of its course to obviate a recurrence of such disaster. The channel need not be restored to its former state; the surface streams which cross it from north-west to south-east can be intercepted by quite small dams where they have burst through the south-east side of the channel. Hereafter the larger scheme of restoration could be developed from this, by raising the small repairs sufficiently to allow diversion of the Alut-oya itself along the channel, as now advocated by Mr. Murray, Provincial Engineer. That again, would not be labour lost even if the original scheme, as traced by Messrs. Birch and MacBride, were ultimately restored. Meanwhile such restorations may, I believe, lie over if a few miles of the channel be sufficiently repaired to catch the storm-water now crossing it.

Upkeep of Bunds of Large Tanks.—I will not again repeat my former remarks, but my opinion on the subject is unchanged.

Irrigation Rules.—The rules forwarded to the Government Agent on September 27, 1890, were discussed and modified by him on September 16, 1891, and it is probable that they may be proclaimed before 1893. Much progress will undoubtedly be effected by them even in their present altered form. The progress made in the Mullaittivu District under the rules originally embodied here, as of September, 1890, has been very great, and I hear nothing but approval of them there. Civil Servants who have not had the *privilege* of working in the Northern Province can scarcely realise the contrast between that district and our own backward state here.

Small Tanks.—No grant has yet been made for sluicing our small village tanks. Great and immediate progress will follow such work. By persistency I have succeeded in saving up a sum from irrigation fines, and introducing Mr. Murray's concrete sluice here as a trial with full success. I cannot too strongly urge upon the Irrigation Board the desirability of a liberal policy here, and the immediate supply of these "concrete sluices" to all village tanks. I fail to ascertain why Trincomalee should not in this respect receive as much attention as Anurádhapura or Vavuniya.

Reclamation of Lagoons.—In last year's report I stated :—

Lagoon Outlets.—A work that will need to be considered before long, though not so urgent as others indicated, is the exclusion of sea water from the lagoons along the coast. A work similar to the Sinna-ár dam at Mullaittivu, erected at outlets of the lagoons, such as Kumburuputti and Kuchchaveli, would enable a great deal of valuable land to be reclaimed for rice culture, and would afford large pastures.

I have in previous years recommended a small work of this nature at Sambaltivu, near the town of Trincomalee. This work is one of general and sanitary improvement, however, but the greater the increase of the town and garrison the greater is its sanitary value.

I have kept this subject in view during the year, and am more than ever convinced of the great desirability of reclaiming the shores of the lagoons at Sambaltivu, Kumburuputti, and Kuchchaveli by dams to exclude salt water and act as spill-waters. Besides the great stretch of land available for rice culture, there will be abundant and sorely needed pasture if these dams are constructed.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

Administration of Justice.—The increased jurisdiction of the District Court has proved generally acceptable; there can be no doubt that the English system of trial by jury, with its necessary delays, has largely encouraged crime. An institution so absolutely opposed to the

prejudices of Tamil and Sinhalese races could only have been carried through so long, and with indirect ill-consequences only, by the dogged determination of the Anglo-Saxon nature. Its partial relaxation has proved an undoubted success, and it is to be hoped that, with the exception of murder, treason, rape, and similar offences, all cases of violence, robbery, &c., may in the early future be sifted by the Magistrate and tried by the District Judge.

Sanitation.—Our experience in the cholera epidemic of this year proves one of two things: either the medical officers take an exaggerated view of what is necessary for the afflicted and for the common weal, or else the laws require to be supplemented.

Marriages.—Sufficient time has elapsed for all concerned to appreciate the age restriction in marriages. Humanity calls for further legislation, raising the age for girls from ten to twelve years. Scarcely any person will be opposed to this, and it will mainly affect a few of the lower middle class, who traffic in the persons of their daughters to procure the services of useful sons-in-law for their own advancement.

WORKS REQUIRED.

Kottiar Road.—The first need of this district is a good cart road between Trincomalee and Kottiar pattu. I have stated this in former years.

North Road.—The North road from Nilaveli to Pulmottai ferry has gradually gone from bad to worse, and is now impracticable for serious traffic for about half the year. What side drains there were are now filled up; places which were muddy now become quagmires. It is most desirable that Government should either keep up and improve this road, or hand it over to the District Road Committee, which has charge of the corresponding road in the Mullaittivu District.

Bridges.—A bridge is greatly needed between Great Kiniyai and Little Kiniyai, as reported last year.

Irrigation Works, and Repair of Small Tanks.—The urgency of a policy of progress here has been so often brought forward by me that it would be impertinence to go into details over again.

Tamblegam Tank.—I have discovered a breached tank near the 15th mile, hitherto unknown in this kachchéri. I have asked for an estimate of repair with a view to its restoration; this is very desirable, as affording relief to cattle, and extending available area for houses now overcrowded. No estimate has yet been made.

Trincomalee Town Tanks.—There are a number of half-abandoned fields round this town which may be restored to fertility by inexpensive restoration of tanks. One of these, Tattakaikulam, was not hitherto known to the kachchéri, though close to the town. If restored it will irrigate some of these half-wasted lands, and will improve the sub-soil of the cocoanut gardens. It will also irrigate largely towards the Salt Plains. The efficient restoration of this and the small tanks round the Salt Plains, coupled with exclusion of sea water there, would greatly develop the local prosperity here. The restorations would probably lessen malarial influences.

Kalarappu Dam over Yán-oya.—This is a scheme brought forward by Mr. Pennycuick in his report for 1888. It is thought that the erection of a dam here would divert water over the Pulmottai fields. I have carefully inspected the natural dam, and believe that a new spill and artificial dam could be cut out and built on the north bank, where sound rock underlies the surface soil. The present dam could then be raised or filled up, as there is fissured rock beneath the surface on the south bank. The cost, however, would be very considerable, and meanwhile, if the small tanks which I have ascertained exist near almost all the fields were restored with concrete sluices, the cost would be small, and would meet all needs of the population for another twenty years.

Nevill's Folly.—The new road trace opened by me, and to which the late Government Agent, Mr. Elliott, has given the above name, has opened up a chain of breached tanks, the early restoration of which is desirable. Those near Kokuvilantáwa will be available for labour from Kumburuputti and Kuchchaveli, and Ottichchakulam, Karuppikulam, &c., will sooner or later be taken up for cultivation. Paraiyankulam, a great tank to the west of the Folly, will probably be hereafter restored by Sinhalese after Pulikandakulam has been taken up. The tanks hitherto scarcely known at Nilapanikiyanmalai, near Tiriyai, now opened up by the Folly, are already being inquired after by people of Tiriyai. The Folly also passes by the tank Pukkulam and others near it close to the Kalarappu dam over the Yán-oya. I propose that these should be restored by labour from Pulmottai. But I feel that recording these easy sources of progress is useless unless an era of liberal restoration of small tanks is determined on.

Town Water Supply.—I have already reported on the proposed scheme for bringing good water into the town from the hot wells. On June 1 the Dockyard officers, by Admiralty orders, commenced a bi-weekly series of observations on the water supply from the present hot springs. A trough to hold one ton was set in cement, and a system of record established.

Notwithstanding the exceptional drought, the yield varied from 24,768 gallons per day, the minimum, to 29,769 the maximum, between June 1 and September 26. After this date rains set in, and the yield varied above this up to 142,892 gallons per day.

Whether the 24,768 gallons minimum yield in driest weather can be increased by borings remains to be tested in 1892. Meanwhile the supply will clearly suffice for naval use, and leave a useful surplus for dietary purposes in the town.

In this connection I have discovered quite close to the hot springs, and to the west, a large breached tank of unusual depth which might easily be restored if needed, and which is exactly suited for a reservoir. This tank appears to have been anciently called Pankulam. A small tank was formed outside it which, with a parcel of field, was the subject of a Dutch grant, though abandoned for the last sixty years.

The cholera epidemic of 1892 was probably caused by foul wells, and the death-rate of about one in thirty-five of the town population shows the civil importance of this scheme brought forward in my reports for 1890 and 1891.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Cholera.—The statistics given by me last year, and the evil of overcrowding then pointed out, should be carefully considered by any one looking into this subject.

The abrupt succession of unusual rains after unusual drought caused sporadic cholera to develop itself at Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Tamankaduwa almost simultaneously. Here it rapidly became epidemic. An absurd theory was started of supposititious fishers coming from Batticaloa and bringing the disease. This, however, proved not to have any foundation at all in fact. H. M. S. Blanche coaled here in August, 1891, while in quarantine for cholera, and another theory traced the epidemic to contagion then introduced. This also will not stand the test of inquiry.

The only logical conclusion I can see is, that the bacteria were either developed sporadically in the three centres of contagion named by the same natural causes, or else, which is my own view, that the bacterial germs which lay dormant in the dusty soil were simultaneously developed in the different centres of contagion.

Of a population of 12,800, only 441 persons were attacked, but 364 died of cholera. By constant personal effort by the medical officers and the kachchéri, in the teeth of an organised opposition to European sanitation, greater disaster was providentially averted. Many of the Vellalas, who form the most influential class here, formed a secret combination to work up the poorer and more ignorant classes to oppose sanitation in every way. Finding our inexhaustible patience, and the good sense of the lower classes successfully combatting their conspiracy, they finally employed the most ignorant of their own class, Tanakarars, with hired ruffians from Jaffna, to assault the officials. Waiting until I had gone back about 46 yards to speak to some constables, and hoping thus to assault and drive off my officers in my presence without actually injuring me, this concerted mob began to stone the Additional Magistrate, Mr. Steen, the Kachchéri Mudaliyár, and the Head Sergeant. I of course rushed back to their help, and breasted the mob while they escaped. The feelings of the rioters had however got beyond control, and I was pursued by a compact mob for about 160 yards, pelted with large stones and bricks. My injuries were very severe, and the after-effects have proved worse than I at all anticipated.

Notwithstanding this we continued our efforts, and towards the close of the epidemic the prejudices of all but the influential conspirators had been broken down. Much credit is due to Messrs. Johnson and Jayasinha, Medical Officers, for their patience and devotion to the sick; also to the Rev. Father Delpech, who with brave devotion took charge, under my supervision, of a camp of refuge formed for a short time at Mankenai for some of the poorer people then rushing about in panic from their infected houses.

CRIME.

This calls for no special remark. Except the riotous resistance to sanitation no serious crime prevailed.

CATTLE.

The murrain which commenced in 1890 caused heavy losses, especially of buffaloes. During the year the health of cattle was restored, but their number is sadly reduced.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

During the year 92 acres were sold for paddy land and 16 acres for garden purposes. The effects of the long drought have been too severely felt to leave capital free during the year for new enterprises.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Fisheries.—I formed a collection of over 500 species of fish at a cost of about Rs. 1,200 during the year. These were preserved in spirit and soldered into kerosine tins for transmission to England for scientific determination. On the way to Colombo it seems that the solder, which proved bad, gave way, and the collection was sent by my agents to the Museum. The Director kindly ordered it to be repacked at my expense in new arrack in stone jars and sent on. The Museum officers, however, packed these so badly, that on arrival at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, to which I had presented them, all the jars were found broken but one. On opening this the contents were found almost worthless, and Dr. Boulenger, who caused the fluid to be analysed in my absence, found no trace of spirit. This is the more to be regretted, as the skins of larger fishes taken home by me and presented to the Museum proved of exceptional interest, many of them being new to the Indian fauna, though all were known to science.

The questions of economic interest are of value, and as the skins proved that my identification of species was in all cases correct, the mass of lost material is indeed deplorable. Whether I can afford the wearisome and costly task again is doubtful, as it involves an expenditure of health and money I can ill afford. I have not had time since my return to go over my notes and see how far they would justify a partial report on the fisheries.

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

The West African station having been separated, Trincomalee would have been much more frequented by men-of-war had it not been for the cholera epidemic.

His Excellency the Governor visited the district on July 1, and travelled down the ganga by boat.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

These call for no special remarks.

BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c.

The kachchéri needs great alteration to render it suitable for an office. It is altogether too dark, and too much exposed to the severe land wind.

The Kandy road requires the full attention of Government. If it were once and for all metalled, the mails could come through with regularity, and trade would receive a great impetus.

RESTHOUSES, MINOR ROADS, &c.

No important work has been done on minor roads. A Government grant has restored Kanthalai resthouse, and partially repaired that of Trincomalee. The rates for occupation are reduced so low that the Provincial Road Committee will doubtless have to alter them, or appeal annually to Government for help.

VILLAGE PATHS.

These are in order. No new paths have been cut during the year, as no funds have been available.

RAILWAY.

As I stated last year, the steadily increasing population and trade afford every encouragement for the early construction of a railway. Imperial convenience must of course for some years to come be the chief motive for such a connecting line, but a liberal policy here, in anticipation, would rapidly and greatly increase the resources of the district.

I believe it would soon repay expenditure were a steam tramway laid down from Polgahawela *viâ* Kurunégala, and Dambulla, to Trincomalee. The tramway would always be available afterwards for development into a railway. There would be a considerable goods traffic, and passenger traffic would rapidly spring up to an important feature. Military transport would be entirely transferred to the line. The great source of revenue, however, would be afforded by timber wagons for prepared timber of the Forest Department, which could be sent to Colombo regularly whenever other goods fell short. There would be a large saving of cart hire and freight in this item. If the mail subsidy is added to the other items, it is difficult to understand why such a line should not rapidly clear its cost, and be a valuable feeder to the Main line.

FISHERIES.

I append to my figures of last year those for 1891:—

	Cwt.	Bags.	Value. Rs.
1883	2,210	—	13,330
1884	3,294	—	31,334
1885	186	2,236	21,327
1886	689	2,834	22,510
1887	358	3,173	29,085
1888	3,598	—	36,893
1889	401	3,304	32,136
1890	115	4,295	36,740
1891	373	3,720	38,874

I repeat, as in last year, that if the Customs return was made to show the weight of packages, these statistics would be much more valuable.

Large quantities of fish are sent by land, and do not appear in this return. The progress is very gratifying.

FORESTS.

Nothing worth notice has been done during the year towards forest conservancy.

EDUCATION.

Satisfactory.

H. NEVILL,
Assistant Government Agent.

Trincomalee, March 12, 1892.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1891.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following return shows how the revenue collected in the Province during 1891 compares with that of each of the previous ten years :—

Year.	Kurunégala. Rs.	Puttalam. Rs.	Chilaw. Rs.	Total.* Rs.
1881	201,390	716,308	—	917,699
1882	200,264	751,233	—	951,497
1883	225,638	762,994	—	988,632
1884	329,427	836,153	—	1,165,580
1885	290,293	792,576	—	1,082,870
1886	344,905	720,473	—	1,065,378
1887	348,000	720,771	—	1,068,771
1888	410,777	609,306	63,736	1,083,820
1889	377,093	1,109,574	74,654	1,561,322
1890	406,659	943,305	90,440	1,440,405
1891	431,940	1,586,780	132,232	2,150,952

* Chilaw District not separated from Puttalam.

Again, the total was considerably augmented by the proceeds of a successful pearl fishery—the best of a series of three. The fishery yielded in 1889 Rs. 497,743, in 1890 Rs. 315,451, and in 1891 Rs. 961,542 ; total for the three years Rs. 1,774,736. With the proceeds of the pearl fisheries deducted, the revenue of the past three years stands thus :—

	Rs.
1889	1,063,579
1890	1,124,954
1891	1,189,410

It will be seen that the ordinary revenue of 1891 was considerably in excess of that of any year of the preceding decade, being Rs. 23,830 more than that of 1884, which approached nearest to it ; Rs. 138,132 more than the average of the ten years ; and Rs. 64,457 more than 1890.

The principal items of the last-mentioned increase are shown in the statement subjoined, which shows also the items in which there was decrease :—

	Kurunégala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Sales.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(*a*) Crown Lands ...	15,112 39	—	3,314 38	—	28,113 55	—
Land Revenue.						
(*b*) Paddy Rented ...	14,182 50	—	415 25	—	—	331 50
(*c*) Royalty on Plumbago ...	—	1,200 0	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Rent of Government Lands ...	8,803 83	—	—	113 50	—	47 63
Licenses.						
(*e*) Retail of Arrack, Toddy, and Rum ...	4,522 48	Rents of the whole Province.				
Stamps.						
(*f*) Judicial Stamps ...	—	482 0	2,731 25	—	1,269 68	—
Sale of Government Property.						
(*g*) Salt for export to released Districts ...	—	—	—	10,332 0	—	—
(*h*) Timber ...	4,498 87	—	6,790 68	—	3,136 10	—
(*i*) Salt for Fish-Curing ...	—	—	—	2,065 43	473 53	—
Reimbursement.						
(*j*) Survey Fees ...	—	1,085 10	—	448 29	—	4,250 0

(*a*) The increase under the head of *Land Sales* is due to a larger sale of Crown lands and better prices realised. In the Chilaw District some large blocks suitable for cocoanut cultivation fetched Rs. 60 an acre.

(*b*) The yala crop in the Kurunégala District was above the average, but the earlier crop (maha) was bad. As compared with 1890 there was an increase in the paddy rents of the district, but in that year the crops were poor, and the rents yielded Rs. 21,607 less than in 1889. In the Kurunégala and Chilaw Districts the second crop (yala) of 1891 was damaged last year by floods.

(*c*) and (*d*) The sum of Rs. 1,200 was collected in 1890 as royalty on plumbago dug from a Crown land which was afterwards leased out for a year from June, 1891, to May, 1892, for a sum of Rs. 15,100. This accounts for the increase in 1891 under (*d*) *Rent of Government Lands.*

(*e*) The prices paid for the arrack farms have been increasing yearly.

(*f*) *Judicial Stamps.*—Increase due to stamps used in testamentary cases.

(*g*) *Salt for released Districts.*—Decrease due to smaller sale of salt wholesale, probably counterbalanced by larger sales to dhonies at Hambantota, where the price is 10 cents a cwt. cheaper than at Puttalam.

(*h*) There was a larger demand than usual for timber, especially by the Public Works Department.

(*i*) *Salt for Fish Curing.*—Decrease in Puttalam District due to unusually wet weather during the latter part of the year, and the increase in Chilaw to the establishment of a fish-curing yard at Toduwawa.

(*k*) *Survey Fees.*—Increase due to increased land sales.

The following table shows the expenditure of 1891, and that of each of the previous ten years:—

Year.	Kurunégala. Rs.	Puttalam. Rs.	Chilaw. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1881	95,699	252,299	—	347,999
1882	100,282	188,628	—	288,911
1883	99,034	146,583	—	245,618
1884	123,470	196,584	—	320,054
1885	106,464	161,816	—	268,280
1886	105,680	162,279	—	267,960
1887	118,594	198,633	—	317,228
1888	142,537	135,486	40,221	318,245
1889	122,868	212,351	38,968	374,188
1890	120,813	297,141	40,965	458,921
1891	141,387	258,269	39,381	439,038

The expenditure of 1891 was Rs. 19,883 less than that of 1890, the decrease on the single item of *Revenue Services* being over Rs. 27,000. Large payments were made for salt in 1890, the collection of that year having been the largest on record. In 1891 there was an increase of Rs. 3,000 in the expenditure under *Prison Services* owing to the large number of prisoners in the Kurunégala Jail (to which the long-sentenced prisoners from Puttalam and Chilaw were also sent), and the forest operations were larger, causing an increased expenditure under thehead *Forest Services* of nearly Rs. 4,000.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The Assistant Agents have reported on the food supply of the Districts of Puttalam and Chilaw. In the Kurunégala District the people live on rice, when they can get it, and dry grain, chiefly kurakkan and menéri. Cassava and sweet potatoes are also used as food, and (in years of scarcity) the flour obtained from the kitul and tala palms. All the above are produced in the district, but the supply is generally insufficient for the wants of the people, and has to be supplemented by imported food, chiefly rice, which is brought from India. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Kurunégala use imported rice, and, as reported last year, two-thirds of the people of Wéudawili hatpattu depend on food grown by themselves. The rest are engaged in trade or earn wages by labour and purchase food. In Dambadeniya there is a considerable consumption of imported rice; also in parts of Katugampola, adjoining the Chilaw District; not so much in the Dewamédi hatpattu and the out-of-the-way kóralé of the Katugampola hatpattu. In the Vanni very little imported food is in ordinary years eaten except by traders (Moors) and Tamil coolies. Last year there was a larger consumption than usual during the early part of the year owing to the failure of the maha crop of 1891. Some paddy and fine grain is sent out of this division (the Vanni), the fine grain being bartered for cocoanuts and arecanuts from the Dewamédi hatpattu principally.

The improvement of the Padeniya-Anurádhapura road has given a great impetus to this exchange of commodities. As stated in my report for 1890 the food supply was very short at the beginning of last year, but the yala crop of 1891, and the maha crop which has recently been gathered, having been good, the condition of the people is happily much improved.

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

I have no suggestion to make under this head.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Votes have been taken in the Supply Bill, 1892, for the following road improvements, which were amongst those recommended in my last report:—

	Rs.
Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road causeway across Deduru-oya	5,170
Metalling Kurunégala-Beligamuwa road (road to Dambulla) ...	6,000
Improvement of Wáriyapola-Chilaw road	14,308
Improvement of Akkaraipattu road	5,000
Metalling of Toppu-Chilaw road	11,300

Two votes amounting to Rs. 14,320 have also been taken for improving the canal, a vote of Rs. 2,800 for the jetty at Ettalai (Puttalam lake), Rs. 3,000 for sinking wells, and Rs. 3,600 for permanent cooly lines for the Public Works Department.

The works most required in the Province are :—

	Rs.
Kurunégala District.	
(1) Completing the improvement of the Pádeniya–Anurádhapura road, *i.e.*, bridge over Talagalla-ela and Mi-oya, including cost of deviation of road	22,500
(2) Extending the improvement of Dambulla road (Kurunégala to Beligamuwa)	15,000
(3) Completing improvement of Wáriyapola–Chilaw road ...	21,000
(4) Improvement of road from Bemmullégedara to Potuhera ...	13,500
(5) Sinking wells	3,000
Puttalam District.	
(1) Improvement of canal (both in Puttalam and Chilaw)	15,000
(2) Replacing wooden bridges by permanent iron structures (both in Puttalam and Chilaw)	10,000
(3) Improvement of Akkaraipattu road	10,000
Chilaw District.	
(1) Bridge over Deduru-oya	†10,000
(2) Metalling Toppu–Chilaw road	15,000
(3) House for Police Magistrate, Chilaw	8,000

I have selected what appear to me the most important works. Other works will be found mentioned in the reports of the Assistant Agents for 1891 and in my report for 1890.

The amounts asked for under items (1) and (3) of the Kurunégala list will complete the two roads named. The latter includes a new bridge over the Kolamunu-oya.

(2) The improvement of the Dambulla road is important, as when the railway is completed to Kurunégala that will be the shortest and quickest route to the north. About four miles more should be metalled, as the traffic up to the 16th to 17th mile is heavy (plumbago and timber), and the rest should be made a good gravelled road.

(4) The Bemmullagedara–Potuhera road will be an important feeder to the railway, and should be made into a good gravelled road.

Puttalam.—(1) Improvement of canal. This excellent means of communication which has been too long neglected should have an annual vote allowed to it for the extension of the improvement which is being commenced this year.

(2) Replacing wooden bridges by iron structures. Many of the wooden bridges, not only in Puttalam, but throughout the Province, are in a condition which can hardly be considered safe.

(3) Akkaraipattu road. The improvement of this road should be continued until Kalpitiya is reached.

Chilaw.—(1) Bridge over Deduru-oya. The Governor, during a recent visit to the district, promised that a vote on account should be placed on the Estimates of 1893 for this work.

(2) Metalling Toppu-Chilaw road. Votes have been allowed in Supply Bills, 1891 and 1892. The traffic is heavy, and the gravel procurable bad. Though the metal will have to be carried some distance, I think that it will be cheaper in the end to go on metalling this road.

(3) A house for the Police Magistrate at Chilaw is much wanted. He at present occupies one of the houses built for clerks' quarters.

The irrigation wants of the Province have been mentioned in previous Administration Reports and in the reports of the Provincial Irrigation Board.

V.—Plans for Improvement of Province.

The Railway.—The extension of the railway from Polgahawela to Kurunégala has been again engaging attention since 1889. Subsequently to the date of my last Administration Report the Northern Railway Extension Commission has reported on the Kurunégala branch, the estimate of the Chief Resident Engineer of the cost of its construction has been published, and the Legislative Council has (within the last few days) passed a resolution that it is desirable that the railway should be extended to Kurunégala as soon as convenient. There seems to be a prospect, therefore, of the work being commenced early next year if not in this. The Commission anticipates that the railway will pay a small percentage of profit. I feel confident that their anticipations will be realised, and that the development of the country will produce rapidly increasing profits.

Deduru-oya Works.—I see no reason to alter the opinion which I have expressed regarding the Deduru-oya irrigation works, and I hope that the minor scheme will be completed as soon as possible.

The full benefit of this work will not, perhaps, be apparent for some time; indeed it will not, at the present rate of progress, be finished till 1895 probably. But ten years hence I feel sure it will be found to have fulfilled all that was expected of it.

As the paddy tax is to be abolished the Government will not of course reap the benefit of the increased tithe, which was one of the items of profit calculated upon when the work was sanctioned. The owners of the lands irrigated will however be so much the better off.

As I have stated in former reports, increased facility of communication and irrigation are the chief wants of the Province, and as far as this district is concerned the two works just mentioned are the most important.

Other irrigation works have been recommended in former Administration Reports, as well as in reports of the Central Irrigation Board, and what is wanted in the way of improvement of roads has been stated under the head of "Public Works."

VI.—Working of the Grain Tax Ordinance.

The Grain Tax Ordinance of 1878 is not in force in this Province. The tax has been collected under the renting system without complaints of undue exactions on the part of the renters, and the cases instituted by renters against cultivators for the recovery of tax have been few in number (there were 13 only in 1891), and they have been usually settled out of court.

VII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

My remarks under this head are confined to the Kurunégala District. Food was scarce during the early part of the year (see my last report); indeed there was a considerable amount of distress until the yala chena crops were taken in, and the mortality was large. According to the returns of the registrars the number of deaths (9,962) exceeded the births (8,234) by 1,728. The following table shows the birth and death-rate in each division :—

	Population, 1890.	Rate per Mille.		Population, 1891.	Rate per Mille.	
		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
Town and Gravets (Kurunégala) ...	4,676	20	50	4,531	21	64
Wéndawili hatpattu	38,804	35	38	38,807	37	47
Wanni do.	37,051	46	30	36,641	35	47
Dewamedi do.	32,415	40	37	32,137	37	49
Katugampola do.	47,363	24	18	47,050	27	31
Dambadeni do.	38,740	44	35	39,261	45	46
Hiriyala do.	29,374	43	36	29,111	39	44
Kurunégala District	228,423	37	32	227,538	36	44

The field hospital at Dandagamuwa has been completed, but it is not yet used, as the Medical authorities have asked for a well on the premises and for certain small additions. The cost of a well was not included in the original estimate, as it was intended to build the hospital near the resthouse where there is a good well. That site, however, was found too small, and the hospital has been placed some distance away. A separate well is therefore required, and the Government has been asked for the necessary funds.

There has been no addition to the number of dispensaries. I should like to see some half a dozen more established in the district, but when I last communicated (unofficially) with the Principal Civil Medical Officer on the subject, I was informed that there were no medical officers available.

I described in my last report the situation of the existing dispensaries, and I now give a statement of the number of persons treated in 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.	1891.
Polgahawela	— ...	4,554
Batalagoda	765 ...	1,787
Má-eliya	1,171 ...	525
Nikawéwa	1,327 ...	814
Nikaweratiya	781 ...	1,600
Balalla	694 ...	1,384
Mahagalkadawala	668 ...	543
Náranmala	2,499 ...	5,173
Malgamuwa (Giriulla)	883 ...	977
Mákandura	343 ...	599

The return for 1891 is in some respects disappointing, especially on account of the large decrease shown in the number of persons treated at Má-eliya and Nikawéwa—very unhealthy parts of the district. The figures have been furnished to me so late that I have not had time to ascertain the cause.

VIII.—PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

There was less serious crime in the Kurunégala District during 1891 than in either of the two previous years. There were 19 cases tried in the Supreme Court, as compared with 32 in 1890 and 31 in 1889; and 20 cases in the District Court, as compared with 29 and 15 in 1890 and 1889 respectively. For the purposes of comparison I add the figures of 1891 to those given in my last report :—

Result of Murder Cases.

	Convicted of Capital Charge.	Convicted of Minor Charge.	Acquitted.	Total.
1889	4 ...	5 ...	6 ...	15
1890	4 ...	6 ...	3 ...	13
1891	3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	7

Particulars of District Court Trials.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Convictions	9 ...	20 ...	14
Acquittals	5 ...	7 ...	6
Withdrawn	1 ...	2 ...	0
House-breaking	7 ...	4 ...	4
Causing grievous hurt	0 ...	7 ...	2
Causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons	2 ...	3 ...	4
Robbery	1 ...	2 ...	3
Theft of cattle	1 ...	3 ...	2
Other cases	4 ...	10 ...	5

In the Police Court there were fewer cases of cattle stealing tried, but the number of convictions was larger than in 1890. The following is a comparative return :—

	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Withdrawn or Dismissed.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cases	43 ...	58 ...	138 ...	92 ...	183 ...	264
Persons	90 ...	181 ...	439 ...	303 ...	— ...	—

If the figure in the last column represents the number of cases allowed to be dropped without being brought to trial, it is not a satisfactory feature in the return. The total number of cases instituted was 384.

The District of Puttalam was as usual free from crime. The condition of Chilaw was, as will be seen from the Assistant Agent's report, not so satisfactory. Three cases of homicide occurred, the perpetrators of which were not brought to justice.

IX.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

There was no cattle disease in the Province requiring notice except in the Hiriyala and Wę́udawili hatpattus of the Kurunę́gala District. In those two divisions there was murrain, which spread through almost the whole of the Hiriyala division, and was still prevailing in a part of it and in the Ihalawisideke kóralé of Wę́udawili at the end of the year. From the headmen's reports it appears that there were 1,757 deaths in the former and 240 deaths in the latter during the year. There were slight outbreaks in Déwamędi and the Wanni, but the disease was stamped out by the headmen, who carried out promptly and energetically the instructions issued to them by the Raṭémahatmayás (Messrs. Tennekoon and Hulugalla). The number of deaths were 27 and 54 respectively in these divisions. The chiefs named deserve credit for their action, which saved their people much loss. I have little doubt that cattle murrain could always be successfully dealt with if the headmen would only act promptly and the owners would co-operate; but most owners take no care of their cattle, which are allowed to roam where they will, getting food where they can. And, not infrequently some days elapse before they become aware of the loss of, or sickness amongst, their beasts.

It is hoped that the new Ordinance (No. 9 of 1891) and the regulations to be passed under it will facilitate the stamping out of cattle disease.

I regret that I was unable to complete this report before leaving for Colombo, and that it is not so full in some respects as I could wish, owing to my having had neither time nor opportunity to refer to the kachchéri records for the information required.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Government Agent.

Colombo, April 30, 1892.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1891.

RETURNS giving details of the revenue and expenditure for the year are annexed to this report. The revenue exceeded a million and a half rupees, the ordinary receipts being more than doubled by the proceeds of a successful pearl fishery.

A statement showing the operations in salt for the year is appended :—

RECEIPTS.	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	ISSUES.	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.
To Balance on December 31, 1890 ...	132,443	3	4	To purchasers	229,979	0	0
Received from the manufacturers	389,396	0	0	To fish-curing yard	5,500	0	0
Surplus in stores	373	3	10	Wastage struck off	1,946	3	14
Confiscated salt	4	1	12	Wastage paid for	278	1	0
				By balance on December 31, 1891 ...	284,513	3	12
Total ...	522,217	3	26	Total ...	522,217	3	26

The most notable item in this return is the large quantity of salt received from the manufacturers, every endeavour having been made to store as rapidly as possible, and so free the manufacturers' kottus for the operations of 1892, the large collection of 1890 (523,000 cwt., the largest on record). As things turned out, however, it was not of so much importance to do this as it had seemed at the outset, for weather most unfavourable to the manufacture of salt prevailed throughout the year, and the collection of 1891 did not reach 50,000 cwt.

The rainfall in 1891 was altogether exceptional, that in October (29·04 inches) being especially noteworthy, the rainfall of one day alone, 11·60 inches (21st–22nd), being the heaviest ever measured in the district. The whole rainfall for the year was 84·98, just double the average, the fall of an ordinary year being indeed exceeded by the 49·92 inches of rain which fell in the last three months of 1891.

A result of this was that both roads and village tanks suffered severely, many of the latter being breached and the former being in some instances rendered almost impassable for a time. On the other hand, some tracts, especially in the Puttalam pattu, which had not been cultivated for many years, were sown with paddy and produced crops in 1891. Making every allowance for the damage done by abnormal rain, to meet which special estimates were in most instances sanctioned by Government, I am not able to repeat my remarks of last year as to the state of the principal roads being creditable to the Public Works Department, well-founded complaints of damaged sections of road being left untouched for months and allowed to go from bad to worse having been numerous. One of the most notable of them is between the 6th and 7th mileposts on the Anurádhapura road, where, in carrying out what, with unconscious irony, the Provincial Engineer calls an "improvement," a good piece of road—a section some 300 yards in length—was converted at considerable expense into a place which has now become so bad that for months together all carts have had to unload and be dragged through it empty by four buffaloes to each. No attempt was made throughout the year to rectify this state of affairs—it is one only of similar instances.

The usual complaints of want of water in the canal during the south-west monsoon, and difficulty in getting the padda-boats through, were made, but I hope for the last time, as liberal sums have been voted this year on estimates to improve the navigation, particularly at the Mundel lake, which has always been the site of the greatest difficulties.

Fish-curing operations were carried as usual at Udappu, but were impeded to some extent by the unusual weather of the latter part of the year. A table showing operations is appended :—

	1890. Cwt.	lb.	1891. Cwt.	lb.
Quantity of salt issued	4,322	0	4,172	0
Fish :—				
Quantity received into the yard fresh ...	14,864	86	13,937	50
Quantity removed from the yard cured ...	10,271	3	11,758	42
Expenditure.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
On buildings	13	68	72	66
Conveying salt	834	15	657	95
Establishment	284	52	270	0
Total ...	1,132	35	1,000	61
General Store.	Cwt.		Rs.	c.
Salt issued in 1890	1,242		3,353	40
Salt issued in 1891	626		1,623	48

The opening of another fish-curing yard at Návatkádu was sanctioned by Government, but the necessary buildings, &c., could not be got ready in time for operations to be commenced in 1891.

The Census taken in February showed only a slight increase on the population of 1881, that of the Kalpitiya division having actually decreased, the diminution in the town of Kalpitiya itself being especially remarkable. One cause of this, among others, is undoubtedly the closing of the minor courts at that station. The resident Mohammedan traders of Kalpitiya are not famous for straight dealings, and vessels from India have almost ceased to call at the port since Indian traders have found that should any dispute arise requiring the intervention of a court of law a journey to Puttalam is necessary. I have so repeatedly advocated the re-establishment of the Kalpitiya courts that it is useless for me to say anything further on the subject.

During the past year Puttalam had for the first time the advantages of the telegraph; this has been duly appreciated. There was a stoppage of communication for a few days during the floods, owing to some of the supports being washed away by the Deduru-oya.

The Akkarai pattu road should have been open as far as Etalai by the end of the year, but owing to various causes, the principal being scarcity of labour and the unusual weather, there is a great deal still to be done.

I had occasion to comment, not altogether favourably, on the lease system as I found it when taking charge of this district in 1889. I have introduced some modifications with the approval of Government, and there is every reason to suppose, from the progress already made, that a great impulse will be given to the planting with cocoanuts of the Ponparippu pattu and other remote portions of the district. Under the system now in force each applicant for a lease, after the land he applies for has been inspected and reported on by the Forester, applies for survey, depositing estimated survey fees. He further binds himself to hand all timber to the Forest Department (unless the Forester himself elects to fell the timber), felling and depositing it on one of the boundaries of the land. The rental—25 cents an acre—and conditions as to the payment of half-improved value at the end of five years, &c., remain unchanged.

Some applications for lands for cocoanut planting from other than residents of the district have been received recently. A European planter has applied for a block of 1,000 acres, and has deposited the estimated survey fees. The block is to be surveyed, I understand, in lots of 250 acres.

The famous Chetti chéna claim, where several thousand acres are now claimed, and a large portion of the area actually planted and possessed on the strength of a purchase of a piece of land for a few shillings fifty years ago, formed the subject of an investigation by a Forest Settlement Officer (Mr. Lee) in September, but nothing came of it, Mr. Lee deciding (I believe, but I have had no official communication on the subject) that he had no jurisdiction.

Forestry operations have been carried on as usual, and on the whole satisfactorily. The Forester has been relieved of the charge of the Chilaw District, and is able now to give his attention to this district exclusively.

No steps were taken during the year for the repair or restoration of the jetty at Etalai, which was partially carried away in December, 1890.

The festival of St. Anna's passed off in 1891 in the most satisfactory manner, without epidemic or casualty of any description. The priests in charge carried out for the first time, and with excellent results, the principle of getting great numbers of the pilgrims to leave in batches as soon as they had completed their devotions, instead of the whole crowd staying on to the end of the function.

The very limited funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee were used for keeping open the existing minor roads and completing the road to Tammanawetiya, which was begun in 1890.

The Waterworks from which the town is supplied need repairs and additions, which will cost a sum beyond the means of the Local Board. It has also been decided to put up a permanent building to be available as a hospital on the outbreak of cholera or other epidemic. For these works application for a loan from Government under the new Ordinance has been made.

NOTES ON THE HEADS GIVEN IN THE CIRCULAR No. 134.

1.—Rice and kurakkan form the staple food of the people, kurakkan being used extensively in the Demala hatpattu and in the Rájakumarawanni division of the Puttalam pattu. The rice used throughout the district is almost entirely imported, except as regards the divisions mentioned above. In the Demala hatpattu paddy is extensively grown under village tanks. The produce, so far as I can judge, is about three bushels of cleaned rice to each head of the population annually. Fish and the usual garden produce are of course consumed largely. On the whole the food supply may be said to be sufficient, not plentiful.

2.—I am not prepared to make any suggestions on this head that have not been anticipated already. I have advocated from year to year legislation on the subject of game, but a new Ordinance has now been passed which will, I think, prove useful.

3.—The works most required are thorough drainage of the town of Puttalam, the replacement of many of the present bridges on the principal roads by more substantial structures, and the building of houses for the occupation of clerks in the service of Government, some of whom find at present great difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation. The condition of the canal, which was a crying evil, has this year received the attention of Government.

4.—Extension of cocoanut cultivation, especially in the Panparippu pattu, and the substitution for, or amalgamation with, the present unpaid headmen of a few picked paid headmen or rural police. The former of these is in hopeful progress, and the latter is, I believe, under contemplation by Government.

5.—The Grain Tax Ordinance is not in force in this district.

6.—Beyond the usual fever which, though universal, is not of a type dangerous to life, there is not much to remark as to the sanitary condition of the people. Parangi, confined principally to the Demala hatpattu, is decidedly on the decrease. There is an excellent civil hospital at Puttalam and a field hospital at Anamaduwa, the latter principally for the treatment of parangi. Fever powders, received from the Medical Department, are periodically distributed among the people.

7.—There is little crime, and practically no *serious* crime prevalent in the district. Cattle stealing prevails to some extent, but not largely, on the border of the Kurunégala District.

8.—There were a few outbreaks of murrain in villages of the Demala hatpattu, but measures of isolation were promptly adopted, and there was nothing approaching to an epidemic.

9.—A large area has been opened for cocoanut cultivation during the year, but it is impossible to give the figures with any accuracy. I should say, roughly, from 2,000 to 3,000 acres.

10.—I have always found a difficulty in answering this question—it is not easy to define "routine." The body of this report conveys a general description of the work done during the year.

Separate reports on the working of the District Road Committee and the Local Board are appended.

In conclusion, I may add that the district has been singularly fortunate during the year under review in not having been visited with any epidemic. This is the first report I have been able to make without having to record an outbreak of cholera.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam, March 12, 1892.

REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1891.

FOLLOWING upon two unusually dry years, 1891 was remarkable for an unprecedented amount of rainfall, which exceeded the average by no less than 37 inches. Floods occurred in May, October, and November, and caused considerable damage throughout the district. The following is a statement of rainfall observations taken at Chilaw since 1889 :—

	Total Rainfall.	Number of Days on which registered.	Greatest Quantity in any 24 hours.	Date on which greatest Quantity Fell.
	Inches.		Inches.	
1889 ...	44·55 ...	98 ...	5·07 ...	24–25th April
1890 ...	45·46 ...	81 ...	5·01 ...	28–29th April
1891 ...	87·96 ...	136 ...	10·69 ...	19–20th October

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure is appended. The revenue has continued increasing most satisfactorily, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 42,695. The receipts, including those on account of the arrack farms of the district, which are brought to account at the Kurunégala Kachchéri, were Rs. 217,877, as compared with Rs. 175,182 in 1890. The expenditure was less by Rs. 1,584, being Rs. 39,382, as against Rs. 40,966, and bears a proportion to the revenue of 18 per cent. only.

The large sum of Rs. 53,233 was realised by the sale of Crown lands. This is Rs. 28,114 more than in 1890 and Rs. 44,151 more than in 1889. The increase is due to the sale of more land and to the higher prices offered. Two blocks of 100 acres each near Rájakadaluwa fetched Rs. 60 per acre, and still higher rates were paid for some smaller lots in the southern division. Particulars of lands sold are contained in the subjoined comparative statement. Forty-nine of the lots in Pitigal Kóralé North, comprising an extent of 642 acres, were "leased" lands, the planted portions of which were granted at half-improved value, appraised at Rs. 12·50 an acre, and the surveyed excess at Rs. 10 an acre in accordance with instructions received in 1890 :—

Statement of Lands sold in 1890 and 1891.

	1890.				1891.			
	No. of Lots.	Total Acreage.	Total Purchase Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Total Acreage.	Total Purchase Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pitigal Kóralé North ...	17	398 1 26	8,861 0	22 24	114	1,444 0 15	32,384 50	22 42
Pitigal Kóralé South ...	80	472 3 11	7,815 0	16 52	136	711 3 19	17,294 0	24 29
Total ...	97	871 0 37	16,676 0	19 38	250	2,155 3 34	49,678 50	23 35

There is a small decrease under the head *Land Revenue*, which is attributable to partial failure of the maha paddy crops owing to drought and to damage caused to the yala crops by floods.

Rents exclusive of Lands show a net increase of Rs. 976·35. The amounts realised by sale of toll rents from 1888 to 1891 are as follows :—

	1888. Rs.	1889. Rs.	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.
Ferry Tolls ...	2,700 ...	3,150 ...	2,790 ...	3,125
Bridge Tolls ...	5,680 ...	6,800 ...	6,000 ...	6,250
Canal Tolls ...	7,230 ...	7,400 ...	8,480 ...	8,400
Road Tolls ...	1,500 ...	1,510 ...	1,320 ...	2,300
Total ...	17,110	18,860	18,590	20,075

The rents for 1892 have been sold for Rs. 23,385. The following statement shows the number of carts and boats licensed from 1888 to 1891 :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Carts	861 ...	895 ...	1,059 ...	1,112
Boats	13 ...	22 ...	28 ...	33
Total ...	874	917	1,087	1,145

Under the head *Licenses* there is an increase of Rs. 100, which is due to the renewal of three opium licenses for the year instead of two as in 1890.

The amounts realised by sale of the arrack rents of the Chilaw District for the years 1888–1891 are :—

	Rs.
1888–1889	75,000
1889–1890	79,000
1890–1891	80,200

The rents for 1891–1892 have been sold for Rs. 102,000.

Stamps show an increase of Rs. 3,109·83, as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Revenue Stamps	1,054 45
Revenue Stamps for Crown Grants	337 55
Judicial Stamps	1,269 68
Postage Stamps	448 15

Postage stamps were not sold at the Chilaw Kachchéri in 1890.

There is a net decrease of Rs. 507·18 under *Fines and Forfeitures*. Police Court fines have fallen off by Rs. 1,022·68 and District Court fines have increased by Rs. 465.

Sale of Government Property shows a net increase of Rs. 3,251·59. The receipts amounting to Rs. 473·53 under *Salt* are due to the establishment of the fish-curing yard at Toḍuwáwa in Pitigal Kóralé South. The increase of Rs. 3,136·10 under *Timber* is due to purchases by the Public Works Department for Government buildings.

Reimbursements show a net increase of Rs. 5,107·43. There is an increase under all the sub-heads except *Sale of Medicines in bulk*, which shows a decrease of Re. 1·92, as there were no receipts under that sub-head. The increase of Rs. 857·55 under *Refund of Hospital Expenses, &c.*, indicates more sickness, which was the case especially during the first half of the year. The outdoor dispensary collections during 1890 and 1891 are as follows :—

Month.	1890.				1891.			
	Chilaw.	Máráwila.	Mádampé.	Total.	Chilaw.	Máráwila.	Mádampé.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	34 91	18 66	—	53 57	264 2	74 39	—	338 41
February ...	32 26	16 88	—	49 14	57 96	68 35	—	126 31
March ...	30 74	16 65	3 35	50 74	57 72	68 21	—	125 93
April ...	45 58	23 25	—	68 83	60 36	62 30	—	122 66
May ...	59 60	41 67	—	101 27	122 62	82 64	9 49	214 75
June ...	65 9	27 1	—	92 10	102 44	66 86	17 33	186 63
July ...	52 24	30 35	—	82 59	73 34	31 14	11 4	115 52
August ...	41 18	33 56	—	74 74	50 89	20 0	11 10	81 99
September ...	39 14	24 46	—	63 60	47 37	14 13	8 2	69 52
October ...	42 69	44 44	—	87 13	47 60	25 10	8 35	81 5
November ...	53 71	25 7	—	78 78	49 20	22 14	5 2	76 36
December ...	106 14	39 61	—	145 75	67 74	36 96	10 62	115 32
Total ...	603 28	341 61	3 35	948 24	1,001 26	572 22	80 97	1,654 45

Survey fees show an increase of Rs. 4,250·80 resulting from increased land sales.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 704·55 under *Overpayments recovered* is due to the refund of the half salary of the Police Magistrate of Chilaw paid to Mr. Sanders from April to June, 1891. There is a decrease of Rs. 43·56 under *Small Receipts*.

Special Receipts show an increase of Rs. 1,278·99 under *Fees for Title Deeds* and of Rs. 9·25 under *Fees for Registration of Private Property Marks for removal of Timber*.

The items of expenditure call for little remark. An increase of Rs. 696 under the head *Administration of Justice* is due principally to heavier transport charges incurred by the Police Magistrate. There is a decrease of Rs. 669 under *Prison Services* due to the transfer of prisoners to Kurunégala and Colombo by order of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and a decrease of Rs. 2,340 under *Forest Services*, the claims on account of which were not paid at this Kachchéri in 1891.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice is the principal article of food, supplemented by fine grain and cassawa. The greater portion of the rice is imported, the people of the interior villages alone depending upon what is locally grown. In Pitigal Kóralé North most of the fine grain consumed was raised in the division, while in Pitigal Kóralé South about three-fourths had to be imported from the adjoining districts, the extension of cocoanut plantations leaving little land available for the growth of chena products. The quantity of paddy and fine grain produced in the district last year, according to the headmen's estimates, was :—

	Paddy. Bushels.	Fine Grain. Bushels.
Pitigal Kóralé North	24,243	... 1,719
Pitigal Kóralé South	24,668	... 2,460

There was no scarcity of food in the district, and no distress ; but assistance had to be rendered to a few fever-stricken persons at Kirimeṭiyána in March, and to the flooded out people at Mḍagoḍa and certain villages of Munnésaram pattu in October. This was done entirely from private contributions.

The price of imported rice ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a bushel.

		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
Country		2 50	to	3 50	a bushel.
Kurakkan		1 0	to	1 25	"
Mun		2 50	to	3 0	"
Menéri		0 50	to	1 0	"
Cassawa		0 50	to	1 0	per cwt.

The average price of paddy, according to the Mudaliyár of Pitigal Kóralé North, was Re. 1·25 and of fine grain Re. 1 per bushel.

III.—LEGISLATION.

In my previous reports I have recommended that Police Courts should be empowered to impose sentences of whipping for cocoanut stealing. Ordinance No. 4 of 1891 has now been enacted, and can be brought into operation in this district if found necessary.

The Mudaliyár of Pitigal Kóralé South suggests legislation for the limitation of the rate of interest recoverable, and complains of the usurious practices of the money-lenders, chiefly Natu Cotta Chetties.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

(1) A bridge over the Deduru-oya.
(2) Water supply for the town of Chilaw.
(3) A house for the Police Magistrate.
(4) Additional quarters for clerks.
(5) A new hospital at Chilaw.
(6) Dispensaries at Haldanduwana, Vilattawa, and Battulu-oya.
(7) Contagious diseases hospitals at Márawila, Mattakotuwa, Mádampé, and Chilaw.
(8) Metalling the principal road from Tóppu to Chilaw by degrees.
(9) Improvement of the canal, towpath, and bridges.
(10) An iron bridge over the river at Chilaw.
(11) A bridge at Battulu-oya.
(12) A bridge over the Kirimetiwala on the Kompasupára.
(13) Markets at Mádampé, Márawila, and Nátandiya.
(14) Circuit court-house and Magistrate's bungalow at Márawila.
(15) Sluicing of village tanks.
(16) The restoration of Karawita tank.

(1) I was much disappointed to find no vote included in the Estimates of 1892 for the Deduru-oya bridge. However, I am glad to say, there is no longer any reason to doubt that the work will be commenced next year, His Excellency the Governor having promised that, unless something very unexpected happens, a sum shall be placed on the Estimates of 1893 for this work.

The ferry was at all times during the year awkward and difficult. The river changed its course considerably, washing away great portions of the northern bank, and banks of sand formed in the middle, so that when the river was low the ferry boat could not be brought to the water's edge, while during the floods crossing the river was dangerous.

(2) A water supply for the town of Chilaw is very much needed. Little further progress has been made in this matter during the past year. Three schemes have been proposed: one is to obtain water from the sandbanks between the river and the sea; the other two, which are also irrigation projects and of some magnitude, are for getting the water, in the one case from the Deduru-oya *viâ* Munnésaram and in the other from Karawita tank, and restoring the old Yódaya-ela which leads into it. The last, which has not been, so far as I know, professionally reported upon, would, I believe, produce the best results. But whatever scheme be ultimately adopted, I think the Local Board should, without further delay, take steps to provide as large a supply of water as is possible from the sandbanks.

(3) No house has yet been built for the Police Magistrate at this station. There are no houses in the town available. At present the Police Magistrate has to occupy one of the bachelor clerks' quarters, comprising two rooms 12 ft. square, and for which he pays a rent out of all proportion to the accommodation afforded, and about ten times more than would be paid by the clerk thus kept out of a house. I was informed that the estimate for a Magistrate's house was struck out of this year's Budget for want of funds, but I trust that a vote for it will be granted next year.

(4) Four houses for clerks have now been built, two for married officers and two for bachelors. These four are not sufficient, and the court and kachchéri clerks have still great difficulty in securing houses in the town, for which they have to pay very high rents. Eight houses were originally promised. I hope that provision will be made for building the remaining four next year.

(5) The hospital accommodation at Chilaw is quite inadequate. A new hospital with quarters for the medical officer should be built a short distance outside the town. Mr. S. Mories has generously offered to give Government a site for the purpose. As there is no land at the disposal of the Crown in or about Chilaw, except on the seaside (to which the Principal Civil Medical Officer objects), this gift will be a great help, and will, I hope, induce the Government to undertake the building of a commodious hospital sufficient for the wants of the unhealthy northern part of the district.

(6) The dispensary at Mádampé, which was opened in 1890, is attended by the Medical officer from Márawila twice a week only. This should be kept open permanently, and a few beds should be provided for urgent cases. Dispensaries are required at Haldanduwana or Dankotuwa in the south-east of the district; at Vilattawa, eight miles (or perhaps better at Bingiriya, ten miles) east of Chilaw, with a ward for parangi patients; and at Battulu-oya, which is twelve miles north of Chilaw. No less than 6,000 outdoor patients were treated at Chilaw during the year.

(7) The land for a contagious diseases hospital at Márawila has been acquired, but nothing yet appears to have been done towards erecting the buildings. Contagious diseases hospitals are also required at Mattakotuwa, Mádampé, and Chilaw, where temporary cholera and smallpox hospitals have frequently to be erected.

(8) Last year provision was made for metalling four miles of the principal road from Tóppu, but the work was not completed, and none of the metal has yet been laid. A further vote has been granted this year, and it is hoped that the work of metalling the road all the way to Chilaw will be steadily progressed with, as the gravelled road is quite unequal to the strain of the rapidly increasing traffic. Metal was laid through the Mádampé bazaar last year.

(9) The improvement of the canal through the district requires attention. It is constantly silting up: the towpath is in bad order, many of the towpath bridges having been left without planks for years; and some of the accommodation bridges are in a rotten, tumbledown condition. The waterway should be permanently deepened. The Mudaliyár suggests the construction of lock-gates at Kudáwewa and Tunmódara, and the placing of silt traps at the mouths of the Koswatu-oya and Ratmal-oya. He writes respecting the canal:—

Traffic is seriously affected by the impediments in the canal. Wet weather makes it impassable owing to the height of the water reaching the bridges, and in dry weather it has not a sufficient depth of water. The greatest difficulty is in that portion between Kudáwewa and Tunmódara. This difficulty could be solved, I am almost certain, by constructing lock-gates at these two places and building silt traps at the mouths of the two oyas, Koswatu-oya and Ratmal-oya. The towing path was in an impassable condition in some places in wet weather. The unsatisfactory condition of the canal throughout is a great loss to Government and to the district. I need not mention that the poor boatmen are the greatest sufferers.

(10) The present bridge across the river at Chilaw is a shaky wooden structure without proper abutments. It should be replaced by an iron bridge with masonry abutments.

(11) With the bridging of the Deduru-oya a bridge should be built over the Battulu-oya. This will be nothing like so formidable and costly a work as the Deduru-oya bridge. The ferry presents no difficulties, except when the ferry boat gets out of order.

(12) The Kirimetiwala is a deep pool on the Kompasupára, and a bridge over it is very much required. This is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000. The Kompasupára is the boundary between the Kurunégala and Chilaw Districts, and further north between the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts; but the District Road Committee of Chilaw is expected to keep it up entirely, except two miles which are maintained by Government. The District Road Committee cannot afford to do much more than keep the road clear of jungle, and certainly cannot devote Rs. 1,000 for the construction of this bridge; but it might undertake the work if Government would make a free grant of the timber required.

(13) Markets at Mádampé, Márawila, and Nátandiya. These have been recommended in previous reports. At present untidy cadjan sheds in the most crowded parts of the bazaars do duty as markets for the sale of fish, &c. Perhaps it may be considered that these markets should be built from local funds, but a start must be made. If the sum required for building one could be granted or advanced the nucleus might be formed of a market fund, such as that which is in such a flourishing state in the Mátara District.

(14) The Police Court of the district is held at Márawila during one week of every month. A temporary court-house was erected there in 1880 and is still in use; but no bungalow has ever been provided for the Magistrate, who has to occupy part of the resthouse. A better and more permanent court-house with quarters for the Magistrate and two clerks should be built.

(15) Three cement pipe sluices for the bund along the Kadupiti-oya were received from the Provincial Irrigation Board late in the year, but were not put in, as the damages caused to the bund by the floods had not been repaired. I understood that Mahawewa was to be sluiced last year, but for reasons I have been unable to ascertain, the work was not undertaken. The other tanks enumerated in the report for 1888 have not yet been sluiced, although in several cases the bunds have been considerably improved by the people in the expectation of getting sluices. The cost of cement pipe sluices is so small that they ought to be supplied more readily.

(16) The restoration of Karawita tank four miles to the east of Chilaw town and of the old Yódaya-ela leading into it through Vilattawa and Kanattawa tanks is a work which I should much like to see undertaken. It is the finest tank in the district, and from it Chilaw should, I think, eventually obtain its water supply. I hope the Provincial Irrigation Board will have this tank and channel as well as the Battulu-oya and Pulichchákulam tanks surveyed this year.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

Tolls.—There are too many tolls in the south of the district. Nainamadam bridge is only two and a half miles from Tóppu bridge, and there are separate tolls at eace place. Either the Nainamadam toll should be abolished altogether or payment of toll at the one bridge should clear the other. Again, the toll on the Giriulla road at Etiyáwala is only four and a half miles from Tóppu. I should be glad to see this toll abolished, but if it be necessary to keep a toll on the Dankotuwa-Giriulla road, it should be removed to a distance of at least ten miles from Tóppu to somewhere about Mákandura. The Government revenue would lose about Rs. 5,000 annually by the abolition of the Nainamadam and Etiyawala tolls.

Division of District.—The partition of Pitigal Kóralé South into two chief headmen's divisions, recommended in my last report, has been carried out, and Mr. de Rowel has been appointed (on probation) Mudaliyár of Kammal pattu and Otara paláta, which form the southern division of the district. Mr. J. C. Amarasékara, Mudaliyár, now has charge of the central division, which comprises the Meda, Yatakalan, and Yágam pattus. The appointment of Muhandiram of these three pattus can now, I think, be abolished.

Village Communities Ordinance.—The Village Communities Ordinance without tribunals has been brought into operation throughout the district from the 1st January, 1892. The subdivisions have been gazetted, and much good locally is anticipated from the introduction of the Ordinance. Meetings will shortly be held for the election of Committees, and for the purpose of framing rules, which will include among other subjects the regulation of the vexed question of fisheries.

Schools.—I am in correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the establishment of more schools in the northern part of the district, and hope that schools will soon be opened at Suruwila, Pulichchákulam, and Udappu. In the southern division, where education is fairly well attended to, a new branch school has been promised at Paluwelgala. Schools for a better class of girls are required at Chilaw and Márawila. An industrial school in the district would prove of great benefit; and I should be glad, too, if an agricultural teacher could be sent to instruct the people in better methods of paddy cultivation.

Fish Curing Yard.—A fish-curing yard was opened at Toduwáwa in the latter part of 1890. As remarked in last year's report a canal, about a mile in length, must be opened to facilitate the transport of salt to the store. The following is an abstract of the fish-curing operations to the end of December, 1891:—

	December 10 to 31, 1890.	January 1 to May 15, 1891.	November 1 to December 31, 1891.
Number of applications	53	484	76
	Cwt. lb.	Cwt. lb.	Cwt. lb.
Fish received	102 6	761 60	106 88
Fish removed	10 96	892 62	72 64
Salt sold	47 cwt. at 82 cts.	187 cwt. at 82 cts.	26 cwt. at 83 cts.
	Rs. 38·54	192 „ 83 „	24 „ 80 „
		Rs. 312·70	Rs. 40·78

During the year 1891 34 cwt. 56 lb. of salt were sold for use outside the yard, realising Rs. 110·05, viz., 32 cwt. 84 lb. at Rs. 3·20 a cwt., and 1 cwt. 84 lb. at Rs. 3 a cwt.

Expenditure.

	December 10 to 31, 1890. Rs. c.	January to May, 1891. Rs. c.	November and December, 1891. Rs. c.
Buildings	348 92	12 71	46 8
Establishment	96 44	206 92	140 0
Cost of conveying Salt	92 50	92 50	80 0
Other Charges	—	0 53	174 24
Total	537 86	312 66	440 32

The expenditure under "Other Charges" includes cost of scales and weights.

The present season has not been a favourable one for fishing operations.

Marshes.—"The improvement of the sanitation of the town of Chilaw" (I quote last year's report) "is all important. At present the swamps on either side of the river are a fruitful source of unhealthiness. These should be filled in and reclaimed, and embankments should be constructed on both sides of the river." A little was done by prison labour last year in the way of filling in swamps on the western side, but prisoners will no longer be available for this or any other extramural work at Chilaw.

Ornamental and Shade Trees.—A large number of the palmyrah nuts which were planted out on the sands in November, 1890, have come up, and are making steady, though slow progress. The rest of the nuts received from Jaffna were planted out early last year by the Forest Department beyond the southern limit of the Local Board, and have come up satisfactorily. The other trees planted out on the sands are not thriving well, the south-west monsoon having played great havoc among them. The mudilla (*Barringtonia*) plants grown from seeds received from Queen's House, Colombo, are doing well, but have not yet experienced a south-west monsoon.

The young spathodia, ingesaman, and margosa trees in the town, east of the river, continue to make most satisfactory progress. The little experimental garden near the Kachchéri was enlarged, and several new plants—orange, lime, citron, &c.—were put in, and are making rapid growth, the soil being extremely fertile. The garden will be further extended this year.

A general cemetery outside the town is required, but there is difficulty in finding suitable land. It is high time that the burial grounds inside the town were closed.

VI.—Grain Tax Ordinance.

This has never been introduced into the Chilaw District. The renting system has been in force, and has worked well.

VII.—Public Health.

Much fever prevailed throughout the district during the first seven months of the year. There were two cases only of smallpox, one on Gregoryville estate at Dunkannáwa, imported from Colombo, and the other at Mádampé; both patients recovered, and the disease was stamped out. At the end of the year the influenza epidemic made its appearance in the district.

In Pitigal Kóralé North there were 573 deaths to 358 births, and in Pitigal Kóralé South 1,301 births and 1,186 deaths. The following satistics of marriages, births, and deaths registered from 1888 to 1891 show that only in the year 1890 have the births exceeded the deaths in Pitigal Kóralé North, while the births have always exceeded the deaths in Pitigal Kóralé South, although the excess of births in 1891 was much less than usual:—

	Pitigal Kóralé North.	Pitigal Kóralé South.	Total.
1888.			
Marriages	61	306	376
Births	259	1,478	1,737
Deaths	293	822	1,115
Excess of Births over Deaths	—	656	622
Excess of Deaths over Births	34	—	—
1889.			
Marriages	46	288	334
Births	346	1,307	1,653
Deaths	501	912	1,413
Excess of Births over Deaths	—	395	240
Excess of Deaths over Births	155	—	—
1890.			
Marriages	78	327	405
Births	429	1,552	1,981
Deaths	275	617	892
Excess of Births over Deaths	154	935	1,089
Excess of Deaths over Births	—	—	—

	Pitigal Kóralé North.	Pitigal Kóralé South.	Total.
1891.			
Marriages ...	62	299	361
Births ...	358	1,301	1,659
Deaths ...	573	1,186	1,759
Excess of Births over Deaths	—	115	—
Excess of Deaths over Births	215	—	100

The births and deaths in the two divisions of Pitigal Kóralé North during 1888-1891 were :—

	Division North of Deduru-oya.	Division South of Deduru-oya, including Town of Chilaw.	Chilaw Town only.
1888.			
Births ...	91	168	—
Deaths ...	142	151	—
Excess of Births over Deaths	—	17	—
Excess of Deaths over Births	51	—	—
1889.			
Births ...	142	204	101
Deaths ...	178	323	190
Excess of Births ...	—	—	—
Excess of Deaths ...	36	119	89
1890.			
Births ...	188	241	99
Deaths ...	125	150	65
Excess of Births ...	63	91	34
Excess of Deaths ...	—	—	—
1891.			
Births ...	130	228	92
Deaths ...	223	350	153
Excess of Births ...	—	—	—
Excess of Deaths ...	93	122	61

In Pitigal Kóralé North the birth-rate for 1891 has been 25 per thousand of the population and the death-rate 40 per thousand. In Pitigal Kóralé South the birth-rate has been 26 and the death-rate 24 per thousand.

According to the Census the population of the Chilaw District on the 26th February, 1891, was 63,163 ; between that date and 31st December there were 111 more deaths than births, so that the population, if no further immigration took place, should have been 63,052 at the end of the year. The returns furnished for the Blue Book gave 63,040.

The Means available for Medical Treatment.—There are at Chilaw a dispensary and hospital containing fourteen beds with a Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon as Medical Officer and a dispenser ; at Márawila a dispensary and hospital, having accommodation for fifty-four patients, with a resident Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon and a dispenser ; and at Mádampé a dispensary open on two days of the week only. During the prevalence of fever a special Itinerating Medical Officer visited the interior villages, and fever powders were distributed as usual.

As noted above under the head of "Works required" the hospital accommodation at Chilaw is quite insufficient, and more dispensaries are required in the district.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries last year were :—

At Márawila ...	Indoor ...	857
	Outdoor ...	5,111
At Mádampé ...	Outdoor ...	1,831
At Chilaw ...	Indoor ...	222
	Outdoor ...	6,000

VIII.—CRIME.

There was more crime of a serious nature in Pitigal Kóralé South last year than in 1890, and three homicides were committed, for which no one was convicted. I annex a note by the Mudaliyár on the subject :—

There has been a perceptible increase of crime in the district this year. It is a serious contemplation that so many murderers should go unpunished. One murder at Mádampe could not be traced to the perpetrators. In the one at Tabbówa, though some men were charged, and there was a moral certainty that they committed it, but were tried and acquitted ; and in the one at Mohottimulla the accused were tried and acquitted.

Investigations are being made into the Talwila murder just now. During the preliminary investigations evidence was considered insufficient, and an Inspector of Police is on special duty to trace the crime. I am inclined to believe that this state of things must last so long as we have no Magistrate with experience. No sooner a Magistrate is gaining an insight into the state of crime and a knowledge of the people in the district he is ripe for promotion, and is succeeded by another, who would go through the same experience and leave us in worse plight than before. I think the district is important enough to have a Magistracy of a higher class, when we would be likely to have one with experience, who would not be promoted so fast. I can speak at length as to the evils resulting from inexperienced Magistrates, but it is so patent a fact that I need not waste more space.

The other evil is the leniency dealt out to criminals who are charged with the use of murderous instruments. Often the matter is made so light of, that the use of the weapon is entirely looked over if the wound was not deep and killing. When the injured man appears in court, a sound man (who perhaps had lingered between life and death, and whose life is due to medical treatment mercifully placed at their disposal by Government), the man who perhaps had shortened many years of his life undergoes a mild punishment. But killing is to the criminal a yet safer course, and when by assault he has to serve out a few months in jail, it is better killing outright and have no punishment. I beg that a remedy for this state of matters be taken into consideration. Many are the complaints against unpaid headmen, but I must say that, so far as I can see, they are so far, as the observance of peace is concerned and execution of orders for the suppression of crime, quite as useful and as competent as a body of that kind of men could be expected to be under any conditions. Civil disputes are another prolific source of crime to which I must not omit to refer. Enforcing civil rights by criminal means ought, I think, to be discountenanced.

When it is open to all parties to have their civil remedy, I think no forcible entrance ought to be leniently treated even with a very good title. This offers much advantage to the criminal part of the people, and puts the inoffensive into a disadvantageous position. The defensive side is so advantageous, and so often succeeds, that most people with stale claims endeavour to drive the actual possessors into court by resorting to criminal force. I am aware of many instances of how easily people manage to get these matters referred to civil actions. This state of matters will, I am sure, be inquired into, and legislation, if not existing to meet the difficulty, ought I think to remedy matters. A great deal of the crime in the district is due to this source. If the root of this evil is not struck at, the consequences resulting from them must remain as they are and increase. Headmen would be powerless to cope with the evil.

There was not much cattle stealing. 113 cases were pending in the Police Court on the 1st of January, 1891. 1,277 were instituted during the year, and 55 only were left pending on 31st December. Four cases were committed for trial before the Supreme Court and 20 to the District Court.

Mr. W. R. B. Sanders, C.C.S., was the Magistrate until April 25 and Mr. J. O'K. Murty, C.C.S., acted from May.

The proposal to permanently transfer the minor courts of the district to Márawila has now been abandoned, and they are to remain at Chilaw, a curcuit court being held at Márawila as heretofore.

IX.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Except some cases at Bujjampola in March, there was no cattle murrain in the district last year. Hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed to some extent, but was stamped out by segregation and treatment.

X.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Particulars of Crown lands sold during the year have been given above. According to the Mudaliyárs' reports new land was opened for cultivation to the extent of about 600 acres in Pitigal Kóralé South and of about 200 acres in Pitigal Kóralé North, the former including about 50 acres of paddy land.

Tobacco Cultivation.—158 acres in Pitigal Kóralé North and 593 acres in Pitigal Kóralé South are reported to have been cultivated with tobacco. A portion of the yala crop was damaged by floods in October. The nurseries prepared in Pitigal Kóralé North for the maha of 1892 having been twice destroyed by floods, the transplanting into the gálas commenced later than usual, and the prospects of crop are not very favourable.

XI.

The Assistant Government Agent of Chilaw is also District Judge, Joint Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Deputy Fiscal, Superintendent of the Prison, Assistant Provincial Registrar, Forest Settlement Officer, Chairman of the District Road Committee and Local Board, and Additional Police Magistrate of Puttalam. He twice proceeded to Puttalam, viz., in January and in December, to hear Police Court cases, and he attended to the duties of Police Magistrate, Chilaw, from 25th to 30th April.

XII.—EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

On January 30 a passenger sailing boat bound from Negombo to Jaffna capsized in a squall off the mouth of the Deduru-oya and two lives were lost.

A Census of the people was taken on the night of the 26th February.

In March six men, while working in a field in Yágam pattu, were struck by lightning and one was killed, the others being badly injured.

A padda boat loaded with 280 cwt. of salt, when attempting to cross the mouth of the Deduru-oya, was carried out to sea, and the salt was washed away and the boat damaged.

In October a ballam from Kalpitiya loaded with copperah on entering the Maha-oya from the canal was carried down by high water and the cargo was lost, the boat and crew being rescued with much difficulty by Rowel Mudaliyár and a number of men collected by him.

A man of this district travelling along the Mádampé-Kurunégala road while the floods were on was washed off the Tuntota embankment and lost his life.

The flood which occurred in May is accountable for the following among other damages:—Battulu-oya cross bund breached; north bank at the Deduru-oya ferry washed away; Hangilikotuwa bund carried away; Kumbukwányáya embankment breached; the bund of the channel leading to the Mádampé fields breached in several places; the country near the Kadupiti-oya inundated, and considerable damage caused to the road between Mádampé and Kudáwewa. The damage here would not have been so great had not the guardian and tank watchers at Tinipiti-wewa failed to remove the planks from the openings in the Kadupiti-oya spill wall.

But the flood of October, followed as it was by another in November, was much more destructive, and rendered numbers of villagers temporarily houseless. In Pitigal Kóralé South some 950 houses are reported to have been destroyed or damaged. Free grants of small timber for the reconstruction of 112 houses in Pitigal Kóralé North and 286 houses in Pitigal Kóralé South were applied for in favour of persons who were said to be too poor to purchase the necessary materials.

All the tank bunds burst, and the country and roads were under water for miles. There was an unusually extensive and thriving young paddy crop coming on; but at Mahawewa, where the fields were several feet under water for two months, it was entirely destroyed, while at Mádampé at least three quarters of the crop was damaged. The paddy crops further north were not injured to the same extent.

E. T. NOYES,
Assistant Government Agent.

Chilaw, April 19, 1892.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR 1891.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE DURING 1891.

THE "*drought cycle*" of five years (if it may be so considered), which began in 1886, terminated with the close of 1890, and the year under review was remarkable for a rainfall, not only unevenly distributed over the country, but excessive in quantity.

In a Province where agriculture by means of irrigation is the sole occupation and livelihood of the people, meteorological observations are the best guide to consideration of its condition.

The following table shows for comparison the rainfall for 1890–91, and the average for twenty-one years at Anurádhapura :—

Month.	1890.	1891.	Average for 21 Years.
January	2·82	·50	2·43
February	2·21	1·14	1·37
March	1·21	6·41	2·71
April	18·02	6·44	8·01
May	·38	20·33	3·82
June	1·28	·53	1·54
July	·11	·28	1·01
August	·79	—	2·18
September	·15	·25	3·06
October	3·14	19·98	7·43
November	5·31	7·85	11·25
December	5·37	10·93	8·79
Total ...	40·77	74·64	53·60

The only years in the last twenty with which comparison may be made are 1877, which had 72·40 inches; 1883, which had 74·92 inches; and 1885, which had 79·86 inches.

It will be seen that there was an exceptionally heavy fall in both May and October, while rain fell in every other month except August. Such rainfall is more of use in the succeeding year than in the one during which it falls.

The year opened with gloomy prospects as to food supply. The failure of the monsoon at the end of 1890 allowed no hope of a maha crop, and the outturn of the high land crops was a matter of great anxiety. However, this was removed by the rains which fell in January and February, which saved two-thirds of the *nawadili hén* crop, while the *kanatu hén*, which had been sown earlier, were duly harvested.

The rains were, however, not sufficient both to provide for the absorption arising from a long continued drought, as well as to fill the tanks, so that little or no meda crop was sown. The cultivation in the tank beds (távalu) almost universally perished. The Government tithe was collected only on the lands which had produced over four-fold. Thus, in one kóralé (Kenda) there was no collection of Crown tithe in twenty-five villages.

In April, when sowing for yala commences, the following diary extract gives the condition of affairs :—

> The latest reports show that cultivation for yala will be very restricted; only tanks here and there have partially filled, and allow of partial cultivation of the fields. Mr. Renganathan tells me he met people from many villages going to Eppawala kóralé to get seed paddy from the Yóda-ela villages. To show how capricious the rainfall has been, there is water for half crop in Kekiráwa, where they have had no rain for three years. The water supply of the Tirappane bazaar and resthouse is brought two miles. The Malwatu-oya continues dry.

Some showers however fell, which were very beneficial to the growing "*tala*" (gingelly) and "*medéri*" crops. In May heavy electric storms came up from the south-west, which culminated on the 21st in a deluge of over nine inches during the twenty-four hours. This unexpected and copious supply at "the eleventh hour" was utilised, as far as possible, for the yala cultivation. But this was necessarily sown too late, as cattle had to be caught, lands ploughed, and seed paddy prepared—operations of some time. The regular sowing season had passed, and consequently the crop had to be harvested in October, when the north-east monsoon came in. Consequently much damage was done to the ripened grain which lay uncut in the fields, and which, when cut, had often to be stacked without being fully dried. Threshing was impossible from the continued rain, and even where the grain was harvested paddy and straw remained as scarce as before.

Seed paddy was scarce throughout the year owing to the continued rainfall. I was unable to send a supply, which was asked for, to the Northern Province. The bulk of the Yóda-ela villages sold their surplus to the people of the adjoining kóralés of Kurunégala District. When crops were reaped for maha and meda (few and far between) I allowed the villagers generally to

take over the tithe on payment of the upset price, and in some cases I sold the tithe of a village which had a crop to the villagers who had no crop, so as to enable the latter to have seed paddy.

From June until the south-west monsoon ceased an unusually fierce and unceasing hot wind blew, which was prejudicial to crop, and caused great evaporation of water.

Heavy showers commenced on October 2, and the rainfall for the last three months of the year, which was ten inches above the average, gave more than was necessary for the requirements of 1892.

REVENUE.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, although all anxiety as regards the food supply of the people was removed, yet the climatic conditions were generally unfavourable to agriculture, and consequently the revenue from the paddy tithe was only Rs. 28,965·94, being a decrease of Rs. 9,870·03 as compared with the revenue of 1890.

Land Sales show a decrease of Rs. 2,370·73, but this is chiefly owing to the lands applied for (and awaiting survey) not being available for sale. A sum of Rs. 3,275 is deposited as survey fees; 93 applications were made in 1891 for survey of Crown land. It is hoped that the surveys will be made early in 1892 and the lands sold during that year.

The sale of the arrack rent of the Province shows an increase of Rs. 803·38, which is an indication that the unprosperity of the year was temporary. There are only five taverns in the Province, and they are all situated on the main roads to meet the requirements of the carters, low-country Sinhalese, and Tamil coolies, who are, I am glad to say, almost the only consumers of the spirit.

There is a small and unimportant decrease under the heads of Stamps and Fines. The increase of Rs. 4,820·06 under the sub-head of Timber is due partly to the increased sales to the Public Works Department and partly to the recent establishment of depôts for the sale of small timber at the principal villages along the high roads.

If the value of timber shipped to Colombo had been credited as in former years in the local accounts, an increase of about Rs. 2,361·34 would be shown.

RECOVERY OF COST OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

This head shows a decrease of Rs. 189·17. It arises from the fact that some remissions are claimed and are awaiting the decision of Government.

The figures under the other heads of revenue call for no remarks—except that there were no "arrears" to be credited, as there were none in either 1890 or the immediately preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of 1890 was Rs. 124,108·52 as against Rs. 108,549·39 in 1891. The decrease in the year under review is Rs. 15,559·13. This decrease is chiefly due to less expenditure upon Prison Services, as a much smaller number of prisoners was kept in Anurádhapura.

The other figures are normal, except Forest Services, which show a large increase due to the larger operations undertaken.

VILLAGE TANK RESTORATION.

The usual statement of earthwork done on these tanks under the Gansabháwa rules during the year is annexed. The figures are disappointing when taken in connection with those of the previous years.

The chief reason for the deficit is that owing to the very heavy rainfall at the end of May a large number of the village tanks filled, and it was impossible to dig out earth from the tank-bed to raise the bund in August and September, in which months this work is usually performed.

Southern Division.—The quantity of earthwork done during 1891 was 88,181 cubic yards, viz.:—

	Cubic Yards.
Arrears of 1890 completed during 1891	13,072
Amount of work done for 1891	... 70,549
Work done by hired labour for fine money	... 4,080
Work done in connection with laying pipe sluices ...	... 480

Six tanks have been completed during the year. These six, together with the 56 reported during the previous years, make up a total of 62 tanks completely restored in this division.

The following nine tanks have been sluiced during the year with cement concrete sluices:—Kudáwęwa (Kalagam kóralé); Nelliyagama, Pínawa, Kimbulágala, Ulpotawęwa (Undurawa kóralé); Kumbukwęwa (Negampaha kóralé); Potuwégama (Nuwaragam kóralé); Hurigaswęwa (Eppawala kóralé); Kallikulam (Vilachchiya kóralé).

Work was done on ten deserted village tanks, which have been taken up for restoration by village labour. An extent of Crown land equivalent in value to that of the labour performed is given to the workers.

Northern Division.—The quantity of earthwork done during 1891 was 109,466 cubic yards.

	Cubic Yards.
Arrears of 1890 completed during 1891	... 53,842
Amount of work done for 1891	... 54,954
Work done by hired labour for fine money	... 660

The total number of tanks completed in this division up to the end of 1891 is 177.

Restoration of abandoned Crown Tanks.—Thirty-five applications were made to me for permits to restore such tanks, but only five permits were issued. In the other cases I deferred granting leave until the applicants had completed the work on the tanks of the villages which they inhabit.

VILLAGE TANK SLUICES.

The reports from the Superintendents of the Village Tanks regarding the working of the cement concrete pipe sluices continue to be favourable. In several cases breakage of the vertical pipes has occurred owing to the carelessness of the villagers in making the spur bund. It is believed that when they find they must pay for the pipes required to replace the broken ones, the damage will cease.

Of these sluices only nine in the southern division (none in the northern division) were erected, because the claims of all tanks sufficiently restored to be sluiced had been satisfied in the previous year.

The Provincial Board, however, considered it advisable to have a full supply of sluices ready to be issued when required, and one hundred were made and stored at Anurádhapura and fifty at Minnériya.

WORKING OF KALÁWEWA.

On May 15 the Mátalé rivers commenced to flow, and the tank rose from 5 ft. 8 in. on the 19th to 12 ft. 3 in. on the 24th. It rose to 13 ft. the next day; to 13 ft. 9 in. on the 27th, when the sluices were opened to send water to Tissawewa (Anurádhapura), which was only half full. The sluices were closed on July 24, when the high level sluice of Tissawewa had a head of 4 ft., and thirty-six village tanks had been supplied. This left 8 ft. in reserve at Kaláwewa to provide for the lands cultivated directly under the first five miles of the canal.

The Mátalé rivers ceased to flow about June 20, and only recommenced about the middle of October.

On October 15 the height of water in Kaláwewa was 4 ft. 6 in. The rise was rapid: 17th October, 6 ft. 9 in.; 19th October, 10 ft. 6 in.; 20th October, 11 ft.; 21st October, 12 ft.; 22nd October, 16 ft. 9 in.; 23rd October, 20 ft. 9 in. The tank therefore filled in ten days. The rainfall registered at Kalawewa was 9·77 in., which was moderate. The rapid rise was entirely due to the heavier rainfall on the North Mátalé hills.

The tank soon rose three feet over spill, and the height of the surplus water varied from that to a few inches, and continued to flow in the early months of 1892, although the sluices were opened on February 2 to supply water for the Anurádhapura cultivation. It has been calculated that during the months of November and December alone an amount of water went over the spill which would suffice to fill the tank three times. In other words three times the amount of water retained went to waste. It therefore seems to be advisable as a temporary measure to increase the height of the spill by 2 ft. This can easily be done with piers and planking by a trifling expenditure.

The flow of water over the spill continued in the early months of 1892 and has not ceased up to the time of writing this report.

CROWN LAND SALES AND SURVEYS.

Reference has already been made to this head of revenue and the connected question of surveys. The following figures are given in continuation of, and in the same form as, those of previous years, for purposes of comparison.

It may here be noted that applications for land under the Kaláwewa and the Yóda-ela were numerous during the year, and arrangement for survey of the applications was made and will be carried out early in 1892.

Many persons are anxious to purchase land under the restored Nuwarawewa tank, but it has been impossible to dispose of the land in the absence of an irrigation survey indicating the course of the channels and the situation of the lands to be irrigated from them.

This survey was begun in 1886 and remains uncompleted, and is certainly a matter of discredit to the officers who were employed upon it. Without this explanation it may, and indeed has been, justly pointed to as a failure of a restored irrigation work.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following condensed table will show the figures at a glance:—

1890.		1891.	
Kandyan marriages ...	212	Kandyan marriages ...	216
General marriages ...	20	General marriages ...	19
Births	3,475	Births	3,143
Deaths ...	2,456	Deaths	2,582

The figures call for no special remarks. The working of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance has been frequently referred to by me. I am still of opinion that upon the whole it is more likely to entail damage on posterity than is compensated for by the security it gives to the small percentage of natives who register their marriages under its provisions.

The number of divorces granted during the year was five. The Mohammedan Marriage Ordinance is practically a dead letter in this Province, owing to the apathy of the class concerned.

PUBLIC WORKS: ROADS, &c.

The most important work undertaken was the building of a hospital to replace the existing one, which has long since been condemned as insanitary. Owing to the interruption of the work by the rains of the last quarter, which prevented the making of bricks and lime, the work remains to be completed in 1892.

For the same reason the works on the road from Habarané to Minnériya and the masonry causeway on the Kurunégala road at Kalá-oya were unfinished.

The upkeep of the principal roads was carried out as well as could be expected from the allowances for them. The heavy rains, although doing no special damage, disclosed the fact that the metal allowed for the North road is insufficient to do more than make "a skin," through which the wheels cut and form deep ruts. The disorganisation which ensued in the Postal Service north of Mátalé must, to a certain extent, be attributed to this.

For several months cart traffic absolutely ceased between Mátalé and Jaffna and *vice versâ*. The difficulty and expense in obtaining supplies in Anurádhapura was great: rice rose to Rs. 6 a bushel, salt to 25 cents per measure, cocoanuts to Rs. 12 per 100.

A section of four miles of the Kalawewa to Galewewa road was completed, as well as a diversion of the Kurunégala road at the boundary of the North-Western Province.

The main road for five miles from Anurádhapura towards Galkulam was metalled, and when the section between that and Tirappané (nine miles) is completed a metalled road (more or less satisfactory according to the amount of metal put on it) will connect Mátalé with Anurádhapura.

The filling of the tanks along the principal and minor roads has shown the progress in tank restoration in a somewhat unpleasant manner, as it will necessitate the raising of many of the former and the deviating of many of the latter.

TAMMANKAḌUWA DISTRICT.

In continuation of my remarks regarding this hitherto (of necessity) neglected district, I have only to say that the weather was so unfavourable throughout the year that but little could be done towards the improvements contemplated by me. I annex a memorandum by Mr. Jayawardana, the Revenue Officer, as to his own work during the year and his opinions of the general condition of the district:—

This district formed part of the Eastern Province for a considerable time, and was severed from that Province and added to the North-Central Province during the time that the late Sir J. F. Dickson was the Government Agent of this Province, and since that time there have been five chief headmen in charge of the district. From want of means very little improvement has, however, been hitherto effected. If any perceptible improvement was made at any time, it was from 1880 to 1884. During this period Gansabháwa bungalows, which were also used as circuit bungalows, were built, pinparawal were opened, and the road from Habaraṇé to Mahágantota was improved as a minor road.

Necessary works of roads and tank-bund clearing have all been attended to during the past year; and new circuit and Gansabháwa bungalows have been built at Minnériya and Ambagaswęwa. At Tópawęwa a building has been put up for the dispensary, and a bungalow for the use of the Superintendent of Village Tanks, which was greatly needed, has been built by the Central Irrigation Board. At Giritalé a Public Works Department bungalow is in course of construction.

The road from Habaraṇé to Mahagantota has been twice cleared and the depressions filled up, and a section of five miles towards the Habaraṇé end has been barrelled and improved as a principal road. Two causeways have been built across the most difficult streams, so that the carts do not now experience the former difficulty at those places. A pinpara has been opened from Tópawęwa through Aṇganmedilla to the boundary on the Mátalé side. This road will be of very great utility to the tavalam men, traders, and others who frequently go to and come from the Mátalé District.

The bunds of Tópawęwa and several other tanks in the district have been cleared, and in addition to this a section of the Aṇganmedilla-Tópawęwa Yóda-ela at the Tópawęwa end has been cleared: I believe that the filling of the Tópawęwa tank sooner than it was expected is due to this.

The general condition of the people has been pretty good. They had sufficient food during the past year. Those of the Minnéri pattu No. 2, and Kelagam pattu in Sinhalese pattu and Silambakulam pattu in Egoda pattu are very poor in paddy; however, even they had enough kurakkan. Buffaloes and seed paddy are the chief wants now, as the tanks are all full, and there is water for a very good harvest. Early in the year it was feared that the people would suffer for want of water, but rain set in in such abundance that even the people of Yakkure who had to move towards the *Mahawĕli-ganga*, were able to return to their village.

Generally speaking, Tammankaduwa is poor when compared with the other division of the North-Central Province.

The weather was unusually wet from November, and the villagers assert that such weather has not been seen for the last fifteen or twenty years. Should it continue every year, or were the rivers utilised as they might be, this will become a prosperous country, and paddy will be cheap. At present the price of a bushel of paddy is Rs. 2.

As regards the health among people and cattle I am unable to speak favourably. Cholera and fever prevailed in some of the villages, and a large number of people died. The former was brought into this district three times during the year. The first time it was introduced by the Public Works Department coolies from the North road, and the second and third time it was brought by the villagers themselves from Mátalé or Trincomalee. Fever was no doubt brought on by the weather, and children chiefly succumbed to it.

Cattle murrain made its appearance in one village and swept away almost all the animals. Were it not, for the precautionary measures taken in time it would have spread throughout the district. It was introduced by the Public Works Department contractor transporting cement to Minnériya.

In my capacity of President I have the charge of six Gansabhawa courts, so that I have to sit at each once in six weeks in rotation. During the time of my predecessors who held the posts of both Revenue Officer and President together, there were only four courts; but when a separate officer was appointed as President during the year 1889, two more were added to the list.

There are more institutions of cases before the courts at Tópawęwa and Mánnampitiya than before any other court. The majority of these cases are for the recovery of debts. There are very few criminal cases. They are mostly for breaches of rules, petty assaults, and for cattle trespass.

The Gansabháwa rules require that the President and Councillors should endeavour by all lawful means to bring the parties to an amicable settlement, and if the parties will not agree to such settlement the President and Councillors shall than proceed to hear evidence on both sides and to decide the case. The greater number of cases are here settled amicably, and the number of cases decided on evidence is comparatively small.

I annex a comparative statement of civil and criminal cases decided during the past five years. The reason of more cases having been decided during 1889 than during any other year is explained by the fact that there was a separate officer as President during that year.

Comparative Statement of Cases decided during the Five Years 1887 to 1891.

Year.	Civil.		Criminal.						
	Money Cases.	Land Cases.	Breach of Rules.	Breach of Irrigation Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance.
1887	145	—	25	—	21	2	—	4	4
1888	196	1	44	—	10	3	—	9	1
1889	343	2	52	—	20	8	—	11	4
1890	99	—	17	—	3	6	—	5	4
1891	243	2	46	1	12	2	5	6	5

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to this district during the year. Every preparation was made to receive His Excellency in as befitting a manner as this poor district could afford. The Governor travelled from Mahágantota to Trincomalee by boat. The people showed their loyalty, and all classes hailed His Excellency with the greatest joy, whilst men, women, and children of all description rushed in from all directions, being anxious to have a sight of their new ruler.

CENSUS OF 1891.

Perhaps the most important event of the year was the Census. To ensure accuracy the most elaborate precautions were adopted, and the result is that the figures may be accepted with confidence. The enumerators did their work well and intelligently, and my subsequent inquiries failed to show any neglect or irregularity. The official declaration of the final result will only appear about the same time as this report, but I have reason to believe that the increase of population during the past decade is over 14 per cent.

I leave the details unexamined until they are officially stated by the Commissioner. They will be interesting in showing the gradual increase in the last eighteen years during which the North-Central Province has existed.

The Census of 1871 gave a total of 63,418 persons, that of 1881 67,046 persons. The present Census will probably show over 75,000 persons.

Anurádhapura, "village" or "town," has risen in population from 704 persons in 1871, to 1,300 in 1881, to 2,551 in 1891.

It appears to me that no fact or theory is so conclusive to the progress of the Province as that which is based on increase of population. If it is shown by the Census figures that this increase is general throughout the Province, and not due to the attraction of immigrants by the money spent on restored irrigation works, the policy of Government is abundantly vindicated. The Census of 1881 showed an increase in population of only 3·59 per cent. for the years 1871–81. Yet this was the decade of the largest expenditure of money for irrigation works, under the administration of Mr. Dickson. The expenditure does not, as is frequently asserted, appear to have attracted settlers.

The chief reason assigned as justifying the creation of the Province was that the population was stationary, if not dying out, and that more close supervision of the people's wants and of carrying out the means adopted for their improvement was necessary. And it must be remembered in judging of this increase that the Province has experienced five consecutive years unfavourable to agriculture, together with annually recurring mortality from the introduction of cholera.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

This was certainly unsatisfactory. It cannot be doubted from my own observation, both in granting exemptions from road tax, as well as in my walks through the villages when visiting for the inspection of sanitation, that there has been a recrudescence of parangi. This I attribute to the drinking water, which, in the small village tanks, was unwholesome during the dry seasons of the past five years, and was almost universally bad at the middle and close of 1890. Many villagers had to go miles to get any kind of water. For the most part the supply was a pool of liquid mud in the bed of the tank polluted by cattle and bathing, and generally of the colour of green chartreuse. After boiling, skimming, and filtering it remained offensive. In the beginning of the year it was feared that unless rain speedily came distress would arise more from water famine than want of food. The abundant supply obtained and stored during the year will doubtless cause the decrease of this disease, which is constitutionally latent and must be so for generations to come.

Besides the usual occurrence of cholera among the gangs of immigrant coolies travelling from Mannár to the Central Province, the disease broke out disastrously among the resident population in three places during the last quarter of the year.

Nikiniyáwa.—This village is situated about two miles from Kekiráwa upon the contour of Kaláwewa. The disease appears to have been introduced into Kekiráwa bazaar from the passing cooly gangs, whence it spread to the village (possibly in the provisions purchased), and the consequences were horrible. The persons attacked died promiscuously throughout the village: the rest fled and many died in the jungle. The local headman also fled, and bodies lay unburied for several days, until the arrival of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who had them cremated because graves could not be dug in the hard and parched soil.

Madawachchiya.—This is a thriving bazaar which has grown up under the tank of the same name (which was restored by Sir William Gregory) at the junction of the Mannár with the North road, chiefly with a view of providing good water and supplies for the immigrant coolies and traffic on the North road. It is the principal halting-place of coolies on their journey south. Of thirty cases, one-half proved fatal. The survivors fled to Jaffna, and the place was so deserted that it was necessary to send out rice and provisions for the local officials,—the doctor and patrols, kanganies, &c., of the Immigration Service staff.

The third outbreak was in the *Meda Pattuwa of Tammankaduwa*, where the Moor villages suffered heavily. The disease probably came through intercourse with Trincomalee and Batticaloa, where cholera was raging at the time. The difficulties of the doctor and revenue officer were greatly increased by the flooding of all the rivers, and the impossibility of communication not only with the infected villages but with Habaraná, from which supplies of food and necessaries were alone procurable. Both officers deserve the greatest credit for their zeal and conscientious work, and sympathy for the hardships they endured without complaint. They deserve this recognition of their services.

The number of cases of cholera in the Province actually reported to the medical officers was 325. The number of deaths registered was 274.

There can be no doubt that a large number of cases occurred, of which there is no record.

Every credit must be given to the Civil Medical Department. The arrangements of Dr. Kynsey were admirable, the dispensaries and small hospitals were well equipped, and medical officers were placed at every halting-place of the coolies.

Local Dispensaries.—It is pleasant to be able to record that these institutions seem growing in favour among the natives, and are in most cases freely resorted to. But a good deal depends upon the reputation of the local medical officer, and this may be mere chance arising from a lucky cure. The reputation of one dispensary was made by the successful stitching up of a man who had been mauled by a bear, of another by an operation for liver abscess, &c.

One dispensary was unsuccessful from the character of the officer in charge, who has accordingly been removed.

I have no doubt that the good done in distribution of quinine and of medicine for paraṇgi (iodide of potassium) is very great. What is now most required is proper accommodation and suitable buildings. The existing buildings are merely wattle-and-daub sheds, thatched with straw, and with clay floors. They are the best that can be made by village labour (unpaid). It is hard to expect a medical officer to be healthy and efficient in a building which, in wet weather, is damp and leaky.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Murrain and foot-and-mouth disease prevailed during the year in nearly every kóralé. The pasturage grounds are the beds of the tanks when dry, and the fallow lands. The whole country is covered with jungle except where the open plains called *dammana* and *wembu* and *potána* occur.

The cattle suffered first from want of rain and grass during the years of drought. Then came a year of almost incessant rain; the tanks filled and left no space for grazing, and the cattle, wandering about in wet jungle, unherded and uncared for, speedily became diseased.

An experience of eight years in this Province leads me to the opinion that the people keep far more cattle than is good for them. Every man owns five or six head of black cattle, not to speak of buffaloes. No care is taken of them, and it would seem to be only the old desire of being the *owner* of cattle that exists. The breed is deteriorating from the sale to low-country dealers of the best bulls in each herd. There are excellent Gaṇsabháwa rules for the herding and care-taking of cattle, but the passive obstruction and laziness of the villagers are invincible. I have never before had so many complaints of cattle trespass on fields and high lands under crop. Inquiry generally proved that the complainant is as remiss as the accused.

No doubt the water in the tanks having risen higher than formerly, owing to the bund restoration, has driven the cattle to the necessity of trespass on growing crop. It has now become absolutely necessary to enforce the measures contemplated under the recent Ordinance regarding cattle disease. Experience has shown that even in a matter so deeply affecting their own interest the villagers will take no steps to try and cure sick beasts, and they must be compelled to take care of their property, ridiculous as it may appear.

IRRIGATION.

General Condition of Works.—This may be described as satisfactory. The best proof is that hardly any damage was done to the restored works by the heavy rains of the year. The raising of the embankments and the careful opening and clearing of the spills and water-ways, which has gone on for the last five dry years, has caused this result, which may be compared with what happened at the last floods in December, 1887, when 160 tanks breached.

The only restored tank which breached was Tirappané. This was due to a leak at the side of the sluice where the roots of a tree had not been removed, and their decay caused the damage.

Works carried out under sanction of the Central Irrigation Board.—A sum of Rs. 22,793 was apportioned to this Province in 1891. The details of expenditure will be found in the report of the Provincial Committee. The works undertaken were for the most part improvements or repairs to existing works, such as the raising of spills and lengthening culverts, which was rendered necessary by the greater head of water which the tanks are now capable of holding up from the gradual raising of the embankments by the village labour annually expended upon them.

Surveys.—The principal survey undertaken was connected with the examination of the Nálanda-oya and its ancient connection with Kaláwewa. The channel which once conducted the upper waters of the river to the great tank has been examined, but the existing conditions preclude its utilisation, as its bed now contains villages and fields.

There still remains for examination the possibility of connection of the Ambaṇgaṇga with the Mirisgóni-oya.

A gauge was fixed at Nálanda to measure the flow of the river, and this will be useful for Mátalé irrigation purposes, even if the connection with Kaláwewa be abandoned.

It is to be regretted that the surveys of several anicuts and dams in Tammankaḍuwa were not carried out, as the services of a competent surveyor were not available until the floods in the last quarter of the year made work impossible.

A beginning was made during the year in the construction of timber dams for streams and small rivers, which will be more fully carried out in 1892.

Miscellaneous.—Now that most of the tanks have been so far restored as to hold up a good supply of water, the necessity exists for, as far as possible, making them independent of our precarious rainfall by connection with the streams, which only too often run to waste.

The storage of water in Minnériya and other large tanks (to which reference was made in my report for 1890) was under consideration during the year, but as the Central Irrigation Board did not agree upon the type of sluice to be adopted, the matter remains for another year.

In January I noted in my diary: "Walked across the dry plain of Minnériya. The great lake has shrunk to a comparatively small pool of about half a mile long; I never saw the water so low. A little still runs through the sluice, but the people assert that it is not enough for cultivation." But in December Minnériya tank was running over spill into the old Ḷahera canal, having a head of forty feet at the sluices. This grand supply will, until some means of regulating the sluices is adopted, run chiefly to waste, for at present only 700 acres are in cultivation under it.

The Kandakáḍu (Malwatta-oya) scheme still awaits survey (*vide* Administration Report, 1890).

In February an examination was made of an old channel by which the water of the Kágam-oya was utilised. The following is the diary entry regarding it:—

February 10, 1891.—Started early with Mr. Renganathen and the Mudaliyár to visit an old irrigation channel which is said to have supplied some deserted villages which are now being restored on permit. Drove to Hiripitiyágama, a good tank on the minor road into which the Kágam-oya flows, and passes out over a stone spill. The oya thence falls into the Yóda-ḷa and runs about a quarter of a mile *up* towards Kaláwewa, and here a regulating work sends out the surplus water by the old channel. Walked from Hiripitiyágama to the jungle about a mile below

Karambéwa, where the anicut was situated on the Kagam-oya which diverted its water to the villages in question. The anicut was probably of timber, as there are no remains of stonework, and a timber dam of jungle trees is all that is necessary now. The channel exists, but the bank is washed away here and there, but is not beyond the powers of the people to repair so far as one could judge creeping through the forest. Three Moor villages have joined to restore Palu Kalaniya, a deserted village to which this channel led. They seem very much in earnest, so I went off to see what they had done, and found they had cleared a good wide path through the forest and had chenaëd the bed of the tank and a space outside for the village, and had filled one breach. The kurakkan crop was ripe and was being reaped, but the rice sown in the bed of the tank had died. Still there was a very large quantity of kurakkan far more than they could use themselves. Thence went on (after seeing the site of the new village where four houses are already put up) to Védanigama. This tank is below the Yóda-ela, but is not fed from it; bund is fairly restored; water supply is poor. Noticed young cocoanut trees planted round all the houses. Here heavy showers came on, and we got home wet about one o'clock after, perhaps, ten miles walk. In the forest we went through there was hardly any valuable timber, and as the soil is excellent I fancy this part of the country has not been abandoned above a couple of hundred years, and the hard wood trees have not had time to appear, as they have done in other places formerly populous. I instructed the Moor settlers to clear the course of the old channel, so that Mr. Renganathen can inspect it and report what is necessary for its restoration. The people are very keen about it.

I find that in this village of Karambéwa and the adjoining one nearly one hundred and fifty acres have been sold in the last two years. These lands are sold subject to water-rate after four years.

As regards the channel which led from the Kaláwewa Yóda-ela to Náchcháduwa, referred to by me and by Mr. Murray, the following diary entry has reference:—

"The people of three villages above the Yóda-ela ask for restoration of the branch canal leading from the Ela to Náchcháduwa, which I examined some years ago. Replied that Government certainly would do no more here than what has been done, and they must rely on their own efforts, in which I would assist. After some conversation it was settled that they would do all the cutting and earthwork necessary, Government to supply sluices and spills where necessary, the people to make up a list of all persons who would join in the work. I would then hold an irrigation meeting and settle details, and the Superintendent of Village Tanks would allot the work. This would be a most useful channel, and would cost little or nothing, as it mostly runs in cutting, and it is only a question of filling breaches and supplying one or two small spills and cement pipe sluices.

One of the most important works taken up by the people without Government aid is the restoration and settlement of Maha Ilippallama tank. The following diary entries will explain the conditions:—

On the adjourned inquiry regarding the proposed restoration of Maha Ilippallama tank a number of people are present who eagerly desire to be allowed to undertake the work. This great tank receives the drainage of about fifteen tanks under the Yóda-ela by the large stream which now flows through the principal breach. About 200 men of villages above the Yóda-ela, whose water supply is bad, desire to restore it by their own and hired labour, Government giving a sluice later on if the restoration is successful. I have hitherto declined to grant them permission, fearing that the work is beyond their means, but they so begged and prayed me that I have given a conditional consent, provided their list of persons undertaking the work contains twenty men whom I consider opulent enough to make the work successful. 200 full cubes are required to fill the main breach, and this is a work which cannot be done leisurely or by instalments, as the clearing and filling up elsewhere could be done.....

The people of Karukkankulama, to whom I gave a permit to restore the great abandoned tank Ilippallama (which is about five or six miles below Kaláwewa and receives the drainage of several Yóda-ela villages), came to complain that the people of Eppawala have shot an elephant so as to accuse them of having done it! It is quite possible, as the people of Kela Diwulwewa are jealous of the grant of the tank to these people. Advised them to return and go on with their clearing and house-building at once. About 150 men are engaged in clearing and sowing the bed of the tank and bund.....

November 6.—Afternoon walked from the road below Sangattéwa to see the new clearings at Maha Ilippallama. This is a very large and deserted breached tank below the Yóda-ela, with a magnificent water supply. Ninety men of villages near Kaláwewa, which have no artificial water supply, have joined last year to restore this tank and live here. I was unwilling, as I thought it beyond their powers, but I now see they are quite in earnest and have cut a ¾ mile road to the bund, have cleared more than half of the bund, have sown about 20 acres with paddy in the bed of the tank, and have cleared about ten acres below it. They propose to fill the breaches in the next dry weather. They seem industrious and persevering. If they do the earthwork properly, they must have two sluices and a masonry spill given to them. I will call for rough estimate of cost, to be included in estimate for Central Irrigation Board of next year's apportionment.

During the year the sluice of the Topáre tank (Polonnáruwa) was supplied as an experiment with two 9-in. cement concrete pipes to regulate the flow of water. The channel leading to the tank, which is really the end of the great Minippé-ela, was cleared for two miles, and when the breaches are filled by village labour the water supply of the tank will be greatly increased by catching the local streams, which in rainy weather flow through these breaches, even if the dam on the Ambagagga be not restored.

The building of a dam across the Taláwa-ela to irrigate the Crown land sold and available for sale, close by, was commenced, but was interrupted by the heavy rain in the last quarter. This will be a very useful work.

Much-needed bungalows for irrigation officers and circuit work were built at Minnériya Topáre, and Ambagaswewa.

Extension of channels to supply the wants of the lands sold under Tissáwewa was completed, and several water distribution gates were constructed.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice was scarce and dear throughout the year from the causes which have already been mentioned. Those who had rice crops, as far as possible, threshed and sold the paddy and lived on chena produce, which as a rule was abundant,—so much so that it is contemplated to greatly restrict the issue of chena permits in 1892.

A much larger extent than is usual was cleared in 1890 for the crops of 1891, owing to the repeated failures of the north-east monsoon. Cucumbers, pumpkins, and allied vegetables were very abundant. In my report for 1887 I have given the sources of food supply, which I need not here repeat.

From the tanks and forests the people, who are universally vegetarians, derive a quantity of wholesome and excellent food, for which their chenas supply the relish. I speak not from theory but from personal experience. With these vegetables and condiments the food supply would be satisfactory, if only the people could be induced to cook kurakkan in a wholesome manner.

Cocoanuts must, from a native point of view, be considered important as food. I caused a census of the cocoanut trees in the Province to be made at the time of the census of population, and the following are the figures :—

	Trees in Bearing.	Young Trees.
Anurádhapura town	305	4,677
Nuwaragam paláta	22,022	14,261
Hurulu paláta	11,676	8,654
Kalagam paláta	12,338	6,424
Tammankaduwa	1,272	654
Total ...	47,613	34,470

These figures are encouraging, as they show that during the last six years the number of trees planted is about three-quarters of the total number previously existing.

Without village tank restoration this cultivation is impossible. Without moisture at the roots the trees die in prolonged drought. Hence they are always planted below the bund of the village tank.

In this connection may be noted that most of the vote for Experimental Gardens was expended by me in planting palmyras along the fences of the cooly bungalows on the North Road and along the bank of the Kaláwęwa Yóda-ęla.

COLONISATION UNDER RESTORED IRRIGATION WORKS.

In 1890 I was called upon by Government to state the conditions under which, in my opinion, colonists could be settled on the lands below Kaláwęwa. A scheme was accordingly formed by me, and in April I selected suitable land for a village and fields. On April 22, 1891, official sanction of this scheme of colonisation was received, and it was stated that the selection of the nationality and individuals was left to me, but that a preference might be given to Tamils from the peninsula.

Application was at once made to the Government Agent of the Northern Province, who replied on August 11 that he was unable to arrange for sending any Tamils as colonists. I then made application to some native gentlemen of Jaffna, with whose assistance a beginning was made by placing a few families on the selected ground, while it was settled that others would follow early in 1892, as the proper felling season had now passed.

A transfer was made of the pauper villagers of Etavirawęwa to land below the Yóda-ęla, where thirty families settled, opened, and cultivated at the close of the year. Seed paddy was advanced to them as they have had no rice crop for the past five years. The details of the colonisation will more properly fall to the report for 1892.

It is, however, a question whether any further State-aided colonisation is necessary in view of the fact that applications for purchase of all the irrigable land remaining unsold for the first five miles below Kaláwęwa were received at the end of the year.

There is, however, land available under the twin-tank of Kaláwęwa (Balaluwęwa) for either sale or colonisation, and this is being now surveyed.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

The usual statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed, and of the working of the Road Ordinance. The principal works carried out by the Committee were :—

(1) Gravelling four miles of the western minor road.
(2) Improving the Maradankadawala-Habarané road.
(3) Improving Topáre to Mahagantota.
(4) Improving pinpara, Tonigala to Kaláwęwa.
(5) Improving Madawachchiya-Horawapotana road.
(6). Clearing the road towards Arippu.

Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent on upkeep and clearing of the other roads.

The working of the Ordinance will be found to have been most satisfactory, and comparing well with the figures of former years.

Of 18,988 men (deducting exemptions), 17,490 commuted their labour by payment, 437 performed labour, and 8 were fined for default. There remained only 70 men unaccounted for at the end of the year. Of defaulters, 5 men were imprisoned for 1890 and 15 for 1891.

PRISON AND DISCIPLINE.

During the year 1891 an improved system of working by task was introduced. The average effective strength of the prison was 75 men. The discipline was good and the work as deterrent as possible, while the health of the prisoners was most satisfactory. The men were almost entirely employed in brick-making for the Mirisawętiya restoration.

The few penal stage men were employed on stone-breaking which can be utilised for the town roads.

CRIME.

It is satisfactory to be able to make the usual "nil" report. But few serious local cases came before the court. Almost the only crime—and one very difficult to punish—is the robbing of coolies travelling along the lonely North Road when the gang is a small one. The general plan of the thieves is to join the gang under pretence of travelling, and the attack is made near the Mannár border.

On the occurrence of a vacancy of inspector of patrols and cooly bunglows I was able to obtain from Mr. Ellis a competent man with some police training, and application will be made to Government to give him a reasonable salary from the Immigration vote. It is very desirable that a well-paid officer of similar qualifications should patrol the Mannár section of the cooly route and co-operate with the inspector in this Province.

WORK IN THE COURTS.

I annex a memorandum from my Assistant, Mr. Hellings, by whom most of the work in the Minor Courts is done. My judicial duties have chiefly been confined to hearing the cases committed from the lower court.

The work in the Police Court during 1891 shows little alteration in the Province, as regards crime, in comparison with former years. The enclosed statement shows 294 institutions: a very large number of these cases were brought in respect of statutory offences under the Grain Tax and Cattle Trespass Ordinances. Of actual crime there was but little as far as the natives of the Province were concerned. Several gang-robberies and burglaries were committed on the Central and Kurunégala roads: in some instances much violence was used, and in one case a man died of his injuries. These offences are invariably attributed to the inhabitants of certain villages in the Kurunégala District or to low-countrymen who come from Kurunégala plumbago pits, or wander about this Province obtaining a precarious livelihood by occasionally cultivating for hire or on share, or by petty trade. These circumstances make the arrest and conviction of the offenders very uncertain, as their names and persons are often unknown to the victims. However, a number of villagers of Kettápahuwa (Kurunégala) are now under commitment for trial before the Supreme Court on a charge of clearing out a large boutique at Eriyagama on the Kurunégala road, and it is hoped that their conviction will have a salutary effect. The chief sufferers from this form of crime are immigrant coolies *en route* from the estates to the Coast by the Central road, who are sometimes despoiled of their savings and small portable property, and, if they resist, are not unfrequently roughly handled. They generally prefer to proceed on their journey rather than come in to Anurádhapura to prosecute their assailants, and this renders any action of the court almost useless. The Government Agent has addressed Government with a view to establishing more efficient police protection for the travellers and residents on the Central and Kurunégala roads. If the proposals are sanctioned serious crime will, I hope, disappear from the Province. The one case already mentioned was the only instance of homicide brought to the notice of the courts during the year.

The decrease shown by the statement in the civil work of the District and Minor Courts is due to the general depression among the agriculturists consequent upon the four years' drought referred to elsewhere in this report. A revival of trade and of civil litigation may be expected to result from the copious rains which fell at the end of 1891 and early in the current year.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

I repeat here, as required by the instructions, the recommendations already made by me:—

(1) Sluices for Minnériya, Topawewa, and Giritalé to prevent the waste of water. These tanks appear to have run continuously through their sluices in ancient times, when they had the Amban-ganga water supplied by the Elahera canal and the Minipe-ela. They now depend on rainfall and their natural drainage. This is sufficient for the shrunken extent of open lands under them, if the outflow of water can be regulated so as to save it during the months of non-cultivation.

(2) A headwork on the Malwatu-oya at Kandakádu.

(3) A dam at Anganmedilla, on the Amban-ganga. This was examined first by Mr. C. A. Murray in 1889, and is referred to in his Administration Report for that year. It has since been found that this is the place at which the great Minipe-ela of East Mátalé crossed the Amban-ganga and supplied the great tanks and channels of the Medapattuwa of Tammankaduwa. The time has not yet come for restoration of this anicut, but I think that a small dam (probably of timber) would suffice to replace the temporary dam annually put up by the people about a mile above the site of the great anicut. This is being now examined, as a vote has been taken for the survey in 1891. Meantime the canal which led from Anganmedilla to Topawewa has been cleared for examination, and it may be possible to do much for its restoration by village labour.

(4) A dam on the Minneri-oya at Nugagahadamana village. This involves the repair of the old stone anicut from which the fields are cultivated.

(5) Another dam on the same stream lower down at Hatamuna village.

(6) Similar dams on the same stream at Palliyagodella.

(7) Several small dams on the branch of the Maháweli-ganga which irrigates the lands of the village Putur.

The waste of water flowing from Kaláwewa might to a certain extent be saved by placing piers and planks on the present spill to a height of 18 inches or 2 feet (as a temporary measure) pending its being raised to the height of 25 ft.

The works recommended in my former reports that have been approved of are being gradually carried to completion. I have no new works with claim on general revenue to bring forward. I presume that the roads which are in progress will be advanced each another section, and that the hospital will be completed in 1892, as well as the metalling of the North road between Tirappané and Kallettéwa. I would, however, suggest a more liberal allowance for the metalling on the North road, so that its collapse in wet weather may in future be avoided.

There are a number of small irrigation works under consideration of the Central Board, which need not here be detailed. It will, however, be absolutely necessary to substitute permanent houses for the present temporary ones occupied by the Survey and Forest Departments, and it is hoped that provision may be made in the Estimates of 1893 for these requirements.

A portion of the old hospital, standing on high ground, will be utilised as a residence for the Archæological Commissioner and subsequently as quarters for clerks and a registry office.

The court-house urgently requires some increase of accommodation and improvement in structure. It is an open building, and is as uncomfortable in windy as it is in wet weather.

At Madawachchiya the arrangements for cholera hospital, cooly shed and well, and medical officer's quarters, require re-adjustment. Perhaps the best scheme would be the transfer of the rest-house to the Medical Department and the building of a resthouse on the high ground overlooking the Maháwewa near the junction of the North and Mannár roads.

I believe that if a large quarantine station were fixed here on the land below the Kudawewa, remote from the bazaar, it would do much to free the cooly route from the perpetually recurring appearance of cholera.

Even if the railway from Kurunégala to Jaffna be made in the near future this station would be quite as important and useful, unless, indeed, the line be extended by a branch to Mannár.

LEGISLATION.

On this subject I have no recommendation to make. The "Buddhist Temporalities" and "Game" have recently been legislated for, and it is only necessary to wait and watch the results. It would, as yet, be premature to form any decided opinion.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

I need not refer to the details which will be found in the departmental reports. From a revenue point of view the year's operations were satisfactory. 170 tons of ebony, ranging in value

from Rs. 200 to Rs. 130 per ton, of a total value of about Rs. 28,000, were despatched for sale at Colombo. The timber lying in the Trincomalee depôt was completely sold out on profitable terms.

The Assistant Conservator estimates that he has timber to the value of Rs. 60,000 in the Provincial depôts, compared with Rs. 30,000 value at the close of 1890.

Generally speaking these depôts have paid well, and have supplied the Public Works Department and local requirements, and have in a great measure obviated the necessity of granting permits for felling.

The Conservator made a circuit through the Province at the close of the year. I cannot say that I agree entirely with his conclusions; but we are both in accord as to the necessity for curtailing chena clearings. There is no doubt that owing to the drought of the past dry cycle larger extents than usual were cleared, and in many cases encroachment was made on forest. The supply of rain in 1891 will take away the excuse or reason for clearing in 1892 except so far as to cultivate a second time the chenas of the previous year.

I am strongly of opinion that the extraordinary powers given under the 76th and other sections of the Forest Ordinance are too extensive, and involve too much responsibility, to be indiscriminately conferred on Assistant Conservators.

Powers to arrest summarily, to seize and confiscate tools and agricultural implements, to issue warrants, and to assess and recover compensation for forest offences, need only be specified to justify the opinion that they should be granted sparingly.

Even allowing that the officer empowered is both judicious and experienced, the opening for exaction of blackmail which subordinates will find is obvious; and there is reason to believe that it is so made use of. During the year a sum of Rs. 2,581·88 was recovered summarily for forest offences by the Assistant Conservator.

The position of a Government Agent in dealing with forest matters is somewhat delicate. He has to hold the scale between the Department and the people in seeing that the zeal of the former does not encroach on the rights of the latter,—especially when the people are ignorant and timid. As is the case with all intervention, satisfaction is given to neither side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arable Land.—The assessment which I have carried out for the eighteen months has been completed, and I think that the figures are reliable. They show that the total extent of mud land cultivated by irrigation below the tanks is 45,103 acres.

The extent already asweddumised and cultivated whenever water was available in 1874 was 39,150 acres. There has therefore been an increase of 7 per cent. in the mud land. But the chief increase in sowing extent has been in the crops sown at the shallow water of the highest part of the contour of the tanks. This cultivation now goes on annually where water is available in 1,690 tanks of inhabited villages and 420 uninhabited villages, total 2,110 tanks. This cultivation is locally called *távalu*.

GRAIN TAX.

As the law by which the tithe on grain crops is recovered is about to be repealed, it may be interesting to note that the total amount recovered as tithe by the British Government from 1815 to 1890 has been Rs. 2,100,000. The expenditure on account of irrigation up to 1890 has been Rs. 1,293,756. The value of the earthwork done by the people equals Rs. 1,984,573.

EDUCATION.

There are 11 Government schools in Nuwarakaláwiya, distributed as follows: 4 in Nuwaragam paláta, 4 in Hurulu paláta, and 3 in Kalagam paláta. Nuwaragam paláta has also the advantage of 6 large schools established and maintained at convenient centres by the Church Mission Society, the older ones receiving a grant-in-aid from Government. No new schools were opened in 1891, but steps were taken to improve the attendance at those already established. I have insisted on the headmen using their influence in this direction, and defaulting parents were prosecuted in the Gaṇsabháwas. I believe the attendance lists show satisfactory progress. There are in the same district 114 pansal schools with an attendance of 353 children, and 18 mosques, where about 100 Moorish children are taught.

The educational advantages of Tammankaduwa are greatly inferior to those of the more populous and prosperous Nuwarakaláwiya. There is as yet no Government school in the former district. There are 4 paṇsal, 5 mosques, and 1 Sivite school, where about 90 children in all receive instruction. When the measures for the development of the district now in progress have advanced a little further, and the communications between the villages have been improved, I hope to address the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of schools for the more populous centres.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The very full and interesting reports sent to Government by Mr. Bell, the Archæological Commissioner, give the details of his work during the year. A brief summary may not be out of place here.

Exploration.—Much attention has been directed towards the finding of the ancient streets or roads of the capital. The bridges, some of which still exist, made of massive stone pillars and cross beams, and connected with a stone-paved causeway, gave clues which led to the discovery of what must reasonably be considered ancient roads of the city. One of the chief of these led north from the small dágoba, now known as Séla Chaitya, to the Malwatta-oya. Another great street or road went past Puliyankulam near the Jaffna road, and crossing the present Trincomalee road near the 51st mile reached Mihintale just south of the hill called Rájagirilena.

As regards *jungle clearing*, the chief work was done in thoroughly opening up the very extensive ruins at Wijayaráma and Paṇkuliya on the north and north-east.

A tract between Galkadawala and Paṇkuliya was explored by base lines and cross paths, and any ruins met with were cleared.

The so-called Kiribat Vehera, a large dágoba about four miles north of the Outer Circle, was cleared of trees and brushwood preparatory to investigation. A large section containing very interesting ruins close to the Abhayagiri Dágoba, and between it and the Trincomalee road, was

cleared, and several of the ruins were excavated and examined. Another clearing was carried out near Lankáráma.

Excavations.—The ruins of Wijayaráma were dug out from end to end, and thoroughly measured and drawn, and about one-fourth of those at Paṅkuliya were similarly dealt with. The excavation of the building, which was surrounded by the great stone Buddhist-rail, was completed, as well as of a large site (pilimagé) close by.

Surveys.—These were carried on during the year in connection with Mr. Bell's work, and when completed will be most valuable in the identification of ruins with the structures mentioned in the chronicles.

Provincial Archæology.—Mr. Bell made several circuits during the year, examining and reporting on sites of antiquarian interest, copying new inscriptions, and checking the copies of some already taken in Kadawat, Kenda, Kalpe, Mahapotana, and Kunchuttu kóralés. Specially interesting was his examination of the ruins of an ancient city near the breach of the great Padaviya tank.

There still remains a very large extent of country in the south and west of Nuwarakaláwiya, of which no examination has been made beyond brief record of the names of the places where ruins and inscriptions are to be found.

It is to be hoped it will be possible to complete the antiquarian survey of the Vilachchi and other unvisited kóralés of Nuwarakaláwiya early in the course of 1893, when attention should be directed to the Polonnáruwa capital and the antiquities of Tammankaduwa, regarding which very little is known.

The restoration of Mirisaweṭi Dágaba continues, and about one-half of the money given by the King of Siam had been expended at the close of 1891.

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

Anurádhapura, March 22, 1892.

ANNEXURES.

Statement of Land Sales during 1890 and 1891.

			For Paddy.	For Gardens.	For Building Sites.	Total.
1890...	Lots sold	No.	113	14	7	134
	Extent	Acres	655·75	40	0·25	696
	Amount of sale	Rs.	6,834	522	621	7,977
	Average per acre	Rs.	10·42	13·05	62 1	11·46
1891...	Lots sold	No.	65	8	·8	81
	Extent	Acres	324,487	29,106	2·413	356,006
	Amount of sale	Rs.	3,814	332	259	4,405
	Average per acre	Rs.	11·75	11·41	10·74	12·37

Amount of Earthwork done from 1874 to 1891 in the North-Central Province, and its Value.

Year.	Amount of Earthwork.	Value. Rs. c.	Year.	Amount of Earthwork.	Value. Rs. c.
1874	11,255	3,376 50	1885	394,283¼	118,285 8
1875	97,824	29,347 20	1886	511,321	153,396 30
1876	325,168	97,550 40	1887	478,225	143,467 50
1877	421,105	126,331 50	1888	386,842½	116,052 65
1878	436,016	130,804 80	1889	363,922	109,176 60
1879	183,955	55,186 50	1890	536,604	160,981 20
1880	514,846	154,453 80	1891	197,637	59,291 10
1881	584,305	175,291 50			
1882	565,962½	169,788 70	Total	6,812,883½	2,043,865 8
1883	551,795½	165,538 65			
1884	251,817	75,545 10			

Quarterly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884.

		1891.	1890.
1	$\frac{1}{20}$ Number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	14,921	14,921
2	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	19,948	19,542
3	Percentage of 2 to 1	133·69	130·96
4	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	960	1,062
5	Percentage of 4 to 2	4·81	5·43
6	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	18,988	18,480
7	Percentage of 6 to 1	127·25	123·85
8	i.—Paid commutation	17,490	17,745
	ii.—Performed labour	437	246
	iii.—Fined	8	4
	iv.—Imprisoned	20	11
	v.—Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	17,955	18,906
9	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 v. to 6	94·55	97·43
10	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 v. to 1	120·33	120·67
11	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries and erroneous entries	963	437
12	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	70*	37

* This item includes 50 men against whom warrants have been issued, and who have not been dealt with as yet.

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province, not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony, for 1891.

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	2,003 77	
Advances outstanding ...	4,807 50	
		6,811 27
Collected for the year 1891 under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861 Amendment Ordinance of 1884, viz. :—		
Commutation realised in money ...	26,700 20	
Do. in labour	655 50	
Commutation of previous years collected in 1891...	136 50	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	60 2	
		27,552 22
Resthouses.		
Balance under this head on January 1, 1891 ...	—	
Collections in 1891 ...	1,284 11	
Government grant ...	500 0	
		1,784 11
Market.		
Balance under this head on January 1, 1891 ...	607 36	
Collections in 1891 ...	1,297 56	
		1,904 92
Total ...		38,052 52

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from commutation money during the year 1891, under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861 Amendment Ordinance of 1884 ...	11,915 58	
Minor roads	6,119 42	
		18,035 0
General Charges.		
Pay of the Establishments, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	2,764 50	
Percentage to division officers ...	2,024 36	
Tools	553 79	
Petty expenses... ...	507 40	
		5,850 5
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1891 ...	—	1,685 48
Market.		
Payments made in 1891 ...	—	1,509 80
Balance of 1891 *and previous years.*		
Balance on Road Ordinance Funds	2,920 52	
Advances outstanding ...	7,557 92	
Balance to credit of resthouses...	150 64	
Do. market ...	343 11	
		10,972 19
Total ...		38,052 52

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE PROVINCE OF UVA FOR 1891.

GENERAL REVIEW—WEATHER, CROPS, AND CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

THE almost total failure of the north-east monsoon rains at the close of 1890 was followed by six months with an average rainfall, three months of extreme heat, and then by three of the wettest months on record.* The total rainfall registered during the year in Badulla was 142 inches, the fall in October and November exceeding the whole rainfall of the previous year, which amounted to only 56 inches.

The drought during July, August, and September occasioned a deficiency of water throughout the low-country and a general insanitary condition in the people. A great deal of sickness prevailed, and cholera breaking out in Badulla, just after the Sinhalese pilgrimage to Alutnuwara, spread throughout all the divisions of the Province. It was hoped that the heavy rainfall in October would check the spread of the disease, but the epidemic showed no sign of abating till long after the rains set in. The greatest mortality occurred in the Buttala and Wellawáya divisions, the inhabitants of some villages having been almost entirely swept away. In the remoter parts of the Province the people were panic-stricken at the appearance of the disease, and generally fled into the forests, leaving the dead unburied and the sick unattended to. Some shocking cases of desertion came to light, but the disease raged with such virulence that it is not surprising that the people sought safety in flight. In the Buttala division the freshly-reaped paddy crops were abandoned, and it was not for some months that the people could be induced to return to their homes.

About 840 in all perished, the most serious mortality occurring in the sparsely populated divisions. The epidemic travelled from Uva into the Southern and Eastern Provinces, the flight of the people from village to village creating new centres of disease from which the infection spread to other districts. The outbreak of cholera was followed by influenza, which first made its appearance in the Kongala Bintenna, prostrating the bulk of the inhabitants and killing many. I travelled through the division during the prevalence of the epidemic, and found so many sick in each village that the chena crops could be no longer watched, and in some instances whole chenas were destroyed by the trespasses of elephants and other wild animals.

It is fortunate that influenza in this virulent form was confined to a portion of the Wellawáya division only, and did not make its appearance in other parts of the Province. The villagers knew nothing of the treatment of the disease, and those badly attacked generally died in a short time from pneumonia.

In consequence of the amount of sickness prevailing during a great part of the year, the birth-rate, except in Yatikinda, where it was very high, fell off in all the divisions, while the death-rate was abnormally high, reaching in the Wellawáya and Buttala divisions to nearly seventy per thousand of the whole population. The total number of births in the Province was 6,446, while the deaths numbered 6,673. In the Wellawáya and Buttala divisions the deaths nearly doubled the number of births. Serious as this statement may seem, I have no doubt that the death-rate generally would have been much heavier had it not been for the good work done by the field hospitals and at the numerous dispensaries. The medical requirements of the people are indeed well provided for, but in dealing with epidemic diseases the medical staff and other officers of the Province are seriously hampered by the want of roads and easy means of transport, and the difficulty of moving about renders the speedy treatment and the stamping out of such scourges impossible.

The food supply of the people, both locally grown and imported, was abundant, and I can only attribute the exceptionally sickly condition of the people to the unfavourable meteorological conditions. The subjoined statements give details of the rainfall registered in Badulla during the last three years, and also particulars of the vital statistics for the same period :—

Rainfall registered at Badulla.

	1889. Inches.	1890. Inches.	1891. Inches.
January ...	6·16	5·45	7·97
February ...	·33	3·68	4·26
March ...	8·96	3·54	12·91
April ...	10·67	9·85	7·25
May ...	8·77	4·16	15·08
June ...	2·01	3·54	3·32
July ...	3·72	1·26	1·49
August ...	1·60	2·08	·76
September ...	5·08	1·86	1·70
October ...	4·31	5·56	41·67
November ...	7·61	10·83	15·49
December ...	7·40	4·69	30·58
Total ...	66·62	56·50	142·48

Particulars of Vital Statistics.

Division.	Population by Census of 1891.	General Marriages.			Kandyan Marriages.			Births.						Deaths.					
		1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891	1889	Per-centage.	1890	Per-centage.	1891	Per-centage.	1889	Per-centage.	1890	Per-centage.	1891	Per-centage.
Local Board and Estates ...	37885	18	13	40	—	—	—	763	2·01	967	2·55	938	2·47	686	1·81	867	2·28	1155	3·05
Yatikinda ...	20796	6	11	8	151	226	98	775	3·72	1049	5·04	1270	6·10	665	3·19	687	3·3	804	3·86
Udukinda ...	30750	3	5	11	202	75	188	927	3·01	1137	3·69	1047	3·40	621	2·01	676	2·19	854	2·77
Wiyaluwa ...	15461	—	—	—	102	83	191	465	3·00	804	5·19	757	4·84	517	3·34	650	4·2	630	4·07
Bintenna ...	9060	—	—	—	55	122	72	313	3·45	448	4·93	369	4·07	344	3·79	402	4·43	524	5·78
Wellassa ...	21571	—	—	2	184	191	152	630	2·92	1097	5·08	1003	4·64	964	4·46	987	4·57	1052	4·87
Buttala ...	15608	—	—	—	82	109	131	501	3·2	797	5·1	763	4·88	627	4·01	811	5·19	1050	6·72
Wellawáya ...	8758	4	4	4	164	5	39	285	3·25	374	4·27	299	3·41	388	4·43	400	4·56	604	6·89
Total ...	159889	31	33	65	940	811	871	4659	2·91	6673	4·17	6446	4·03	4812	3·00	5480	3·42	6673	4·16

CATTLE DISEASE.

Only a few cases of murrain have been reported during the year, but it will take some time to repair the ravages caused by the disease during 1890. Since then paddy cultivation has in some districts been partially abandoned in consequence of the scarcity of cattle. This is particularly the case in the Wellawáya division and in parts of Wellassa, where murrain made a clear sweep of all the buffaloes.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the Province continues to improve, as will be seen on reference to the statement given below, showing the collections made during the last six years. The statement for the present year is the more satisfactory, as there is a considerable falling off in "Arrears of Revenue collected" (Rs. 3,976·61) and in the recoveries under the head "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 2,400·40).

The decrease in the first instance being due to the fact that little was left outstanding at the close of the previous year, and in the second instance the falling off is due to fewer unclaimed deposits being available for transfer to revenue. In addition to these deficiencies the loss under the head "Land Revenue" has been considerable (Rs. 11,751·32), owing principally to the large reduction in the paddy tax made at the recent revision of the grain tax assessments, which amounted on the average to 50 per cent. of the whole. The spread of tea cultivation has led to a greater demand for land, and as a consequence an increase is shown on "Land Sales" (Rs. 1,488·84) and a proportionate increase on "Survey Fees."

But by far the largest increase has been derived from the sale of "Government Property" (Rs. 31,823·98), which includes the value of timber and forest produce of all kinds. The revenue under this head will probably increase year by year, as the forests are more systematically worked.

The total revenue locally collected amounted to Rs. 235,349·86, giving a net increase of Rs. 16,176·49 on the previous year's collections, and an advance of Rs. 57,782·87 on the revenue of 1886, the first year in which Uva was separately administered.

In addition to the revenue proper a sum of Rs. 48,972·11 was collected by the Provincial Road Committee and a sum of Rs. 8,578·71 by the Local Board, making a grand total of Rs. 292,900·68 contributed by the Province for local and general administrative purposes.

The expenditure under the ordinary heads of service show a slight increase of Rs. 9,011·62, which is almost entirely attributable to the larger outlay on "Hospitals and Sanitation" rendered necessary by the outbreak of cholera. On the other hand, a considerable saving was effected under the head "Prison Service" by the transfer of all convicted prisoners to the central jail at Kandy. The local prison is now only maintained as a lock-up for prisoners awaiting trial and transfer, and its future cost will be comparatively trifling :—

Heads of Revenue.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Arrears of Revenue ...	15,451	52	3,339	10	980	42	5,591	65	7,764	14	3,787	53
Land Sales ...	4,448	65	3,017	38	9,824	81	6,007	37	8,679	26	10,168	10
Land Revenue ...	71,358	48	69,232	35	61,386	98	60,593	11	54,505	94	42,754	59
Rents, exclusive of Lands ...	17,931	83	16,876	98	20,836	0	16,781	64	17,050	0	17,208	50
Licenses	19,720	88	46,449	96	47,860	44	58,282	48	64,908	38	65,220	84
Stamps	16,995	89	18,067	81	20,764	31½	22,239	29	20,261	71	19,520	38
Taxes on immovable Property within towns ...	3,667	8	2,848	77	2,050	46	2,265	93	2,113	73	2,032	39
Postage, including Stamps ...	3,956	92	4,192	44	3,869	7	3,611	91	4,656	74	4,341	26
Fines and Forfeitures ...	1,640	67	2,551	27	2,720	65	2,265	36	2,674	45	4,824	1
Sale of Government Property...	254	51	994	99	2,676	31	6,923	74	23,700	0	53,338	83
Reimbursements ...	5,513	94	7,922	97	8,559	14½	5,913	53	6,862	99	7,909	64
Interest	379	2	399	63	590	14	545	31	947	34	1,485	90
Miscellaneous ...	7,119	48	1,093	57	1,851	83	2,282	72	4,772	49	2,372	9
Special Receipts ...	128	12	135	26	291	9½	249	29	276	20	385	80
Total ...	173,566	99	177,122	48	184,261	66½	193,553	33	219,173	37	235,349	86

Heads of Expenditure.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries	39,065 24	39,064 64	39,201 33	39,090 30	39,160 80	39,147 70
Provisional Salaries	12,964 3	16,780 56	17,127 39	12,356 72	21,418 58	23,038 8
Contingencies	1,290 55	505 22	405 60	554 90	785 23	795 4
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	1,688 67	1,673 67	1,774 35	1,757 69	1,795 79	2,131 79
Revenue Services	4,578 32	5,130 45	5,130 57	4,161 70	4,310 38	3,589 37
Administration of Justice	5,833 36	5,099 79	4,586 54	4,076 21	4,127 45	4,313 34
Charitable Allowances	523 70	282 0	282 0	401 0	396 0	518 0
Hospital and Sanitation	51 50	241 50	259 50	267 1	268 53	2,325 75
Prison Services	10,916 3	11,496 5	10,672 29	8,445 28	8,355 78	6,145 83
Transport	3,706 55	4,527 9	4,452 66	4,205 33	4,571 96	4,518 51
Miscellaneous Services ...	1,580 32	1,317 50	785 50	1,203 0	933 79	812 22
Forest Services	—	500 0	6,974 24	11,356 49	21,421 59	21,247 53
Land taken for Public Purposes ...	—	4,000 0	—	—	—	—
Immigration	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
Total ...	82,318 27	90,738 47	91,171 91	96,995 63	107,715 88	108,703 16

PLANTING INDUSTRIES.

Coffee.—Although the area under coffee has been considerably reduced, Uva will still continue to be a comparatively large coffee-producing district for many years to come. The remaining estates are, for the most part, valuable properties, highly cultivated, and yielding good returns, and there is no reason to suppose they will materially deteriorate so long as high cultivation is kept up. The acreage of plantation coffee is now approximately 19,630 or 3,760 acres less than the estimated extent under cultivation in 1890. This shows a serious falling off, but it must be remembered that the land which has gone out of coffee has been planted up with tea, and will still continue to be productive in some shape. The native coffee is all grown in small gardens, and it is difficult to arrive at any accurate statistical information in respect to them, but the aggregate acreage and yield is very considerable, and I am in hopes that the area under cultivation will be extended. It is to be regretted that the Liberian variety of coffee has not become more popular with the natives, as it would undoubtedly thrive better in the village gardens than in more exposed situations. It is reported to be doing remarkably well, under partial shade, in the Monarágala District, and is said to be giving handsome returns.

Tea.—The planting of tea has extended with extraordinary rapidity, the acreage under cultivation having risen from 9,868 in 1888 to 22,757 acres in 1891, while the production of manufactured leaf has reached 5,000,000 pounds, showing an increase of 2,000,000 pounds on the previous year's out-turn. Nor can it be doubted that this rate of increase will be maintained for some years, as much new land is being brought under cultivation, and a good deal of the tea already planted is still immature. Some of the best yielding tea has been grown on patana land, but it is feared that tea so grown is wanting in flavour, and it does not apparently command so high a price as the produce of old forest land. The average price realised throughout the year was fair. Some apprehensions were felt about labour, but in reality I believe the supply to have been amply sufficient, and I see no ground for expecting a deficiency in future years; for as facilities of transport are improved, and outlying districts become more accessible, the inflow of immigrant labour will increase, and it can always be largely supplemented by local labour drawn from the Sinhalese villages. On the whole, therefore, I consider that the prospects of the tea industry are very promising, and that for the present at least the enterprise is being conducted on a firm basis.

Cinchona.—I regret to say that the planting of cinchona has been entirely abandoned, and the uprooting of trees is general. The acreage under cultivation has been reduced in the course of the year from 6,439 to 2,831 acres.

Cacao.—There has been no extension of cultivation, but where favourably situated cacao has done remarkably well, and has given large returns. It is probably the best paying product grown by Europeans, and I should much like to see its cultivation attempted in the low-country under shade, and with the means of irrigation.

Cardamoms continue to be grown in small patches.

Tobacco was tried on a considerable scale, but it did not prove a financial success, and the repeated failure of experiments in all parts of the country will probably prevent any more capital being invested in this product.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads throughout the Province were seriously damaged by the exceptionally heavy rains and high floods at the close of the year, but traffic was interrupted on only one of the principal thoroughfares, and all repairs were eventually effected at comparatively small cost. During the earlier part of the year the roads were maintained in good order, and their condition gave no cause for complaint. The progress made with roads under construction was not so satisfactory. A short connecting link between Ella and the Haputalé cart road, to give easier access to the railway, was completed, but very little was done on the Muppana-Potuwil extension, and at the close of the year nearly the whole of the vote remained unexpended. This was undoubtedly due to want of supervision and to deficient departmental organisation, for while on the irrigation works close at hand a sum of Rs. 60,000 was spent, the Public Works Department were unable to expend Rs. 10,000 though the rates allowed on the road for earthwork and jungle cutting were higher. Of buildings in course of erection both the hospital and kachchéri were practically completed. The woodwork in both buildings is very rough and discreditable, but some allowance must be made for the difficulty experienced in securing good timber. What was supplied by the Forest Department was green and unseasoned, and much of it split after being fashioned. The hospital has accommodation for one hundred beds, and as far as the internal arrangements are concerned the building is satisfactory in every way, but externally it is one of the ugliest structures possible, although the original plans were altered at great expense to secure a more ornamental class of building than was

originally designed. The drainage of the grounds has been badly arranged, and I fear that Government will yet have to face a considerable expenditure to remedy this defect. I have suggested the planting up of the grounds by the Botanical Department, for, if well done, many of the unsightly parts of the building will be hidden and its general appearance much improved.

The kachchéri was planned many years ago, and has been built on the pavilion system. It is well arranged for the transaction of public business, and occupying, as it does, the most prominent position in the town, it will look exceedingly well when the grounds are properly laid out and the approaches made.

It has been decided to erect the new courts on the site now occupied by the police lines, removing the barracks to a position behind the police station. Nothing will then remain to be done, but to build a post and telegraph office. This building should stand on the site now occupied by a row of boutiques on the left front of the Provincial Engineer's quarters. The position is most central, and it would be a great improvement to the town to acquire and sweep away the unsightly block of buildings now occupying the ground.

PROPOSED NEW WORKS.

Roads.—The authorised extension of the railway to Bandárawela necessitates an immediate large expenditure upon district outlets and upon approaches to the new terminus, and the Government must be prepared to face a heavy outlay on these works during the next two years. The roads I recommend the construction of have a double importance, first in providing cheap and easy transport to the estates, and next in acting as feeders and attracting traffic to the railway. Only three works of this class are projected, namely :—

(i.) The opening of a cart road from Bandárawela to Ampitikanda gap, about 10 miles, to bring all the East Haputalé traffic to the railway.

(ii.) The extension of the Ella-Hindugalla road to the Namunakuli gap for the benefit of estates lying at the back of that mountain range between Hindugalla and Passara.

(iii.) And thirdly, the opening of a cart road from Spring Valley store to the 8th mile on the Haputalé road to serve as an outlet for the large Badulla group of estates.

This short trace of seven miles will save nine miles in length of transport over a difficult country, and will greatly cheapen transport to the estates concerned. The acreages to be affected by the roads in question are respectively 4,184, 5,778, and 7,088. A part, however, of the land in private hands has not as yet been brought under cultivation. The first-mentioned road might be partially opened next year, but I recommend that the other two be taken up and entirely completed. The road now being opened into Madulsima comes under the category of railway feeders, and I trust that it also will be pushed to completion next year, though at the pace the Public Works Department is now proceeding there is very little prospect of the vote already granted being expended during 1892. I fear that the pressing requirements of the planting districts will still further retard the opening up of the low-country, which I have year after year brought forward, but I trust at least that a further grant will be made for carrying on the opening of the Muppana-Potuwil road, and that a vote will also be included in the Supply Bill for commencing the cart road from Bibile to Alutnuwara, which cuts across Bintenna. An excellent trace, twenty-two miles in length, has been made, and the road ought to be completed within the next three years. It is useless to ask for other roads, which I have referred to in former reports, but I hope they will be kept in view, and their construction provided for when the more pressing demands from the hill districts have been met.

Bridges.—The folly of attempting to make a cheap road passable for heavy traffic without bridges has been fully demonstrated in the case of the Wellawaya-Monarágala road. The Government has now to face the inevitable, and to bridge the Kumbukkan-oya, the Parapa-oya, and the Kudá-oya. The first work has already been sanctioned, and is being proceeded with in connection with the anicut recently thrown across the river. The other two are almost equally pressing, and I recommend their construction during 1893. Another work which has been frequently brought before Government is the bridging of the Badulla-oya at Taldena, to keep open communication with Bintenna and the estates in the Hewa Eliya District. Means of communication at this point are important, and I venture to hope that the claims of this remote district will now be recognised. The only other bridge required is a small one in the Kalupahana valley, which has been promised, but for financial reasons has not been built. It can now be erected at comparatively small cost, as the materials of the temporary bridge on the main road are available.

Buildings.—The list of requirements under this head are small. A post office should be eventually built, as I have already suggested, but the work is not pressing. The improvements of the Residency and the erection of quarters for the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens are the only new buildings I propose for 1893. Plans and estimates have already been prepared.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

I have no new works to bring forward. A further expenditure of Rs. 59,550 was incurred on the prosecution of the Kumbukkan-oya scheme, but, owing to unfavourable weather and the dispersion of the labour force on the appearance of cholera, little progress was made with the earthwork. On the other hand, the masonry works were far advanced, and the anicut all but completed. It has been decided not to carry the channel beyond 7½ miles, and in consequence only such lands as lie within the Okkampitiya and Hulanda-oya valleys, amounting to about 2,000 acres, will be given out for cultivation at present. I have no doubt, however, that the channel will eventually be extended to Maligawella, another 4½ miles, where the most extensive tract of irrigable land lies. Such land as has already been surveyed will be allotted to settlers to be cleared as chenas during 1892, and it is hoped that the channel will be available for purposes of irrigation before the close of that year.

The channels at Hambegamuwa tank have been surveyed, but their construction has not yet been authorised, as they prove to be far more expensive than was anticipated. The only serious accident that occurred to irrigation works during the year was the breaching of the Dambagalla tank. The sluice was badly constructed, and leaked from the first, and finally, when the tank was still far below spill, the masonry fell in and a large breach in the bund occurred.

The statement below gives the expenditure on all public works during the last six years :—

		1886. Rs.	1887. Rs.	1888. Rs.	1889. Rs.	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.
Irrigation ...	New works ...	10,064	18,518	29,916	45,219	53,329	63,486
	Maintenance ...	1,672	1,460	2,566	1,330	2,529	7,420
Roads ...	New ...	6,600	73,711	6,000	41,924	38,139	6,424
	Maintenance ...	119,542	107,587	98,536	118,938	127,138	185,316
Buildings ...	New ...	10,900	7,757	3,207	9,740	69,883	63,709
	Maintenance ...	9,814	6,900	5,006	4,401	5,787	12,354
	Total ...	158,592	215,933	125,231	221,552	296,803	338,709

POST AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

The Postmaster-General has done much in the year to improve postal communication, and by the establishment of receiving offices at Alutnuwara, Kumbukkan-oya, Muppane, and Wellawáya administrative work has been largely facilitated. I hope to see through postal communication established between Koslanda and Hambantota next year, as the trade on that line of road is now very great and the traffic annually increasing. Besides, the establishment of receiving offices at Telulla and Tanamalwila would be of great public service, as affording means of communication with the headmen in the more distant parts of the Province. The extension of the telegraph from Badulla to Bandárawela and Haputalé is also urgently called for in view of the importance these centres are about to assume. The want of telegraphic communication with Hambantota is frequently felt, but the extension in that direction would naturally proceed from Mátara along the sea-coast, and not through Uva.

WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

Owing to the very large reductions made by the Grain Commissioner when revising the assessments in Udukinda and Yatikinda, no difficulty was experienced in collecting the tax, and the sales of land were comparatively few, aggregating about 29 acres. The announcement of the total abolition of the tax has been received with intense and universal satisfaction.

BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES ORDINANCE.

This measure, from which so much was hoped and expected, has proved an entire failure in its working, and the affairs of the viháres and dewálés in Uva are, if possible, in a worse condition than when I last wrote on the subject. The members of the District Committees are generally either too ignorant to understand and carry out the provisions of the Ordinance, or else they show an undue subservience to the priests and trustees. The Provincial Committee has repeatedly called upon the District Committees to report upon the temporalities in their charge, but they ignore all directions issued to them, and the Provincial Committee is apparently powerless to enforce obedience to its orders. There are seven of these committees in Uva, but since the passing of the Ordinance only two meetings have been held for the transaction of business, and the Ordinance has practically been a dead letter. The corruption and negligence of the trustees as a body have been still more conspicuous than the inaction of the District Committees, and no step has been taken by any member of the Buddhist community or by any of the dewálé tenants to compel, by legal process, a compliance with the provisions of the law. As a result, the trustees have never rendered any accounts of the revenues realised by them, and the complaint is general that the viháré and dewálé funds are misappropriated and made use of for private purposes, while both the viháré and dewálé buildings are fast falling into a ruinous condition. This state of disorganisation—far exceeding anything under the old regime before legislative interference was attempted—is irritating alike to the priesthood, the Buddhist laity, and the dewálé tenants, and all are in favour of more effective Government interference in the regulation of their affairs. As a rule the revenues of the endowed temples are ample to meet both the cost of maintaining officers and buildings, but the funds are embezzled with impunity, and there is not sufficient public spirit to set the law in motion and to correct abuses. I may, for example, take the case of the Badulla Kataragama dewalé. This temple has an approximate income, exclusive of offerings, of Rs. 3,357 per annum, derived from the rental of 336 acres of valuable paddy land, the rents of thirty-four boutiques in Badulla, and the lease of a tea estate. Despite of this, however, the buildings are absolutely falling down, and the temple servants complain that they do not receive the ordinary allowance for their maintenance. The trustee has never rendered any accounts, and has practically embezzled the whole of the funds of the temple for the last three years, and when called on by the Provincial Committee refuses to give any information. The affairs of the Ruhunu Maha Kataragama dewalé are in an equally unsatisfactory condition. The temple has been left without any governing authority for over a year, and the subordinate officers of the temple have been left free to dispose of the temple funds and property, while the District Committee has been engaged in making several illegal elections to the office of trustee which one after the other have been set aside by the Provincial Committee.

This disorder in the administration of the dewalé properties has arisen principally from the election of men of low social standing to the office of trustee. Before the passing of the Ordinance the election to these offices rested with the chiefs of the whole Province, and men of the highest social standing aspired to the offices, but since the elective body has been restricted to the chiefs of the "district" in which the temple is situated, and the circle of selection has been narrowed to the same limits, none but men of comparatively mean extraction have been appointed to these important posts, and the office of Basnáyaka Nilamé has lost all its dignity.

What appears necessary to render the Ordinance at all workable is :—

(i.) The appointment of a paid Commissioner to supervise the administration of the temporalities.

(ii.) The raising of the qualification of both the trustees and the members of the District Committees.

(iii.) The amendment of the Ordinance so as to require trustees to give security, and under penalty to render accounts every six months to the District Committees.

(iv.) The audit of such accounts by the District Court or by the Commissioner.

(v.) And finally, a reversion to the system by which the election of Basnáyaka Nilamés was vested in the chiefs of the whole Province.

The appointment of a Commissioner, coupled with the amendment of the Ordinance in the manner I suggest, would probably secure a more efficient working of the Ordinance, but the feeling is growing among the Buddhists and the dewalé tenants, that the Crown will in the end have to assume possession of all temple lands, and make provision for the maintenance of the priesthood, the upkeep of buildings, and the promotion of education from the capitalised value of the temple estates.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the amount of the revenue collected and the expenditure incurred during the year by the Forest Department. The actual receipts nearly double the expenditure under all heads, and there remained, besides, an unpaid balance outstanding of Rs. 5,498·94, and produce in the depôts of the estimated value of Rs. 11,784·98. By far the largest sales were made to Public Departments, both the Railway and Public Works Department making heavy requisitions. A sale of dead halmilla taken out of the forests on the east coast realised Rs. 11,955·22, while the right to collect gallnuts sold for Rs. 4,700.

With the small amount allowed for new plantations it was impossible to do more than maintain and slightly extend the existing clearings in Badulla and at Haputalé, but I hope that the afforestation of patana, especially on the line of the railway from Haputalé to Bandarawela, will be taken up on a larger scale next year. The great scarcity of fuel that exists when once Haputalé is past renders it all the more necessary that immediate steps should be taken to form large Government plantations from which the future requirements of the railway can be met.

I brought forward a cheap scheme for planting up waste land in my last Administration Report, and I again beg to invite attention to the subject. Fuel trees are being extensively planted on estates, varieties of gum and grevilleas being in general chosen. I believe that teak might be tried with advantage, as it flourishes in Badulla, and would probably thrive at higher elevations. The only indigenous tree cultivated is the village variety of sapu; it grows rapidly in ravines, and yields valuable timber.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
By Government Agency.		
Value of sawn timber sold ...	29,082 45	
Do. shingles ...	1,715 25	
Do. timber in the log ...	5 76	
Do. round timber ...	4 50	
Do. firewood ...	3,478 93	
Do. charcoal ...	1,104 93	
By Consumers and Purchasers.		
Value of sawn timber ...	33 94	
Do. shingles ...	81 0	
Do timber in the log ...	11,955 22	
Do. round timber ...	531 58	
Do. firewood ...	23 62	
Do. charcoal ...	70 70	
Do. mana grass ...	127 60	
Royalty on tiles ...	15 0	
Right to collect gallnuts ...	4,700 0	
Limestone	10 0	
Confiscated forest produce ...	0 51	
Miscellaneous.		
Fines, &c.	300 0	
Other sources (fees on timber permits)	387 78	
		53,578 77
Total ...	—	53,578 77

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries	6,480 0	
Travelling allowances ...	2,572 25	
Tolls	74 61	
Stores, tools, and plant ...	219 10	
Miscellaneous	99 72	
Surveys, demarcation, and plantation	1,667 99	
Felling and sawing timber ...	6,035 0	
Transporting sawn timber ...	6,771 64	
Splitting and delivering shingles	676 35	
Firewood	1,557 35	
Charcoal	577 95	
Pay of permanent coolies ...	816 0	
Extra pay of fixed forest watchers	60 0	
		27,607 96
By arrears	—	5,498 98
By value of timber, firewood, and charcoal	—	11,784 94
		44,891 88
Balance	—	8,686 89
Total ...	—	53,578 77

Badulla, June 21, 1892.

F. C. FISHER,
Government Agent.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1891.

THE revenue of this district continues to advance, being Rs. 38,552·17 in excess of that collected in the previous year. It is further in excess of the revenue collected during any previous year in this district since 1876. This is the more satisfactory, as on reference to the annexed return it will be noticed that the increase is found almost entirely under those heads of service which denote most conspicuously the improved condition of the people—their purchasing powers and resources for luxuries—*e.g.* Land Sales, Licenses, Stamps, Postal, and Reimbursements, while at the same time a decrease is found in the heads of Land Revenue, Taxes, and Toll Rents.

It must also be pointed out that in those years in which the revenue of this district most nearly approached the revenue of 1891, more than half the total revenue is to be found under the head Arrears of Revenue, whereas in the revenue of 1891 a sum of Rs. 2,071·01 only appears credited under this head.

2. The chief increase is under the head Land Sales, Rs. 34,024·75, as against Rs. 2,052·27 in 1890. Of this sum Rs. 27,389 represents the sale of 1,358 acres 1 rood 26 perches in Bambarabotuwa. There is an increasing demand for plumbago land in this district, but it is difficult to get the land surveyed sufficiently quickly to meet the demand.

3. The decrease under heads Fine Grain and Rent of Lands is due to the abolition of the tax on dry grain.

4. There is an increase under the head Licenses, attributable to recoveries under the Gemming Ordinance of license and permit fees.

5. The sub-heads Judicial and Postage show an increase over the revenue of 1890, indicative of greater activity in litigation and extending correspondence. I believe if the inland postage were reduced to 3 cents for the half ounce correspondence among the natives would be greatly increased and encouraged, and that the revenue would gain.

6. There was a large increase under the head Reimbursements during the year, attributable to larger recoveries under head Irrigation on account of water-rate, hospital recoveries, sale of metal broken at the jail to Public Works Department, land sales, &c.

7. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,057·45 less than that of its predecessor, the principal decrease being under the heads Revenue Services and Administration of Justice, due in the latter case to the marked diminution of crime throughout the district and the consequent saving of cost of Supreme Court Sessions at Ratnapura.

8. There was a considerable decrease under the head Forest Services, due, as explained below, to less demand for timber from the Public Works Department.

9. There was an increase under the head Prison Services, due to the detention of a larger number of prisoners at the Ratnapura Jail since the 1st June, consequent upon alteration in the discipline and structural arrangement of the jail referred to below.

10. I submit that this return of revenue and expenditure affords ample justification of the policy adopted in 1889 in separating Sabaragamuwa from the Western Province, and demonstrates how beneficial that policy has been alike to the Government revenue and the district.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

11. The last year, chiefly owing to the very abundant rainfall which characterised it, was favourable to the food supply of the people of this district, especially in those parts of the Meda, Atakalan, and Kolonná kóralés, where the villagers depend so largely on seasonable rains for their grain food.

12. In my previous reports I have described more fully the condition of each kóralé regarding its food supply, and I have little to add thereto.

13. In the Kuruwiti kóralé, where the village population is largest, the staple food of the people is rice, supplemented by amu, kurakkan, menéri, yams, and manioc from their high lands, and cocoanuts, del, jak, and plantains from their gardens. Imported rice is procurable in all the bazaars throughout the kóralé, and takes the place of the locally-grown rice during four months in the year. Having regard to the abundant facilities the people in this kóralé enjoy for employment, whether on the tea estates in the Kelani Valley, in the plumbago and gemming industries, on the river as boatmen, or under the Public Works Department and in their own agricultural operations, no apprehension regarding the food supply of the inhabitants need be felt in this kóralé.

14. The same remarks apply almost entirely to the Nawadun kóralé, but mention must be made of the enormous addition made to the food supply and village trade resources of the people of Bambarabotuwa in this kóralé by the consumption and sale of jaggery in that village, which is exported in large quantities to Haldummulla and Uva and other districts.

15. In the Kukulu kóralé the food supply is less abundant: it consists chiefly of paddy—field and hill grown—amu, menéri, and kurakkan, though this kóralé is really too wet for this grain; the fields are as a rule extremely poor in soil, and bone manure is used as largely as the resources

of the people will permit. The want of a cart road in this kóralé communicating with the Maguru-ganga or Kalu-ganga renders the transport of bazaar supplies and of the bone manure for their fields exceedingly expensive, and is a great drawback to agricultural progress. I refer to this again below. Jaggery is also prepared in large quantities in the Kukulu kóralé, and in the collection and sale of wild cardamoms the villagers find an opportunity for increasing their food supplies. In these three kóralés and in the Meda and Pannil pattus of the Atakalan kóralé the villagers profit very considerably by the sale of arecanuts from their gardens.

16. In the Meda, Atakalan, and Kolonná kóralés the villagers live for the most part under entirely different conditions of climate and agriculture.

Chena cultivation has been and is the chief source for their food supply, yielding the finest kurakkan, chillies, mustard, kollu, muneta, tana, tampalá, and irigu (Indian corn), and gourds for their consumption and sale. So profitable is this cultivation that many villagers care to practise no other cultivation although it keeps them and their families in the hottest and most unhealthy parts of the Bintenna, and too frequently sends them back to their villages infected with parangi. The irrigation schemes already perfected in the Kolonná kóralé and at Uggalkaltota in the Meda kóralé and projected in the Atakalan kóralé will, I trust, in a few years effect a very marked change in the agricultural condition of these kóralés, and encourage the villagers to turn their attention to the more healthy and equally remunerative paddy cultivation.

17. In these kóralés also elk flesh is largely used as an addition to the food of the people. Garden produce, since the failure of coffee, is sadly deficient, and the climate is not favourable to the growth of the cocoanut and arecanut palm, which so largely contribute to the sustenance of the inhabitants of the wet zone of this district.

The Moors, Tamils, and low-country traders settled in these kóralés live almost entirely on imported rice, and the locally-grown rice is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the indigenous population, even if all the fields in the villages were capable of cultivation every year.

18. The Kadawatu kóralé, which occupies the most elevated and mountainous portion of this district, including the Horton Plains, contains some fine ranges of paddy fields in the Morahela, Pinnawala, and Boltumbe villages, but generally speaking the soil is not good, and the fields being terraced on the hillsides suffer frequently from the heavy rainfalls and resulting landslips. Locally-grown rice and kurakkan grown on chenas are the principal staple of food.

Coffee was in former years the principal garden product throughout this kóralé, and nothing has yet taken its place. The villagers resort a good deal to the Bintenna of Uva for chena cultivation and bring back large supplies of kurakkan and indian corn.

19. The annexed statement shows the market price of the different grains and articles of food in the bazaars of each kóralé of the district:—

Kóralé.	Rice.		Ellwi, per Bushel.	Kurakkan, per Bushel.	Amu, per Bushel.	Menéri, per Bushel.	Indian Corn, per Bushel.	Tana, per Bushel.	Kollu, per bushel.	Muneta, per Bushel.	Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	Cocoanuts, per 100.	Jak, per fruit.	Del, per fruit.
	Locally grown.	Imported.												
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	cents.	Rs. c.	cents.	cents.
Kuruwiti ...	3 to 4	3 0 to 4 0	1 0	1 0	0 75	0 75	Not grown to any extent	Not grown	4 0	3 0 to 4 0	2 to 3	4 0 to 4 50	3 to 6	3 to 4
Náwadun ...	3 to 4	3 0 to 4 0	1 0	1 0	0 75	0 75			4 0	3 50 to 4 0	2 to 3	4 0 to 4 50	3 to 6	3 to 4
Kukulu ...	3 to 4	4 0 to 4 50	1 0	0 75	0 75	0 75			4 0	4 0	2 to 3	4 0 to 4 50	3 to 6	3 to 4
Atakalan ...	3 to 4	3 50 to 4 50	1 0	2 0	1 50	—	2 50	1 0	4 0	3 50	4	4 50 to 5 0	3	2
Kolonná ...	3 to 4	4 50	1 0	1 25	Not grown	Not grown	2 50	1 0	4 0	4 0	4	4 50 to 5 0	3	2
Meda ...	3 to 4	3 50 to 4 0	1 0	1 25 to 2 0			3 0 to 4 50	1 0	4 0	3 75 to 4 50	4	6 0 to 6 50	3	2
Kadawatu ...	3 to 4	3 50 to 4 0	1 0	1 25 to 2 0			3 0 to 4 50	1 0	4 0	3 75 to 4 50	4	6 0 to 6 50	3	2

20. I again invite the serious attention of Government to the hopeless condition of our agricultural statistics. The past year has witnessed the introduction of one Ordinance—the repeal of the tax on dry grain—which deprives the Revenue Officer of the means previously enjoyed of ascertaining the extent of hill paddy and other dry grain grown in his district, and the present year is to witness, by the abolition of the grain tax, the discontinuance of all returns of grain grown on mud lands.

Thus the Kachchéries have no means whatever in future of annually ascertaining the extent of lands sown with paddy, whether dry or wet, and as a further result the villagers are deprived by the absence of tax receipts and wattorus of a very important piece of evidence in the proof of title to their lands—in the case of high lands, indeed of the only piece of evidence that the law No. 12 of 1840 recognises. But apart from these considerations I urge that the time has come for the introduction of a scheme for the better preparation of agricultural statistics, and I trust the importance of this work will not be lost sight of.

II.—LEGISLATION.

21. In my previous reports I have recommended legislation to extend the power of local government to small townships and bazaars by empowering the Government Agent to fix and collect an assessment rate within such areas, to be expended in the payment of local constables and the sanitation of the bazaars. I am glad to see that the Hon. the Government Agent for the Central Province has made a similar recommendation in his report for the year 1890.

Such powers if conferred upon the Government Agents would be of immense assistance in administration throughout the Island, and would to no small extent relieve the general revenue.

22. The establishment of a Central Agricultural Board, having for its object the extension and improvement of cultivation throughout the Island by (1) the education and payment of

qualified agricultural instructors; (2) the purchase and loan of improved agricultural implements; (3) advances to cultivators in bad seasons; (4) improvement in the breeding of cattle, especially buffaloes; (5) extension of garden cultivation; (6) distribution of seeds and introduction of new products; (7) holding of local shows and bestowal of prizes, would also, I consider, be of the greatest service under careful management to the whole Island, and deserves the attention of Government.

23. The redistribution of registration districts is a very desirable measure, and will, I trust, soon receive legislative sanction. I received authority to introduce the subdivision of districts I proposed for the Meda kóralé during the year, my object being to make each árachchi a registrar of births and deaths for his own wasam and for marriages also wherever possible, as I think the present registration system, by compelling people to travel long distances, practically deters many villagers from obeying the requirements of the law; while the registrar, who finds the numbers he registers sufficiently remunerative, does not care to secure the registration of entries of events happening beyond his own immediate vicinity. I believe the change will therefore result in greater accuracy of our vital statistics as well as in a considerable convenience to the villagers. The changes proposed could not be gazetted before the close of the year, as they necessitated further references to the Law Officers of the Crown, and it was thought desirable to publish a fresh *Gazette* including the other Provinces. This has delayed the introduction of this desirable change.

24. For this Province itself I recommend the introduction of an enactment to legalise *past* chena settlements in the Kégalla District (*vide* my report of 1889, paragraph 23, clause 3).

25. The abolition of the grain tax will necessitate a revision of the conditions under which lands are now held by tenants in nindagam in this Province—a change not likely to be beneficial to the proprietor.

III.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

26. The works most required in this Province are—

Ratnapura District.

(1) The railway, advocated in previous reports, from Véyangoda through the Kelani Valley to Ruanwella and Ratnapura, and thence by the route sketched in my reports for 1890 to the Southern Province.

(2) The construction of the cart road from Mádampe *viâ* Dapone and Urubokka to connect this and the Southern Provinces. This road has now been surveyed and estimated throughout, and I trust votes will be taken annually for its construction. The total length in this Province is 36¾ miles, and as six of these are practically now in use, I trust six years at least will witness the completion of the road. For reasons given by me in my Administration Report of 1889 this route is the only one deserving of consideration for connecting the two Provinces and developing the resources of the Atakalan and Kolonná kóralés.

(3) A cart road into the Kukulu kóralé. I give this work the chief prominence after the preceding one, and I particularly urge its claims upon the attention of Government. The road should be extended from Badureliya, on the Maguru-ganga, where the present cart road from Kalutara terminates, and carried into Kukulegama, the very centre of the Kukulu kóralé, and where the finest and largest area for cultivation is found. The country is not difficult, being almost dead level from the boundary of the Western Province at Morapitiya. The chief expenditure will be found in crossing streams. From Kukulegama the road would be continued in the future by the existing bridle road, which is on an excellent cart road gradient, up the Wéwelkandura pass to Karawita, and thence to Ratnapura.

It must be remembered that there is not a yard of cart road yet constructed in the Kukulu kóralé; till of late there was not even a decent bridle road. With the assistance of Government I have been enabled during the past four years to make a good bridle road from the Kalu-ganga through the rocky valleys of the Pallé pattu to Kukulegama, 19½ miles, and to improve by the removal of rock the road between Kukulegama and the Western Province at Badureliya. Every pound of bones for manure, every bushel of rice, and all bazaar supplies have to be transported by coolies from the Ratnapura, Rakwána, or Kalutara bazaars, and plumbago carried out in the same laborious manner. It is impossible that this kóralé should advance unless it is given better means of communication with the rivers and the Western Province. The people of the kóralé are industrious, and far more inclined to help themselves than others in Sabaragamuwa, and I am convinced that with a good road carried into its centre this beautiful kóralé will show very remarkable signs of prosperity.

(4) Improvement of road between the Colombo-Ratnapura road and the Ratnapura-Nambapána road. It requires retracing in parts, and the construction of the larger bridges over the streams; it leaves the Colombo road near the 38th milepost and joins the above road at Kurugammódara, nine miles in all.

(5) A road to connect the Bintenna of the Meda kóralé in Diyainna and Uggalkaltota with the new road under construction from Mádampé to the Southern Province at Wellewe, or at a place between Wellewe and Timbulketiya. This road will be of the greatest service to villagers and Government alike in opening up the Bintenna for transport of chena and forest produce, and it will also afford an outlet to the new rice fields at Uggalkaltota.

(6) A cart road under Ordinance 6 of 1874 from the 62nd milepost on road to Pelimadulla into Bambarabotuwa to serve the tea estates opened in that village, and also afford an outlet for village produce. A vote for tracing this road was taken in the last Supply Bill.

Cart Bridges.—(1) Over the Wé-ganga at Tiruwánakétiya.

(2) Over the Hangamuwa-ganga at the 4th milepost, on road from Ratnapura to Kukulu kórale.

(3) Over the Mipa-ela at Máraponé on the old road to Déla and Rakwána.

(4) Over the streams and rivers referred to above (road No. 4.)

Foot-bridges on bridle roads (rail piles and buckled plates).—(1) Over the Pimbura-ganga at the 16th milepost on the road from Kukulegama to Kalu-ganga through the Pallé pattu of Kukulu kóralé.

(2) Over the Delgoda-ganga on the road from Kalawana to Rakwána in Kukulu kóralé.

(3) Over the Eraporuwé-ganga on the road from Rakwána to Maduwanwela and Kolonná kóralé.

(4) Over the Denagama-oya on the road from Imbulpé to Máratenna (Kadawatua kóralé).

(5) Over the Niriella-ganga on the road from Kuktlu kóralé to Ratnapura *viâ* Kotamulla.
(6) Over the Kalawané-ganga on the road from Karawita to Kukulegama.

Buildings.—(1) Resthouse at Kurugammodara. There is no resthouse now between Ratnapura and Nambapána, and the completion of the Kurugammodara bridge this year now completes the construction of the road between Ratnapura and Pánaduré and renders the construction of the resthouse necessary.
(2) New hospital at Rakwána.
(3) Diarrhœa ward at Balangoda Hospital.
(4) Additions to District Court offices, Ratnapura.
(5) Accommodation for Office Assistant at Ratnapura.
(6) Alterations to stables at Government Agent's residence.

Acquisition of Land.—Houses and land near new Post and Telegraph Office and between Fort wall and approach road to Post Office.

Kégalla District.

I invite reference to the list submitted in Mr. Price's report.

Preference should, I think, be given to the following works in that list: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 13, 17, 18, 22, 24, and to the grant-in-aid roads.

IV.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

27. The plans which I have ever had most at heart for the improvement of this district, and the condition of its inhabitants, come mainly under irrigation.

28. The scheme for improving the Kolonná kóralé, which was commenced in 1887, was practically completed last year, and the only work now remaining to be undertaken to thoroughly establish the success of the irrigation policy in this kóralé is the execution of the Tunkame channel. We have now complete control of the waters of the three chief rivers of the Kolonná kóralé—the Kitulubokka-ganga, the Ketigan-ár, and the Hulanda-oya—by the anicuts constructed at Kitulubokka, Panamure, Ambagahawela, and Embilpitiya, which divert the waters of those rivers to the fields and tanks where the water is utilised for cultivation. We want now the channel from the last-mentioned anicut across the Hulanda-oya at Embilipitiya to divert the flood waters of all the above rivers to the tanks which have been restored in the Tunkame wasam, and also, as has now been proved by surveys we can do, to the tanks in the Kachchigal-ár valley of the Southern Province. Government should not close expenditure on this scheme until this channel has been constructed. Its expense may perhaps seem large as against the immediate returns, but of its ultimate benefit to the villages in that part of the Kolonná kóralé and of the Kachchigal-ár valley, and indirectly to the Government, there can be I think no doubt at all. It was to benefit this part of the district that the scheme was commenced, and now that we have by the works already constructed acquired complete control of such important water supply, it would be worse than folly not to make the most complete use of it.

29. With the construction of the proposed cart road to connect the Southern Province with this Province and the central trunk road of the Island, I consider the future development and prosperity of the Kolonná kóralé is assured, and in future years this kóralé will assuredly become the most prosperous, as it certainly is the most fertile part of Sabaragamuwa.

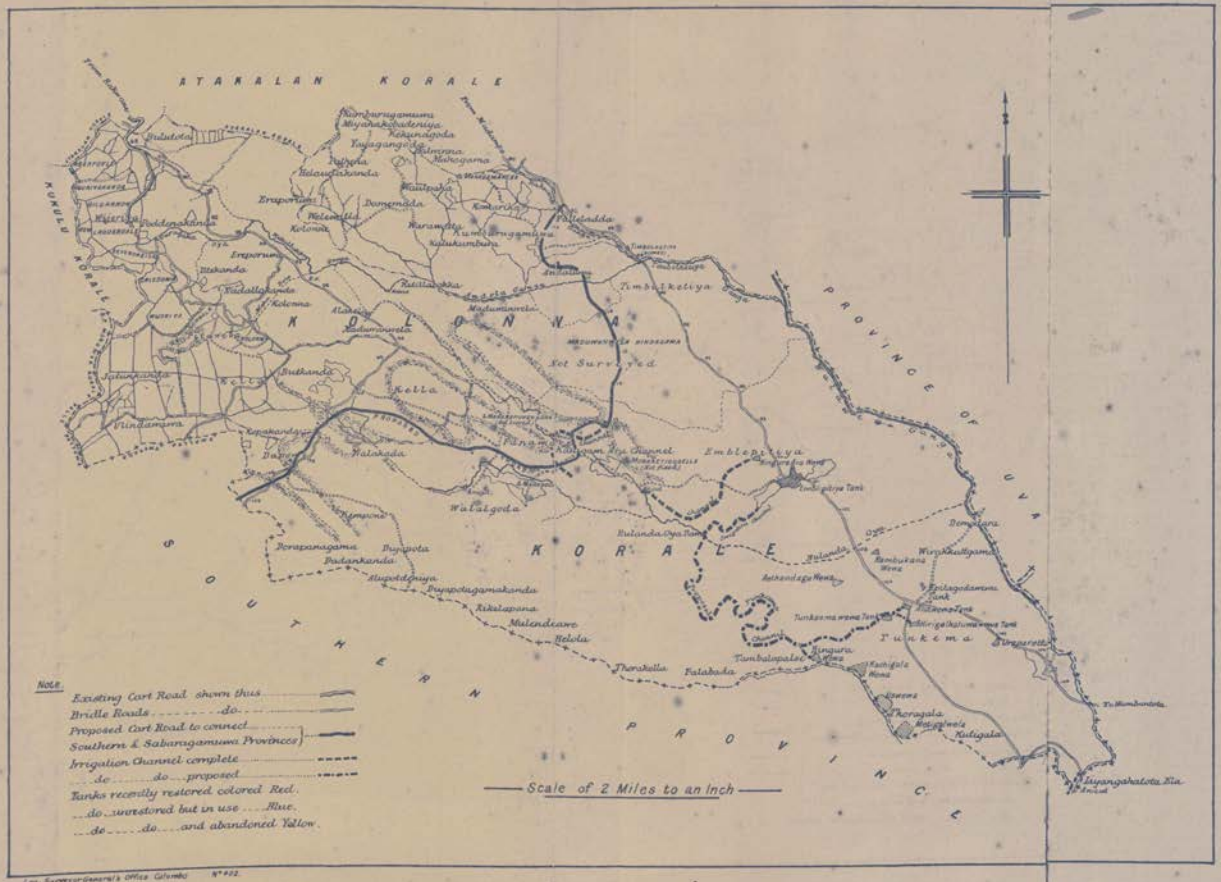
30. The Hon. the Surveyor-General has been good enough to furnish me with the annexed plan of the Kolonná kóralé, to which I invite reference as illustrating the work which has been carried out in this kóralé during the last five years in irrigation and road-making, and showing also the line of the new cart road from the Southern Province to Madampé. The whole of that part of the Diyapotagam pattu, which lies between the Hulanda-oya and the Walawé-ganga, is in fact studded thickly with tanks, indicative of the former agricultural activity of this kóralé; and although only those tanks which have been already restored, or under which cultivation is still going on, have been marked on the plan, there are several not marked on it which the irrigation channels already executed and projected will benefit as the kóralé becomes more fully opened up.

31. Another plan for improvement of the Bintenna portion, the Kandawel and Tambagam pattus of the Atakalan kóralé, that I have in view is a scheme for taking water from the Rakwana-ganga at the Girandola amuna at Mahagama for the cultivation of land at Mahagama, Kómarika-wewa, and Timbulketiya. There is scarcely any paddy land in these pattus regularly cultivated since the breach, beyond living memory, of the great Galpaya tank, and there is very keen demand for paddy land among the villages of Pallébedda, Galbokka, and Muttettupola. I hope to bring this scheme complete before the Central Irrigation Board during the current year.

32. The Uggalkaltota scheme for taking water from the Walawé-ganga is now in hand under the vote of Rs. 30,000 taken in the Supply Bill of 1890, and should be completed during the current year, enabling us to offer towards its close to the applicants the lands irrigable under the channel for cultivation and settlement.

There is another irrigation scheme I desire to bring forward, which has been waiting many years for attention: the channel to take water from the Kuru-ganga near its falls at Ekneligoda in the Kuruwiti kóralé for the asweddumisation of owiti lands estimated at 500 acres in Kuruwiti, Tembiliyana, Teppanawa, Bálagangoda, and Dodampe. The great success of the Batugedara-ela, near Ratnapura, has proved how eagerly such land is converted into paddy fields when a regular and adequate water supply is ensured, and how little foundation there is for the assertion that paddy cultivation is an unremunerative and unpopular employment.

33. The above are the most important of the irrigation works in Sabaragamuwa affecting the immediate and future prosperity of its native inhabitants; but I doubt if there is any part of the Island where so much requires to be done for the improvement of irrigation work, or where there is so rich a prospect for the extension of the area of paddy cultivation. There is, if properly utilised, an abundant supply of water, but hitherto, while the villagers on the hills and the best-watered parts of the district have not taken advantage of it, or have not kept in order the ancient amunas and channels which were constructed for use of the supply, it has been allowed to run to waste in the villages of the Bintenna—the most fertile parts of the district—where it should have been stored for use in the ancient tanks; and the tracts which were once waving rice fields have been allowed to lapse into jungle, and are now only known as chena tracts.



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34. The strict enforcement of paddy cultivation rules regulating the seasons of cultivation, the use of water, and the maintenance of the amunas and channels in every village through the vel-vidánés, is most important.

35. Among the plans for improvement of the district which engage constant attention may be enumerated :—

(*a*) Education.
(*b*) The working of the Village Communities Ordinance.
(*c*) Forest settlement work.
(*d*) The Gemming Ordinance.
(*e*) The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.
(*f*) Working of the Forest Department.
(*g*) Introduction of new products.

(*a*) *Education.*

36. The number of schools in this district on 31st December, 1891, was 29. During the year under notice a new school was opened at Hangomuwa, in the Palle pattu of the Nawadun kóralé.

The average daily attendance at schools throughout the district during the year was 40·72.

There are several more places at which I desire to see schools opened, but the Director of Public Instruction has not been able yet to provide the teachers. I have greater hopes of success in 1892.

37. On the 18th December I initiated a new movement by collecting children from all the schools in the district, except the Kolonná Kóralé, which was too distant, at Ratnapura, for a "tea feast" and prize-giving. Including 100 boys from the Government school at Ratnapura 740 boys attended, viz., from schools in Kuruwiti kóralé 239, Nawadun kóralé 223, Atakalan kóralé 78, Meda kóralé 36, Kadawatu kóralé 46, and Kukulu kóralé 14. The weather was kind, and the boys enjoyed themselves in various games, races, and swings—cricket (Ratnapura *v.* the District) till 10 o'clock, when they were marched off in schools to the durbar hall at the Kachcheri, and prizes of Rs. 2 for the best attendance and Re. 1 for the second best were distributed, after which the boys were marched back to the large store kindly lent by Ellawala Ratémahatmayá, and were given a good meal of rice and curry. In the afternoon they all dispersed home. The money for the prizes and cost of food was voted by each village committee from funds at its disposal. The total cost was Rs. 195. I hope to make this an annual holiday for all Government schools throughout the district.

38. I have now three Agricultural Instructors at work in the district—Mr. Samarasekara in the Kuruwiti kóralé at Ellawala and Kendangomuwa, Mr. Tiathonis in the Atakalan kóralé at Mádampé, and Mr. Ranasinha in the Kolonná kóralé at Kolonná. I wish to have one more in the Meda kóralé. The Agricultural Instructor at Marapone, in the Náwadun kóralé, left during the year from illness.

39. The work done by each agricultural instructor is of benefit both in and out of school. He teaches new methods of cultivation and introduces new products and vegetables to the notice of villagers, of which they would otherwise be ignorant, while he interests and instructs the elder boys in each school to which he is attached in the theory as well as the practice of cultivation. It is too soon yet to see any results, but I think the system should be carefully cherished and encouraged. If a travelling inspector were attached to the Department for supervision of this branch I think it would be advantageous, but I regard these instructors as only the pioneers of the officers of an agricultural department working under the direction of Government in each Province on the lines I have sketched above (paragraph 22), and I hope they will in time be superseded by more fully equipped and educated officers, whose duties will extend beyond the schools to which they are attached and embrace the agricultural interests of an entire kóralé.

(*b*) *Working of the Village Communities Ordinance.*

40. The working of the Village Communities Ordinance is now a very important part of the duties of a Revenue Officer, and throws very considerable work on the headmen, which they discharge very creditably, taking great interest in their work; while all classes are now beginning to realise the advantages they derive from better means of communication and the improvement which under village community rules they are enabled to effect in their villages. Tools, such as pickaxes and mamoties, have been supplied to all the kóralés, but more are still required, and must be provided in 1892.

41. The following statement exhibits the work done during the year in each kóralé, the cases heard, and the funds to credit of each village community at end of the year :—

KÓRALÉ.	Number Worked.	Number Paid.	Number Exempted.	Mileage of Road worked upon.	Number of Men worked upon.				Number of Cases heard.	Amount of Fines.	Number Imprisoned.	Number Acquitted.	Amount in Deposit on Dec. 31, 1891.
					Schools.	Ambalams.	Edandas.	Village Tribunal Buildings, &c.					
										Rs. c.			Rs. c.
Kuruwiti ...	3,190	36	224	60	80	—	—	34	1	—	1	—	—
Nawadun ...	3,364	8	200	30⅛	133	—	—	50	13	160 50	9	29	252 82
Atakalan ...	1,648	10	72	37	—	—	—	—	3	14 0	—	—	114 13
Kolonná ...	1,139	530	100	45	35	2	—	58	11	117 55	20	14	950 36
Meda ...	1,532	45	5	116	125	—	—	—	18	7 50	—	81	21 71
Kadawatu ...	1,511	2	13	196¾	350	—	20	—	5	2 87	—	22	5 37
Kukulu ...	1,039	19	74	15½	76	—	—	165	38	19 75	3	16	141 86
Total ...	13,423	650	688	500⅝	799	2	20	307	89	322 17	33	162	1,456 25

42. The rules in force in the district require revision, and this should be taken in hand during 1892.

43. In the address presented to His Excellency the Governor on his visit to Ratnapura in September, application was made for an annual grant-in-aid towards village community works, and I trust this request will be granted in the next Supply Bill. The object is explained in the address, copy of which is annexed to this report. The roads made are in many cases excellent bridle roads, and really only require such permanent additions and improvements as it is sought to obtain from the Government grant to make them fit for traffic at all seasons of the year.

(c) Forest Settlement Work.

44. Forest settlement work has made good progress during the past year.

Mr. Jackson returned to the district in February and completed the Gilimale settlement, but the final proclamations in this village cannot be issued until the Supreme Court gives its decision in appeal which has been taken against the finding of the Forest Settlement Officer in an important case affecting a claim to over 2,400 acres of chena and forest.

Mr. Booth assumed duties as Forest Settlement Officer on the 6th May, and completed the settlement of this large gabadágama on the 16th October, and then proceeded to take up the settlement of four villages in the Pallé pattu of the Kuruwiti kóralé, after which he proceeded to deal with ten villages in the Three Kóralés, on conclusion of which he returns to this district to take up the settlement of the Kumburugamuwa gabadágama in the Kolonná kóralé.

45. The survey of the Eratna gabadágama commenced towards the close of 1891, and also that of Kendangomuwa. On completion of these surveys the extensive gabadágama in Nawadun kóralé of Denawaka, Patakada, and Udakada should be taken up, and finally Elláwala in the Pallé pattu of Kuruwiṭi kóralé.

46. I annex a statement illustrating the work done by the Forest Settlement Officers in this district, and invite attention to the excellent results obtained from it in the reservation and protection of forests. It is not my object, as objected by the Conservator of Forests, to obtain land for sale, but to decide finally the limit of chena cultivation in each gabadágama and protect the forests from their ever-advancing encroachments which no previous settlement or Kachchéri order has been able to secure. Now that the forests have been reserved, it lies with the Forest Department to protect them and to make the best use of them :—

Return of Forest Settlement Work.

Village.	Date of Proclamation appointing Forest Settlement Officer.	Name of Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Final Proclamation.	Area dealt with.	No. of Claims.	Extent settled to Crown.	Extent allotted for Chena Cultivation.	Extent allotted for Village Forests.	Remarks.
	1889.		1889.	1890.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Bambarabotuwa ...	July 11	W. H. Jackson, Esq.	July 23	July 2	23,740 3 13	164	18,976 3 4	3,919 2 34	306 3 25	—
Gilimalé	July 11	do.	July 23	—	30,546 2 8	197	—	—	—	Final Proclamation not yet issued
Talawitiya and Bendaluwa ...	July 15	do.	July 24	Feb. 14	485 1 18	8	410 0 6	62 0 36	—	—
Hangomuwa	Nov. 30	do.	Dec. 17	May 1	52 3 20	No claim	52 3 20	—	—	—
Walankanda Range ...	August 19	do.	Dec. 10	March 27	1,000 0 0	do.	1,000 0 0	—	—	Not surveyed. Area approximate
	1891.		1891.							
Mádampé	January 22	L. W. Booth, Esq.	Feb. 2	—	4,532 0 3	305	2,058 2 39	1,252 3 38	329 3 17	—
Kalatuwawa, Mapota, Illuppitiya, Deiyagala, and Marambekanda	June 24	do.	July 27	—	5,082 3 6	90	1,714 2 10	2,833 3 22	229 2 20	—
				Total ...	65,440 1 28	764	24,212 3 39	8,068 3 10	866 1 22	

(d) The Gemming Ordinance.

The Gemming Ordinance was in operation throughout the year, and received my careful attention.

The Commission appointed at the instance of the Legislative Council to examine the working of an Ordinance which had barely been in operation four months arrived in Ratnapura on the 25th January and sat at the Kachchéri to receive evidence on the 26th and 28th January. Its report, which was not unanimous, was submitted to the Legislative Council at the close of the year.

48. During the past year 61 licenses were taken out under section 5 of the Ordinance, 123 permits under section 8 for employment of 1,028 coolies, of which only 330 were employed by the European company on Everton estate in Rakwána during the first two quarters of the year.

That company, under the management of J. Baddeley, of Australian and American experience in mining operations, ceased working in July—another example of the want of success attending the management of gem-mining by Europeans. It has since confined its attention to plumbago.

49. One hundred and twelve applications were received during the year, of which 51 were not followed up for reasons best known to the applicants, many of them having been made to the Government Agent upon the appointment of the Commission by the Legislative Council and prior to its arrival in Ratnapura. No application for a license was refused.

50. It will be seen that during the last two quarters of the year 698 persons were employed in gemming there, being entirely coolies and villagers: it cannot therefore be said, as was so freely asserted by the agitators against the Ordinance would be the case, that the gemming industry has been destroyed by the operation of the law. There were twelve cases taken under the Ordinance against fifty-four persons for gemming without a license. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 158. No prosecutions were entered on account of breaches of section 8 of the Ordinance. Seven persons underwent rigorous imprisonment for one week, one for fourteen days.

51. There is now no opposition to the working of the law, and its powers are obeyed by the villagers. The influence exerted at the commencement of the year by professional and other agitators against the Ordinance has died out, and the people realised what I have always maintained that the law really deters no *boná fide* applicant from gemming, that its provisions are not onerous in themselves, and that there is no disposition on the part of the local authorities to press them against the resident population with any degree of severity, while at the same time a fair control is exercised over the industry and undesirable speculation by outsiders is discouraged. That the fees levied are not felt to be excessive or to hinder the development of the industry is sufficiently proved by the constant demand for licenses and by the presence of the numerous stone-cutters who are to be seen daily in the shops of the Ratnapura bazaar and in other parts of the district.

52. The effect of the Ordinance has been in my opinion, and from my own observation on circuit, beneficial: those who have the means and land to devote to gemming are not deterred by the Ordinance from indulging their tastes, but those who have neither are now induced to adopt other means of livelihood more profitable in the end to themselves and the community at large than the life of vagrant speculation previously followed.

It is further very noticeable that the period during which the Ordinance has been in operation is the period in which there has been a marked diminution of crime throughout the district, and I think I am justified in attributing this fact in no small degree to the operation of the Ordinance in freeing the district from vagrants and undesirable persons from the low-country, who used to frequent the gem pits and occupy the villages against the will of the villagers themselves. In many cases I have received expression of relief and gratitude at this effect of the Ordinance.

53. I maintain also in its favour that it has a decided influence in securing the extension of the area of cultivation and directing the attention of landowners to the asweddumisation and cultivation of lands which would have been otherwise left unproductive.

54. Although more properly belonging to the history of 1892, I may here subjoin the reply which was sent to the memorial presented to the Secretary of State against the Ordinance:—

No. 3,862 of 1891.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 26, 1892.

His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies having received the memorial of Wellegé Tobias Silva and others of Sabaragamuwa complaining against the provisions of the Gemming Ordinance, has directed that the memorialists be informed that the Secretary of State has considered their representations and those contained in the previous memorial from them and others, but that His Lordship sees no reason to direct the Governor to propose to the Legislature that the Ordinance should be repealed.

By His Lordship's command,

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

(e) The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.

55. The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance has made but slow progress during 1891. This was due partly to the changes in the constitution of the District Committees, necessitated by the alteration consequent on the retirement of Ekneligoda Dissáwa, in the appointment of the Ratémahatmayá of the Kuruwiti, Atakalan, Meda, and Kadawatu korales, and the delay in getting the new Committees elected. Trustees have been appointed, rules adopted, and forms of accounts drawn up. In two instances the law has been resorted to to prevent malversation of temple property, and in some minor cases the trustees have interfered directly in and with advantage in the leasing and management of temple property; but although this goes some way towards asserting the principle and operation of the law, I cannot say I am satisfied until I see a complete and thorough audit of the accounts of such large temple trusts as are held by the Basnaike Nilamé of the Mahasaman and Alutnuwara Dáwalés and the incumbent of the Kottimbulwala Viháré, in neither of which has any effectual attempt yet been made by the Committees to secure a strict account.

I have submitted a separate report on this subject to the Government, and need not here further dwell upon it.

(f) Working of the Forest Department.

56. I extract the following information from the report furnished to me by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. F. Lewis :—

The revenue for the year collected by the Assistant Conservator of Forests amounted to Rs. 16,258·24, the expenditure during the same period to Rs. 15,605·34.

The revenue was made up as follows :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Timber sold to Public Departments :		
The Public Works Department	6,906 7	
The District Road Committee	823 58	
The Railway	2,892 0	
The Government Factory	602 66	
		11,224 31
Value of Timber sold to Private individuals :		
Logs and poles	3,683 23	
Scrap wood	392 26	
Rejected sleepers	294 75	
Firewood and bamboos	77 0	
Depôt sales	37 84	
		4,485 8
Drift wood, right to collect	—	50 0
Fines	—	154 0
Permits issued by Assistant Conservator of Forests	—	345 15
		16,258 54
Amount collected at Ratnapura Kachchéri ...	—	707 84
Amount collected at Kégalla Kachchéri ...	—	1,423 92
Total for Province ...		18,390 30

The expenditure as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries of Staff	4,247 50	
Allowances	2,067 87	
		6,315 37
Felling, sawing, and transport	5,575 96	
Railway sleeper operations	1,698 58	
		7,274 54
Plantations, rubber	1,586 3	
Teak	251 91	
		1,837 94
Contingencies, Stationery, Rent, &c. ...	—	177 49
Total ...		15,605 34

The net revenue of the Forest Department for Sabaragamuwa for 1891 is therefore Rs. 18,390·30, and the expenditure Rs. 15,605·34, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,784·96, from which must be subtracted Rs. 1,000 for Morahela lease, leaving over Rs. 1,784·96 as the net workings of the year.

In comparing the figures of 1891 with those of 1890 we have :—

Revenue.		Rs. c.	Expenditure.		Rs. c.
1890	...	17,850 0	1890	...	20,663 0
1891	...	18,390 0	1891	...	16,605 0
Increase	...	540 0	Reduction	...	4,058 0

after duly adding Rs. 1,000 to the expenditure of each year for the Morahela lease, but not including cost of Forest Settlement. The increase to the revenue of 1891 is in the main due to the large demand this year for timber to meet the ever-increasing wants of the tea-box industry.

Under head of Timber sold to Private Persons in 1891, taking scrap wood and logs and poles as one, we have Rs. 4,792, as against for 1890 Rs. 830, or an advance in one year of Rs. 3,962, which may be, I think, safely regarded as what may be expected in sales of timber.

There is a falling off in the revenue from timber sold to the Public Works Department, thus—

	Rs. c.
Sold in 1890	11,572 13
Sold in 1891	7,508 73

or a falling off of Rs. 4,063·40, including the sale of timber to the Prince of Wales' jetty in Colombo.

This large difference is due to a number of causes, as for example, the fact that in 1890 whole bridges were replanked, while in 1891 some have been substituted with iron, and the timber thus saved relaid in other bridges. I must, however, point out, in justice to this Department, that the Public Works Department are in the habit of giving out contracts for small works, such as latrines, ambalams, and office repairs, stipulating for jakwood, which, being a garden tree, we are not able to provide ; but directly a difficulty is found, or an urgent job is on hand, they then write with frantic haste to obtain from this Department what their contractors have failed to supply. By this method we receive no encouragement to keep in depôt logs that might be sawn up for odd jobs, as the Public Works Department necessity becomes the only opportunity of the Forest Department by the course they adopt.

I submit that we have several woods that would be in every respect equal to jakwood for house building, but I admit that they are not all so easily obtained, though it is hard on this Department that they do not get the chance except in calamity.

No work of demarcation was taken in hand in 1891, partly because no plans were in the possession of this Department for demarcation work in the settled village of Bambarabotuwa, and partly, in the case of the Morahela lands, as the weather was against the work of defining the boundaries.

Of plantations, the cultivation of Para rubber has been increased by a further addition of a new plantation at Yatipawa, 15 acres in extent, and 2 acres more added to the Idangoda plantation.

The Yatipawa plantation has in it 2,150 rubber plants, while that at Idangoda has 15,500, making a total of 16,650, that may be regarded as established over an acreage of 32 acres. In addition to these I have planted out hal, mendora, jak, and nedun plants along the boundaries of the rubber plantations, but till they become a little more established I have not thought it safe to record the numbers of each.

The teak plantation at Gabbela, opened in 1890, must be regarded as a total failure from a teak point of view. Soil and climate both appear to be unsuited to teak near Ratnapura.

The plantation has since been planted through with jak, hora, and hal, the last of which would appear to be by far the best suited to the situation at Gabbela.

The underwood was cleared out and all creepers cut back in the Gabbela plantation, with a very marked effect upon the standing trees that have been greatly improved thereby.

SAWING AND PUBLIC SUPPLY.

As indicated in the financial chapter there has been a decline in the sawing of timber for the Public Works Department and for the reasons given. From the forest at Morahela, lately taken over by the Crown from Messrs. Mahwalatenna and Maduanwela, sleeper operations have been carried on in 1891 and the year previously with some considerable advantage to this Department, notwithstanding great difficulties put in the way by other Departments.

The net result of operations may be stated as follows :—

		Expenditure.		Rs.	c.
1890	...	Cost of operations on account of sleepers	...	3,832	59
1891	...	Cost of operations on account of sleepers	...	1,698	58
		Total expenditure	...	5,531	17
Against which we have—					
Sale of sleepers in 1891 ...		... ...	...	2,892	0
Do. 1890 ...		... ...	...	2,000	0
Sale of rejected sleepers		... ...	...	294	75
Sale of scrap wood ...		... ...	...	382	76
518 sleepers unpaid for ...		... ...	...	2,072	0
		Together making up	...	7,641	51

which, less foregoing expenditure of Rs. 5,531·17, leaves a balance in favour of this Department of Rs. 2,110·34, to which can be added certain outstandings still to be collected, such as rejected sleepers still unsold and scrap wood still being cut up and disposed of as shingles, which will bring in another Rs. 400 or more.

It will be seen, therefore, that over only some 1,850 sleepers the profit on working has more than covered the yearly rental paid by the Crown for the Morahela lands, and it may be confidently estimated that if contracts can be obtained for only 2,000 sleepers a year that a clear profit of over Rs. 1,500 per year can be relied on after paying rental.

The Morahela forest is of over 1,100 acres in extent, and the operations referred to have been carried on in an area of less than 75 acres, so that I am hopeful that the supply of sleepers for the next ten years may include timber from this well-wooded forest.

The supply of nedun timber for the building of the Ratnapura post office was completed in 1891.

It was found impossible to lay the wood down on the spot at a lower rate than Re. 1·50 per cubic foot, and the sum paid by the Public Works Department was only Re. 1·62 per cubic foot, leaving the value of the wood at only 12 cents per foot, a rate far below its real value as standing timber.

A small stock of some 200 cubic feet of nedun was cut over and above amounts indented for to save wastage in the forest, and this quantity is now in the temporary depôt at Ratnapura. At Mádampé, on the Rakwána and Pelmadulla cart road, a large stock of ironwood planks and beams were supplied in 1891 to meet the requirements, both immediate and prospective, of the Public Works Department there, as the wood in question is one requiring considerable supply of timber.

At Kuruwiti, on the Colombo and Ratnapura road, a like supply was laid down, and equally at Yatiyantota and Kitulgala. The Government Factory indented in 1891 for ironwood for the Prince of Wales' jetty in Colombo, and the wood was only supplied from forests in the Rakwána District.

A large indent for kumbuk timber for bridge planking in the Kégalla District was completed in 1891, and it is worthy of remark that this particular wood was first objected to by the Public Works Department, but since its introduction I have received no complaint as to the quality or otherwise of the timber supplied.

A small indent for timber for the Ruanwella and Atanagalla road was completed in 1891, thus finishing the entire supply to that road from this Province.

57. At the close of the year Mr. Lewis took down to Colombo for the exhibition held in December a very fine collection of ninety varieties of timber grown in this Province, and received from the Committee an award of the silver medal.

(*g*) *New Products.*

58. I am very anxious to secure the introduction of *Gambier* into this district, and wrote during the year to the late Sir Frederick Dickson to endeavour to obtain plants; but Mr. Ridley, the Director of the Government Gardens at Singapore, was unable to supply them, having so often failed in their transport in previous years. I am glad, however, to know that Dr. Trimen has succeeded in establishing a few cuttings at Henaratgoda, and I trust in a few months to secure seed or cuttings from him for cultivation. The climate of this district is especially suited to the cultivation of *Gambier*, and it should become a most valuable addition to the resources of the villagers in the Kuruwiti, Nawadun, and Kukulu kóralés.

59. I have also endeavoured to extend the cultivation of cacao, but there is so little demand for the pods in the local market, and no estate in Three kóralés just mentioned has yet taken up the cultivation of cacao to any extent so as to create a local sale for the pods which would encourage the villagers to pay more attention to the growth of these trees in their gardens; but with the aid of the agricultural instructors I intend to press the cultivation of this product more urgently upon the villagers, for both as an additional food product and article of commerce it should prove very useful to them.

V.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX.

60. I subjoin the statement called for :—

Detailed Account of the circumstances attending the last Twelve Sales of Lands in Ratnapura District under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1878.

Name of Field, and its Situation.	Area.	Amount of Tax, and whether Annual or Crop Commutation	The Number of Owners of the Land, and if it was held in undivided possession, their Shares.	Whether or not the Land produced a Crop for the year on account of the Tax of which the sale was effected; and if not, when it was last cultivated.	By whom the sale was held, and where.	The Price realised for the Land.	Whether application was made to the Government Agent for the cancellation of the sale of the Land, if so, on what grounds, and with what results.	Particulars which in Government Agent's opinion explain why the Owner or Owners permitted the sale of the Land instead of paying the Tax.	Statement of the Government Agent's opinion whether or not the Tax was overestimated; and if it was, which of the factors in the calculation of the Commissioner was wrong, with the Government Agent's reason for so thinking.	Whether an appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's assessment, and if not, why not.
Ratnapura District.	A. P. K.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.				
Annakkagahadeniya, at Dehipahala in Kuruwiti kóralé	0 0 8	0 48 Annual	1 owner ...	Produced a crop	The Government Agent, at Pussella	0 55	No	Indifference of the owner living in another kóralé	Tax was not overestimated	No appeal
Atallawita, at Teppanawa ...	0 1 6	1 12 Annual	9 owners, 4 entitled to ½ and 5 to ½	do.	do.	2 25	No	Failure of the shareholders to make proper arrangements for payment of tax	do.	do.
Kokatiyawala Aswedduma, at Teppanawa	0 0 2	0 14 Annual	1 owner	No crop ...	do.	0 25	No	Owner desired sale to benefit by surplus purchase amount	do.	do.
Kanuketiya at Malangama ...	0 3 0	1 20 Annual	6 owners, 2 entitled to ½ and 4 to ½ ...	Produced a crop	do.	3 25	Application was made for the cancellation of the sale, but purchaser declined to forego purchase	Failure of shareholders to arrange for payment of tax	do.	do.
Ihalaporuwekumbura, at Tepulangoda	0 1 0	0 96 Annual	1 owner ...	do.	do.	2 25	No	do.	do.	do.
Hapurukumbura, at Tepulangoda	1 0 6	5 98 Annual	5 owners ...	do.	do.	6 12	No	do.	do.	do.
Godadepela, at Mudunkotuwa...	0 2 8	1 96 Annual	1 owner ...	No crop ...	do.	6 25	No	Infertility of the land ...	do.	do.
Halgasgommana Aswedduma, at Kiriella	0 0 4	0 32 Annual	3 owners ...	Produced a crop	The Government Agent, at Kendangomuwa	0 75	Application was made	Absence of owner from the district and refusal of others to pay for him	do.	do.
Wellaboda Aswedduma, at Hinditangala	0 0 3	0 18 Annual	1 owner ...	do.	do.	0 25	No	Land sold at a former sale, and present owner refused to pay	do.	do.

Name of Field, and its Situation.	Area.	Amount of Tax, and whether Annual or Crop Commutation.	The Number of Owners of the Land, and if it was held in undivided possession, their Shares.	Whether or not the Land produced a Crop for the year on account of the Tax of which the sale was effected; and if not, when it was last cultivated.	By whom the sale was held, and where.	The Price realised for the Land.	Whether application was made to the Government Agent for the cancellation of the sale of the Land, if so, on what grounds, and with what results.	Particulars which in Government Agent's opinion explain why the Owner or Owners permitted the sale of the Land instead of paying the Tax.	Statement of the Government Agent's opinion whether or not the Tax was overestimated; and if it was, which of the factors in the calculation of the Commissioner was wrong, with the Government Agent's reasons for so thinking.	Whether an appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's assessment, and if not, why not.
	A. P. K.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.				
Aswedduma at Kendangomuwa Ihalagama	0 0 6	0 42 Annual	3 equal shares ...	Produced a crop	The Government Agent, at Kendangomuwa	1 0	No	Disability (alleged) of owner to cultivate	Tax was not overestimated	No appeal
Gedaragawa Aswedduma, at Bambarabotuwa in Nawadun kóralé	0 2 0	1 20 Annual	1 owner ...	Last cultivated in 1889	The Government Agent, at Pelmadulla	3 0	No	Infertility of the land ...	Fair ...	No
Puranwatta Aswedduma, at Bambarabotuwa	0 1 0	0 40 Annual	2 shareholders possessed undividedly	do.	do.	1 25	No	do. ...	do.	No
Lindagawaliyadda, at Ganegama	0 0 1	0 9 Annual	1 owner ...	do.	do.	0 30	No	do. ...	do.	No
Nindaliyadda or Dehigahawita, at Marapona	0 0 5	0 50 Annual	2 owners possessed undividedly	Produced a crop in 1891	The Government Agent, at Elapata	0 80	Application was made on the ground of not having been able to pay owing to sickness. It was refused, there being no truth in the representation	Indifference and neglect of the owner	do.	No
Andiyadeniya, at Mudduwa ...	0 2 8	2 24 Annual	1 owner ...	do. ...	do.	5 50	Application was made on the ground that the owner was absent from the district. It was refused as this was untrue, and repeated application had been made for payment.	Wilful neglect ...	do.	Appeal was lodged

Mahadampé, at Batugedara ...	1	1	0	3 0 Annual	4 shareholders held undividedly	Produced a crop in 1891	The Government Agent, at Elapata	7	50	No	Infertility ...	Extent correct, but the amount of tax is over-estimated. The Ratémahatmayá estimates the annual yield at 24 bushels on an average	No—through indifference
Dehigahadeniyakumbura, at Welimaluwa	0	2	5	2 50 Annual	4 do. ...	Last cultivated in 1888	do.	3	50	No	do. ..	Fair	No
Aswedduma at Delwala ...	0	0	2	0 20 Annual	1 owner ...	Produced a crop in 1891	do.	0	25	No	do. ...	do. ...	No
Kadugammullayekumbura, at Elapata	0	2	0	2 40 Annual	8 owners held undividedly (sold ⅛ only)	do. ...	do.	0	75	No	Poverty of owner ...	do. ...	No
Andige Irawalla, at Elapata ...	0	0	8	0 96 Annual	4 do. ...	do. ...	do.	2	0	No	Indifference of half-share owner	do. ...	No
Deniya at Haldola ...	0	0	8	0 48 Annual	3 do. ...	do. ...	do.	0	55	No	do. do. ...	do. ...	No
Lindagawadeniya, at Porahitagama	0	0	5	0 40 Annual	3 do. ...	do. ...	do	0	51	No	do. do. ...	do. ...	No
Paluwatta Aswedduma, at Karangoda	0	0	3	0 24 Annual	6 do. ...	Last cultivated in 1889	do.	0	30	No	do. do. ...	do. ...	No
Indure Aswedduma, at Millawitiya	0	0	5	0 30 Annual	1 owner ...	Last cultivated in 1884	do.	0	55	No	Infertility of soil	do. ...	No
Pillagawa Aswedduma, at Tambagamuwa in Atakalan kóralé	0	1	2	1 15 Annual	2 owners possessed in undivided shares	The land was not cultivated in 1891, but it was cultivated six years ago	The Government Agent, at Masimbula	2	25	No	Land should have been entered for crop commutation	Grain Commissioner's assessment is fair and reasonable	No
Welangahaliyadda, at Bulutota in Kolonná kóralé	0	1	0	1 8 Annual	2 owners in undivided possession taking in turns	The fie d was not cultivated last year, so it was not paid, and sold; and this year it is under cultivation	The Government Agent at Kolonná	2	25	No	Land not having been cultivated in 1890. Owner, whose turn it was to pay, alleged he had no money to pay; but as sale was not held till after harvest this could not be accepted	Tax not over-estimated	No appeal was made as the tax was satisfactory
Galaperalichchaliyadda, at Kumburugamuwa	0	1	0	1 8 Annual	15 owners in undivided possession taking in turn	This field was cultivated about 12 years ago and not since, and the owners whose turn was for last year had no money to pay the tax	do.	2	30	No	Joint-owners refused to contribute	do.	do.
Katuwanáyeliyadda, at Diyapota	0	0	8	0 64 Annual	4 owners in undivided possession taking in turns	This field is yearly cultivated, was sown last year, but crop failed, and now it is under cultivation	do.	3	0	No	do.	do.	do.

Name of Field, and its Situation.	Area.	Amount of Tax, and whether Annual or Crop Commutation.	The Number of Owners of the Land, and if it was held in undivided possession, their Shares.	Whether or not the Land produced a Crop for the year on account of the Tax of which the sale was effected; and if not, when it was last cultivated.	By whom the sale was held, and where.	The Price realised for the Land.	Whether application was made to the Government Agent for the cancellation of the sale of the Land, if so, on what grounds, and with what results.	Particulars which in Government Agent's opinion explain why the Owner or Owners permitted the sale of the Land instead of paying the Tax.	Statement of the Government Agent's opinion whether or not the Tax was over-estimated; and if it was, which of the factors in the calculation of the Commissioner was wrong, with Government Agent's reasons for so thinking.	Whether an appeal was lodged against the Commissioner's assessment, and if not, why not.
	A. P. K.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.				
Pilagahayataliyadda, at Ereporuwa	0 0 6	0 65 Annual	2 owners in undivided possession taking in turns	This field was not cultivated since 5 years, and the owners had no money to pay the tax. It is under cultivation this year	The Government Agent, at Kolonná	1 35	No	Neglect of owners to provide for payment by sale of crop	Tax not over-estimated	No appeal was made as the tax was satisfactory
Nugayatalıyadda, at Ereporuwa	0 1 4	1 51 Annual	3 owners in undivided possession taking in turns	This field is yearly cultivated. One of the shareholders whose turn it was to pay the tax failed to pay	do.	2 30	No	Refusal of joint-owners to pay shares of tax due	do.	do.
Medakebella, at Pandeniya in Kadawatu kóralé	0 2 5	1 25 Annual	1 owner ...	Produced a crop	The Government Agent, at Bilihul-oya	7 0	No	Infertility of soil ...	Tax was not excessive	No
Ehalagaha Arawemeda, at Pinnawala	0 0 5	0 30 Annual	do.	do.	do.	2 50	No	do.	do.	No
Watte Arawa, at Alakola-ella...	0 1 5	0 83 Annual	do.	do.	do.	1 25	No	do.	do.	No
Helauda Arawa, at Hattella in Meda kóralé	0 1 0	0 45 Annual	do.	do.	do.	1 5	No	Land belonged to viháré and priest withheld payment	do.	No
Kivule Arawa, at Batadure ...	0 0 8	0 92 Annual	2 owners ...	do.	do	1 1	No	Infertility of soil ...	do.	No
Pahaliya, at Akarella ...	0 0 5	0 35 Annual	Several owners	do.	do.	0 60	No	Infertility of soil, and the number of owners who would not agree in amount to be paid by each	do.	No
Pahalakumbura, at Massenna ...	0 1 0	1 0 Annual	4 owners ...	do.	do.	12 0	No	Indifference of owners ...	do.	No
Pettarakumburapaula, at Totupolatenna	0 0 5	0 25 Annual	1 owner ...	do.	do.	5 0	No	Infertility of soil ...	do.	No
Aluta Aswedduma, at Bowatta	0 0 3	0 15 Annual	do.	do.	do.	0 21	No	do.	do.	No
Total ...	12 0 9	39 28				93 75				

61. It cannot be said that the grain tax was, as now collected, felt in the smallest degree oppressive by the landowners, and the tax was recovered without difficulty. This was due to the careful revision in 1881 of the previous commutation, which resulted in the preparation of an accurate and fairly equable register. It is certain that no other tax will ever be so easily collected from the Kandyan villagers, or so agreeable to their own ways of life and thought.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

62. The health of the people throughout this district has been generally good during the last year. Influenza and measles were prevalent in some parts, and in the Bintenna of the Meda kóralé there was a virulent outbreak of dysentery and diarrhœa at the close of the year, which resulted fatally in many cases, and raised an alarm of cholera among the neighbouring villages; but no single case of cholera was reported throughout the year from any part of the district.

63. From returns kindly furnished to me by the medical officers, I have prepared the following statement showing the use made of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the district by the villagers during the last year :—

Kóralé.	Hospital at	Dispensary at	No. of Villagers treated at Hospital.	No. of Villagers treated at Dispensary.	Total for each Kóralé.
Kuruwiti	Ratnapura ...	Ratnapura ...	247	3,790	4,557
		Avisáwélla ...	—	520	
Nawadun	Do. ...	Pelmadulla ...	196	2,257	4,477
		Ratnapura ...	—	2,024	
Atakalan	Rakwána	Rakwána ...	80	988	4,576
	Godakéwela (Field Parangi Hospital) ...	Godakéwela ...	215	3,287	
Kolonná	Kolonná (Field Parangi Hospital) ...	Kolonná ...	208	1,237	1,445
Meda and Kadawatu ...	Balangoda ...	Balangoda ...	307	6,497	7,876
		Bówatta ...	—	1,072	
Kukulu	Ratnapura ...	Kalawána ...	14	1,123	1,542
		Ratnapura ...	—	405	
		Total ...	1,267	23,200	24,467

64. When it is recollected that two years ago there were no facilities whatever for the villagers for obtaining medicine and treatment except at the hospitals at Ratnapura, Rakwána, and Balangoda, the enormous boon afforded to the country by the opening of the dispensaries in other parts of the district mentioned in the above return can be realised, and it is obvious from these figures how much they are appreciated and utilised by the villagers.

65. I consider dispensaries are still further required in the district at Kendangomuwa, in the Pallé puttu of the Kuruwiti kóralé (this has been promised by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, but not yet opened); at Silogama, in the Kadawatu kóralé, near Bilihul-oya; at Weligepola, in the Helapallé paláta of the Meda kóralé.

66. The field hospitals at Godakéwela in the Atakalan kóralé and at Kolonná in the Kolonna kóralé have been of the greatest service to the sufferers from fever, parangi, and ulcers in the Bintenna villages, who were never reached at all by the previously existing hospitals in the district. I find 94 persons were treated for parangi at the Kolonná field hospital and 98 at the Godakéwela field hospital during the year.

VII.—CRIME.

67. The diminution in crime that I noticed in my last report has been, I am glad to record, maintained during 1891, and for the first time since 1887 there has been no occasion to hold any Session of the Supreme Court at Ratnapura. There were only 18 cases altogether dealt with in the District Court during 1891 for the trial of 40 persons, resulting in the conviction of 16 persons in 9 cases. Only 1 case of cattle stealing was committed for trial before the District Court. The majority of these cases are dealt with in the Police Court upon the accused consent; and I may here notice that I think this practice is open to objection, for the accused not unnaturally consents to be tried in the lower court knowing that he escapes thereby possibly one year's imprisonment.

68. I find that 1,367 persons were dealt with before the Police Courts of Ratnapura and Rakwána for offences under the Penal Code, resulting in the conviction of 151 persons, and that 704 persons were dealt with in the same courts for offences against the Ordinances, of whom 263 were convicted.

69. The Additional Police Magistrate, in the Itinerating Court, dealt with 635 persons in this district, convicting 124 for offences against the Penal Code, and with 202 for offences against other Ordinances, with conviction against 109.

70. Thirty-three complaints of cattle-stealing were laid before the permanent Magistrate and 23 before the Additional Magistrate during the year, resulting in 3 convictions in the former and 9 in the latter instance.

71. One hundred and thirty-two persons were dealt with by the Itinerating Police Magistrate for theft of prædial products, of whom 27 were convicted. One hundred and six persons were charged before the permanent Magistrate, of whom 13 were convicted.

72. The Additional Magistrate spent two months out of the year in the Kégalla District, and his visits were of great assistance in the suppression of crime and the punishment of offenders in that district who would not otherwise have been dealt with.

I append statements showing the judicial work done by the village tribunal of Kuruwiti kóralé and by the committees of the other kóralés under the Village Communities Ordinance during 1891 :—

Village Tribunals.

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the year 1891.

		Higgashena.	Kendangamuwa.	Kiriella.	Total.
Kuruwiti Kóraié.					
Pending on January 1, 1891	Civil	43	45	21	109
	Criminal	46	82	17	145
Instituted during the year	Civil	340	192	93	625
	Criminal	255	112	69	436
Total Number of Cases	Civil	383	237	114	734
	Criminal	301	194	86	581
Decisons :—					
Breach of V. C. Rules	Criminal	151	98	32	281
Irrigation		—	—	—	—
Civil — Money		341	208	91	640
Civil — Land		4	3	2	9
Criminal — Assault		35	6	6	47
Criminal — Theft		47	18	13	78
Criminal — Malicious Injury		1	1	—	2
Criminal — Cattle Trespass		9	8	8	25
Criminal — Maintenance		1	—	—	1
Total Decisions	Civil	345	211	93	649
	Criminal	244	131	59	434
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil	63	44	15	122
	Criminal	24	11	1	36
Appeals :—					
To Government Agent :					
Civil — Confirmed		13	8	3	24
Civil — Set aside		2	—	2	4
Criminal — Confirmed		7	3	—	10
Criminal — Set aside		5	2	1	8
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :					
Civil — Confirmed		1	—	—	1
Civil — Set aside		—	—	—	—
Criminal — Confirmed		—	—	—	—
Criminal — Set aside		—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1891	Civil	38	26	21	85
	Criminal	57	63	27	147

Village Committee.

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the year 1891.

		Kuruwiti Kórale.	Nawadun Kóralé.	Atakalan Kóralé.	Kadawat Kóralé.	Méda Kóralé.	Kolonná Kóralé.	Kukulu Kóralé.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1891	Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	8
Instituted during the year	Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal	1	9	3	5	20	16	39	93
Total Number of Cases	Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal	1	13	3	5	20	20	39	101
Dicisions :—									
Breach of V. C. Rules	Criminal	—	13	2	5	18	11	36	85
Irrigation		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Civil — Money		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil — Land		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Assault		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Theft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Malicious Injury		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Cattle Trespass		—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Criminal — Maintenance		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Decisions	Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal	1	13	3	5	18	11	38	89
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appeals :—									
To Government Agent :									
Civil — Confirmed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil — Set aside		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Confirmed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Set aside		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—									
Civil — Confirmed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil — Set aside		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Confirmed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal — Set aside		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1891	Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	12

VII.—CATTLE MURRAIN.

73. The district has been free from cattle murrain throughout the year; but the effect of the murrain which prevailed at the end of 1890 in the Kolanná and Méda kóralé Bintenna was very much felt in the diminution in the numbers of ploughing cattle, and consequent decrease in the area of paddy cultivation in these kóralés.

IX.—EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

74. From returns which the managers and superintendents of the different estates in this district have been good enough to furnish to me, I am able to give the following statistics regarding the acreage of land under cultivation in Sabaragamuwa under Europeans:—

	Acres.
Acreage in Tea	6,976
Acreage in Coffee	688
Acreage in Cinchona	10
Acreage in Cardamoms	14½

Comparing these figures with those given in my report for 1889, I find an increase of 694 acres under cultivation in tea, but a decrease of 174 acres under coffee and 24 in cinchona.

In the Kégalla District the total acreage under tea cultivation is 20,718 acres, as against 17,353 in 1889, an increase of 3,365 acres in two years; 104 acres in coffee, as against 53 in 1889, an increase of 51 acres; 98 acres in cardamoms, as against 115 in 1889, an increase of 17 acres; 25 of cinchona; and 810 acres in cacao, as against 624 in 1889, an increase of 186 acres.

75. The above statistics I can rely upon; but as soon as we turn our attention to native cultivation there are no reliable data whatever for the preparation of similar statistics. I know, however, that notice has been given to the Kachchéri by private owners under the provisions of the Ordinance 11 of 1878 for the asweddumisation and recultivation of 24 amunams = 60 acres paddy land; that 40 acres of Crown land were leased for paddy cultivation during 1891; and that an extent of 25 amunams = 50 acres of paddy land have been opened under the new irrigation channels at Panamure in the Kolonná kóralé. I have also the evidence before me wherever I travel of the extension of garden cultivation in all the villages; but in the absence of any surveys of such plantations or of any returns furnished by the owners of the land, I am unable to place any figures of such progress on record.

X.—WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

76. The principal work of the past year outside the current routine was connected with the taking of the Census on the 26th February, and the arrangements preliminary thereto.

The following staff of persons was employed to take the Census throughout this district:—

Headmen ...	130	Enumerators ...	517

The total cost of the operations in the district was Rs. 4,069·32. I believe the result to be accurate as regards the number of persons enumerated, but it is difficult to place the same confidence in the accuracy of the particulars entered in the schedules.

XI.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Among other events which characterised the past year may be mentioned:—

77. The visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch to the elephant kraal at Wewile on the 18th and 19th February, when nine elephants were captured; and His Imperial Highness was pleased to accept the present of the smallest bull-elephant captured in the kraal from the chiefs of district, which was afterwards removed to Russia.

78. The visit of His Excellency the Governor to Ratnapura and the Province on the 25th September and following days. This being His Excellency's first official visit to the district he was pleased to accept an address—copy of which is annexed to this report—from the chiefs and headmen of the Province, and to give a favourable reply thereto. It is particularly hoped that the Government will be able before long towards granting two of the requests urged in the address, viz., the opening of agricultural banks and the grant of money to the aid of village committee works.

79. The new post and telegraph office at Ratnapura was constructed during the year, and almost completed.

80. The site for the Government ambalam at the foot of the Kachchéri steps was acquired during the year, and the boutiques thereon removed. The ambalam will be built in 1892 at the joint cost of the Provincial Road Committee and Local Board.

81. The public latrine was removed from its objectionable site on the river to a less conspicuous and more central site near the bazaar.

82. The police force was removed from the Ratnapura station on the 1st August, and the barracks and inspector's quarters given over to the Local Board.

83. The police were also removed from Pelmadulla from the 1st January, 1892, and the station and lock-up given over to the Government Agent, who placed the kórála of the Uda pattu of Náwadun kóralé in charge of the building.

84. The following public works were sanctioned and carried out during the year in the district by the Public Works Department:—

(1) Construction of new police station at Rakwána (not completed before 31st December).
(2) Construction of buckle plate foot-bridge on iron rail pile girders over the Hangomuwaganga at Kotamulla—a work of immense service to the people of the Pallé pattu of Nawadun kóralé and of the Kukulu kóralé.

(3) Construction of an irrigation bungalow at Tunkema in the Kolonna kóralé.
(4) Construction of an irrigation bungalow at Rajawaka in the Meda kóralé (incomplete on 31st December) on the road to Uggalkaltota.
(5) Construction of bridge over the Kurugammodara on the road from Ratnapura to Nambápána. The abutments on either side had been completed at the end of the year, and it is hoped the ironwork will be carried across the river early in 1892.
(6) Construction of bridge over Malwatu-oya on road from Mádampé to Hambantota.
(7) Improvements to the Rakwána to Morawak kóralé bridle road.
(8) Construction of dead-house at Rakwána hospital.
(9) Construction of latrine at Balangoda hospital.
(10) Repairs and additions to Assistant Colonial Surgeon's residence, Ratnapura.
(11) Repairs and additions to Government Agent's residence.
(12) New gate to Ratnapura jail.

85. Although a sum of Rs. 2,200 was available for expenditure in sinking and lining village wells, I regret to report very little progress was made in this work by the Public Works Department, and a large proportion of this vote lapsed at the end of the year. There is no work so beneficial to the Bintenna villagers as this, and the vote of Rs. 1,000 should be taken annually till the wants of the villagers under this head have been satisfied.

86. Under irrigation votes the following works have been in hand and carried out during the year by the Public Works Department :—

(1) Uggalkaltota channel and headworks, Méda kóralé.
(2) Hinguruarawewa and channel, Kolonna kóralé.
(3) Restoration of Embilipitiya channel.
(4) Walalgoda anicut and channel.
(5) Repairs to Mala-ela at Galagama, Kadawatu kóralé.
(6) Embilipitiya tank sluicing.
(7) Uggalkaltota bridle road.

Of these (3), (4), (6), (7), were completed before end of the year ; (5) was completed early in 1892 ; (2) was approaching completion when a very heavy fall of rain on the 16th December caused the water in the tank to rise 13 ft., and although the sluice was open the whole time the water rose over the incomplete bund, and carried so much of it away that a supplementary estimate was found necessary, and this tank cannot be completed till later on in 1892.

It is hoped that the work provided for under the vote of Rs. 30,000 at Uggalkaltota will be completed by the middle of 1892.

87. Surveys are required both at Uggalkaltota and in the Kolonná kóralé for the disposal of the land irrigable under these works to enable the Government Agent to meet the demands of those who have applied for land, and it is understood that these surveys will be made in the early part of 1892.

88. I annex a statement of the births, deaths, and marriages registered in this district during 1891, and the birth and death-rates per mille in each kóralé :—

Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the District of Ratnapura during the year 1891, and the Number of Kandyan Marriages Dissolved.

Kóralé.	British.		European Descendants and Eurasians.		Sinhalese.		Ceylon-born Tamils.		Ceylon-born Moors.		Ceylon-born Malays.		Veddahs.		Cooly Immigrants.		Aliens.		Total.		Rate per Mille.	General Marriages.	Kandyan Marriages.	No. of Kandyan Marriages Dissolved.
Births.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Kuruwiti ...	1	0	0	2	441	403	2	4	4	2	1	0	—		0	2	1	0	450	413	36·49	9	165	18
Nawadun ...	—		—		422	393	0	1	—		—		—		3	0	—		425	394	35·63	6	158	20
Kukulu ...	—		—		129	100	—		—		—		—		4	2	—		133	102	34·86	—	81	1
Atakalan ...	—		—		285	268	—		—		—		—		31	28	—		316	296	34.53	2	205	4
Kolonná ...	—		—		113	100	—		—		—		—		14	17	—		127	117	21·11	—	34	3
Méda ...	—		—		229	213	3	0	1	3	—		—		4	6	—		237	222	38·65	1	225	4
Kadawatu ...	—		—		134	136	2	1	—		—		—		14	20	—		150	157	31·74	2	54	5
Total ...	1	0	0	2	1,753	1,613	7	6	5	5	1	0	—		70	75	1	0	1,838	1,701	—	20	922	55
Deaths.																								
Kuruwiti ...	—		1	1	407	378	7	4	1	1	—		—		—		—		416	384	33·36	—	—	—
Nawadun ...	—		—		386	398	1	0	—		—		—		3	4	—		390	402	34·46	—	—	—
Kukulu ...	—		—		117	103	—		—		—		—		1	2	—		118	105	33·06	—	—	—
Atakalan ...	—		—		345	316	—		3	1	—		—		31	15	—		379	332	40·10	—	—	—
Kolonná ...	—		—		220	208	—		—		—		—		6	14	—		226	222	38·80	—	—	—
Méda ...	—		—		292	276	—		3	1	—		—		12	4	—		307	281	49·47	—	—	—
Kadawatu ...	—		—		159	137	—		—		—		—		11	10	—		170	147	32·77	—	—	—
Total ...	—		1	1	1,926	1,816	8	4	7	3	—		—		64	49	—		2,006	1,873	—	—	—	—

89. The following alterations and additions to the jail were made during 1891 :—The entrance door to the block of twelve single cells was taken out from the eastern end of the block and put at the western end, enabling all the penal stage prisoners in this block to be entirely shut off from the rest of the jail, and to be turned out direct to work in the labour yard, on the other side of which a block of six single cells will be constructed early in 1892. A cadjan screen has been put up across that part of the jail yard beyond which no penal stage prisoners are allowed to pass. A female ward was erected with two rooms and verandah. It only remains now to construct a room for the confinement of lunatics to render this jail complete.

90. The following changes took place in the District and Kachchéri staff during the year:—T. B. Ekneligoda Ratémahatmayá took charge of the Kuruwiti kóralé on the 18th April, 1891; S. D. Mahawalatenna Ratémahatmayá took charge of the Meda and Kadawatu kóralés on the 5th April, 1891; Elapata Banda, junior, was appointed Kórála of the Uda pattu of the Nawadun kóralé, and his place in the Native Department was taken by Mr. R. G. Ekneligoda.

91. As I am shortly leaving this district after seven years' residence and work in it, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the chiefs and headmen of Sabaragamuwa for the constant assistance and kindness they have shown me, and of recording my sense of the valuable co-operation I have always received from them in my work and in the execution of schemes undertaken for the improvement of the district. The duties of the village headmen have increased enormously during the last decade. They are as a rule loyally, cheerfully, and efficiently discharged. It is to be regretted that abuse and misrepresentation should be so frequently heaped upon them by writers in one section of the press alike ignorant of their work and their character.

HERBERT WACE,
Government Agent.

ANNEXURE.

To His Excellency Sir ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., &c.

WE, the Chiefs and Headmen of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, desire most respectfully and cordially to welcome Your Excellency on this your first public visit to Sabaragamuwa, and to assure you of our loyalty to the throne and person of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and to Your Excellency as her representative in this Island.

1. The constitution of the Sabaragamuwa and Kégalla Districts into a separate Kandyan Province in 1889, upon the recommendation of Your Excellency's predecessor, the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., has proved of considerable benefit to both districts in enabling the Revenue Officers entrusted with the administration to obtain the more direct and prompt attention of the Government to the requirements of each district, and in securing a larger and more adequate allotment annually from the general revenue of the Colony for expenditure upon the works and measures necessary for their development.

2. While expressing our grateful thanks for these benefits, we pray to be allowed to take this opportunity of bringing under the notice of Your Excellency while in the Province the further requirements and necessities of its inhabitants, and to specify the direction in which the assistance of Government is still necessary to secure their continued prosperity and advancement.

3. *Roads.*—The construction of the road to connect this Province with the Southern Province *viâ* Mádampé and Urtibokka is at present the work of the greatest and most immediate importance in order to facilitate the transport of salt, dry fish, and bazaar supplies from Hambantota and Tangalla into the villages of Sabaragamuwa, to afford the villagers of Sabaragamuwa an outlet for the produce of their chenas, and at the same time to provide residents in other districts with means of access to the fertile Crown lands available for cultivation under the new irrigation works in the Kolonná kóralé, and the transport of produce therefrom. We would earnestly press on Your Excellency's attention the importance of this road in the interest of both Provinces.

4. *Village Surveys and Settlements by Forest Settlement Officer.*—The repeal of the tax on dry grain has still further accentuated the necessity for settling at as early a date as possible the question of title to high lands in Kandyan districts between the Crown and the villagers, and we would respectfully urge that the steady prosecution of the revenue surveys, supplemented by the regular employment of a Forest Settlement Officer under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 in the Province for the next few years, affords the quickest and most effectual means of securing the desired settlement.

The excellent results ensuing from such settlements, alike to the Crown and the villagers, are evinced by the rapid extension of tea cultivation in the Three Kóralés and the consequent development of local trade, the land so converted into tea estates having become available for sale entirely through the settlement effected during the last decade.

5. *Schools.*—The increase in the number of schools in this Province during the last five years has been very satisfactory, but we would beg leave to point out that the present number of schools does not meet the requirements of the young, and we beg for an increase of the Government grant to meet their claims. We would further beg for an annual grant from Government towards the advancement of agricultural instruction throughout the Province. If each village school were placed under charge of an intelligent teacher able not only to teach from the Agricultural Primer inside the school, but also to conduct agricultural work outside the school, on new and improved methods of cultivation, and to supervise the introduction and cultivation of new products, we believe that a very marked improvement in the agricultural condition of the villages in which such schools were established would soon be made manifest.

6. *Agricultural Banks.*—In this connection we would further submit for the consideration of Your Excellency that the establishment of Agricultural Banks at local Kachchéries for advances to cultivators for purchase of seed paddy, bone manure, and hire of ploughing cattle to be repaid in kind at each harvest with fair interest would greatly stimulate agricultural enterprise and save many of the poorer cultivators from the heavy and usurious exaction of those to whom they now apply.

Cattle Murrain.—In directing Your Excellency's attention to the great losses suffered, especially in the Sabaragamuwa District, from cattle murrain, we would point out that it is almost invariably introduced into this district by cart bulls brought from the Coast, over 5,000 head of buffaloes alone having perished in the Sabaragamuwa District in the last three years from this cause alone; and we would urge the importance of placing a strict quarantine on animals imported from the south of India before they are allowed to pass into the interior.

7. *Grant to Village Committee Roads.*—We would now direct Your Excellency's attention to the great amount of work done annually by the people in each village under the village committee rules, and we would appeal to Your Excellency to allow an annual grant to each district in aid of such works as bridges, which, on account of the expense and skilled labour required, are beyond the powers and resources of village labour, but which are most necessary for the completion of these roads and for their use at all seasons of the year. Such a grant in securing the permanent improvement of the means of communication would much facilitate intercourse and stimulate trade throughout the district.

8. *Irrigation.*—The irrigation works in the Sabaragamuwa District, carried out under your predecessor's support and sanction at Batugedara, Mulgama, and Panamure, have already proved of the greatest benefit. The completion of the irrigation scheme of the Kolonná kóralé by the construction of the Tunkeme channel and the restoration of the village tanks will place within reach of the most remote villages of that kóralé a constant supply of water for the annual cultivation of a soil the most fertile in the district, and will thus most effectually protect their inhabitants from the fearful effects of paragi and other diseases to which they have so long been a prey.

The decrease disclosed by the recent Census in the population of the Meda kóralé in the Sabaragamuwa district, due to the failure of coffee crops alike on estates and in the village gardens, is additional proof of the necessity of the Uggalkaltota irrigation scheme recently sanctioned by Government and now under execution, for providing a supply of water for regular cultivation of paddy land in a part of the district where the inhabitants are dependent mainly on a scanty rainfall for cultivation of fields in their own villages.

The extension of the means of irrigation and paddy cultivation in the Kandawel and Tambagam pattus of the Atakalan kóralé now demands the attention of the Central Irrigation Board, the population of the villages of that part being almost entirely dependent upon chena cultivation, and suffering consequently much from parangi and fever.

9. *Itinerating Police Magistrate.*—We recognise with gratitude the appointment of the Itinerating Police Magistrate for this Province. The regular circuits made by him in all parts of the Province have been of great service in protecting the property of the poorer villager and in securing the punishment of habitual offenders. It is gratifying to report to Your Excellency that only one serious case of crime has been committed before the Supreme Court, and only nine before the District Court of Ratnapura during the last nine months, showing a very remarkable improvement in the state of crime in the Sabaragamuwa District.

10. That Your Excellency and family may long live in the enjoyment of all possible happiness is the prayer of Your Excellency's faithful servants,

EKNELIGODA DISAWA and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

REPORT ON THE KÉGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1891.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 7,855·99, which is mainly due to the sale of Crown land, the receipts under the head "Land Sales" exceeding those of 1890 by Rs. 15,339·98. The increase under the head "Reimbursements" is contingent upon the fluctuation of the receipts from land sales.

2. The increase of Rs. 789·25 under the head "Tolls" is owing to the rents for the year under review having realised larger amounts than in the previous year, and the change in the administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance caused an appreciable rise in the recovery of "Fines."

3. The decrease of Rs. 2,425·04 under the head "Licenses" is only apparent, and its explanation lies in the sale of the arrack rents of the Four Kóralés and Sabaragamuwa for 1890–91 as one joint rent. The Kégalla share of this rent for the first half year of 1891 has been credited to revenue at Ratnapura, with the results that the receipts from the Kégalla District have seemingly dwindled.

4. The abolition of the duty on dry grain has resulted in a diminution of Rs. 1,548·05, the amount received from this source in 1890; and the amount realised by the sale of stamps was less by Rs. 1,379·74 than in the previous year, the decrease in the judicial stamps being Rs. 2,155·12, while the increase in revenue stamps was Rs. 1,062·58. The remaining items of revenue are normal.

5. The expenditure of Rs. 39,023·38, though slightly in excess of that for 1890, is considerably less than the average of the ten preceding years, namely, Rs. 41,236·79. The percentage of 23·64 which the expenditure bears to the revenue is satisfactory.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

6. There is practically no scarcity of food here. In the isolated villages of the mountainous part of the Three Kóralés, and at the northern limit of the district where Kinigoda kóralé tends into a parched country, the people sometimes suffer from failure of crop. They are, however, on the whole well-to-do, and the regular character of the rainfall ensures the prosperity of their cultivation.

7. The year under review was exceptionally wet—so wet that many fields suffered in consequence. But the crops were on the whole better than in the previous year. It is estimated that 200,319 bushels of rice were produced locally, and that other grain harvested from chena lands amounted to 8,874 bushels, namely, 2,956 bushels of kurakkan, 5,595 bushels of amu, and 323 bushels of mun, menéri, and ratatóra. It is not pretended that these figures are positively exact, but they are not overstated: they are a safe minimum.

8. The peasantry—the other classes of the population will be considered separately—number 119,490; and thus, on the figures of the preceding paragraph, the grain locally produced is equivalent to only 1·75 bushel for each person. It may seem that this ratio is quite inadequate; and it would be so if it were not for the other sources of supply which exist. The land produces a good deal besides grain, and the sale of such produce enables the landholder to maintain himself in sufficient comfort, often in comparative luxury. Arecanuts and plantains, for instance, are a fertile source of income.

9. The export of arecanuts continues to increase. The area under this form of cultivation steadily expands, and the quantity sent away from the railway stations of Rambukkana, Polgahawela, Alawwa, and Ambépussa is a fair index of the increased production. In the year under review the quantity so despatched rose to 1,158 tons, a certain proportion of which has to be credited to the North-Western Province. But these figures represent a part only of the outturn of the Four Kóralés and its northern divisions. Three Kóralés and the southern section of the Four Kóralés export their arecanuts by other routes.

10. In the same way, there is a constant extension of plantain gardens, especially in the country where transport to the railway is easy. There is a steady demand for this fruit, and the industry is a very profitable one. The quantity of tons forwarded from the railway stations specified in the preceding paragraph was 2,462.

11. Nor is this all. Cacao is another source of profit, though it is not grown so extensively as it ought to be. But its cultivation is encouraged as far as possible, and a good deal of seed is given away to the poorer class of people, care being taken to see that it reaches the right hands. It is estimated that during 1891 about 6,500 seeds were distributed in this manner: and it is confidently anticipated that a fair proportion will bear fruit in due season. Liberian coffee is another product the planting of which is inculcated whenever the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens can spare a supply for distribution. Both this and cacao mean more money for the people, but the same cannot now be said of cotton. It has received an exhaustive trial, and the conclusion is that this part of the country is too wet and too uncertain in its rainfall to suit it. Efforts have also been made from time to time to encourage the cultivation of tea in a small way, but it is not an industry which is congenial to Kandyan habits.

12. It is thus clear that the peasantry do not depend only on the grain which they themselves produce. They grow a great deal of arecanuts and plantains, and they buy what imported rice they need. They also cultivate cocoanuts, jakfruits, yams, cassava, and arrowroot. There is a plentiful supply of fresh fish in their rivers, and they are able to purchase the salt and dried fish which they require.

13. A table of the prices of ordinary articles of diet is annexed :—

Rice, home-grown	...	...	...	Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 3·50 a bushel
Rice, Indian	...	...	...	Rs. 3 50 to Rs. 4 a bushel
Mun	...	...	...	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a bushel
Kurakkan	...	...	...	75 cents a bushel
Amu	...	...	...	50 cents to 75 cents a bushel
Cassava	...	...	...	2 cents a lb.
Yams	...	...	...	3 do.
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 4 per 100
Plantains	...	...	...	25 cents to 50 cents per 100
Breadfruit	...	...	...	1½ cent to 3 cents each
Jakfruit	...	...	...	2 cents to 6 cents each

14. The proposal to establish depôts for the sale of salt at railway stations is connected with this subject. A scheme of this nature, entailing a reduced and uniform price, would be a boon to the poor ; and it is hoped that practical effect will be given to the suggestion.

15. It remains to consider the other section of the population, namely, the Tamil labourers on estates and the inhabitants of the bazaars. These people live well. Their food is principally imported, and consists chiefly of Indian rice, dried fish, and suitable condiments. It is reckoned that about 180,500 bushels of rice are annually imported into the district for this class, or about six bushels for each person. Some of this rice they barter for curry stuffs and similar provisions.

16. Enough has been said to show that the supply of food is ample, and that the people suffer from no scarcity. Ordinary industry will ensure for any man in this part of the country a life of ease and comfort, both for himself and his family.

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

17. The first thing is to issue a revised edition of the Statute Book, which at present teems with enactments that have been repealed. For instance, in volume I., the collection of Ordinances compiled under Ordinance No. 7 of 1872, nearly half the contents are inoperative. The subsequent volumes similarly contain much effete matter, and a fresh edition of the Ordinances now in force would be of advantage to all concerned.

18. It would be well to repeal sections 175 and 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the sections subsidiary to them, with the view of entrusting Magistrates with discretionary powers of commitment.

19. An amendment of the Butchers' Ordinance, No. 14 of 1859, is desirable, in order to provide for the issue of licenses for places which are not within the statutory distance from a Police Court as at present defined. There are many such places having no police force established at them where it is advisable to have butchers regularly controlled by licenses.

20. For the benefit of this district in particular a special enactment is required to legalise existing chena settlements as being communal. The subject has been exhaustively discussed in correspondence, and the Government has made provision for what is necessary in future settlements of this nature. But it still remains to deal with past settlements in order to prevent the alienation of holdings intended to be communal.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

21. Money was voted in the Supply Bill of 1891 for several important works in the district. It still requires :—

(1) A bridge at Arandara over the Gurugoda-oya to improve the communication between Four Kóralés and Three Kóralés. The ferry is dangerous, sometimes impassable when the river is in flood ; and this is the only road for wheeled traffic between the Kelani Valley and Kégalla. The maintenance of the road itself should be transferred from the District Road Committee to the Public Works Department. An alternative scheme is to construct a road along the left bank of the Gurugoda-oya as far as Morantota, so as to make use of the bridge there.

(2) A bridge at Gonaramba over the Ritigaha-oya. The paved ford is still in course of improvement, but a bridge is what is wanted.

(3) A bridge at Werellapota over the Rambukkan-oya, without which the cart road between Rambukkana and the boundary of the North-Western Province is incomplete. The work is too expensive to be within the power of the District Road Committee.

(4) A foot-bridge over the Maha-oya at Andiramada on the road from Kégalla to Rambukkana.

(5) A foot-bridge over the Gurugoda-oya at Niloluwa to connect the villages of Kanduaha pattu with the rest of Paranakúru kóralé.

(6) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874, of the Aranaika road from its present termination into Dolosbáge. A survey is being made on the application of the estates interested.

(7) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874, of the Aranaika road from Gewilipitiya towards Yellangowry. The estates concerned have applied.

(8) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874, of the main road to Ratnapura from Parakaduwa towards Hemingford. A survey has been ordered upon the application of the estates interested.

(9) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874, of the Dehiowita road towards Ernan. An application has been received from the estates concerned.

(10) A further extension of the Bulatkohopitiya road towards Dolosbáge, provided that half the cost is borne by the estates which the road will serve. Money for a short extension of this road from Glenalla has already been voted.

(11) The conversion of the bridle path between Undugoda and Bulatkohopitiya into a cart road.

(12) A further extension of the Polatagama road towards Kandal-oya in Yakdessa. The construction of the first section from Yatiyantota to Polatagama, under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874, has been sanctioned.

(13) The construction of a road on the right bank of the Gurugoḍa-oya between Imbulána (on the road from Aṇguruwęlla to Ambépussa) and the end of the new road from Ruanwęlla towards Attanagalla, so as to render the new bridge at Ruanwella available for both roads.

(14) The construction of a road between Annásigala, at the 53rd milepost on the Kandy road, and Kębellawatta on the road from Rambukkana to Dolosbáge.

(15) The construction of a light railway from Ambépussa or Véyangoḍa to Ruanwęlla and on towards Ratnapura.

(16) A set of meteorological instruments for observations at Kégalla.

(17) The improvement of the Kégalla prison by the erection of jailor's quarters outside, by the conversion of the building now occupied by the jailor into a hospital and an additional association ward, and by the addition of a female ward.

(18) A new court-house at Máwanella for the Village Tribunal of Galboḍa kóralé.

(19) The improvement of the premises of the Kégalla courts.

(20) Certain additions and improvements to the Assistant Government Agent's residence at Kégalla.

(21) A new resthouse at Kégalla. The present building is inadequate to the demands upon it, and the site is bad.

(22) The erection of a new post and telegraph office at Kégalla. The building now used is private property.

(23) The erection of a new Land Registrar's Office at Kégalla. The building at present used for the purpose is private property, and is too far away from the other Government offices.

(24) The establishment of dispensaries at Kitulgala, Pindeniya, Rambukkana, and Aranaika.

(25) The construction of a dam across the Andana-ęla near Rambukkana. The scheme has been laid before the Provincial Irrigation Board.

(26) The improvement of the navigation of the Kęlani-gaṇga.

(27) The improvement of the navigation of the Sítáwaka-gaṇga, which could, it has been estimated, be effected for Rs. 3,000.

(28) The restoration of the ruins of Berendikówila in the village of Taldúwa in Atulugam kóralé. The cost is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000.

V.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

22. The demands of the tea enterprise have to be met, and nearly 3,000 acres of Crown land in the Kelani Valley have been surveyed and blocked out for sale with this view. The object is not so much to increase the revenue as to legitimately satisfy the wants of investors, and thus to diminish the activity of the land brokers whose dealings in village chenas, for transfer to estates, are so prejudicial to Kandyan life. The subject has been thoroughly threshed out; the conditions of each lot have received exhaustive consideration; and liberal reservations have been surveyed for the protection of native interests. It is very desirable to minimise encroachments on native holdings, and it is hoped that a sale of this nature will tend to produce the desired effect. It will take place in May, in order to enable buyers to order their seed in good time.

23. Connected with this question is forest settlement. The year has been marked by advance in this respect, Mr. L. W. Booth, C.C.S., having been appointed to settle several forests in the Kelani Valley. It is to be hoped that this appointment of a Forest Settlement Officer for the Province may be permanently continued, the field of work being practically limitless.

24. As regards future grants of blocks of chena land to villagers, provision has been made by the Government to ensure that they shall be communal and inalienable. But it still remains to legalise existing chena settlements on this basis.

25. The question of stream reservations is one which requires careful watching. As regards estates, a certain area has already been sold on the terms authorised by the Government; and similar transfers will continue to be made wherever the prescribed conditions exist. The reservations which remain have to be rigidly conserved. Diagrams are now being received from the Surveyor-General's Office, which will facilitate the detection of encroachments and localise the responsibility of the headmen for the due protection of these reservations; and a periodical inspection and certificate by the officers of the Forest Department ought, for the rest, to ensure an efficient check.

Schools.

26. The extension of vernacular education is a movement to be encouraged so far as may be found feasible. During the year under review only one new school—that at Piṭihuma, where an agricultural instructor is stationed—was established. The Paṇwila school was transferred to Patberiya, and the removal of the Máwatugoḍa school to Gewilipiṭiya was sanctioned. It was decided to close the schools at Gabbala and Bulatkohopiṭiya and to open others in their stead at Hemmatagama and Kehelwatta.

27. The village committees are already prepared to erect the necessary buildings and to guarantee the required number of scholars at six other centres, namely, Weligalla, Mędagama, and Kahambiliyáwala in Beligal kóralé, Ganetenna in Galboḍa kóralé, Nápáwala in Atulugam kóralé, and Panáwala in Panáwal kóralé. And the list could be largely increased without difficulty. But the barrier to expansion is want of funds on the part of the Director of Public Instruction.

28. There is at present only one Gansabháwa school for girls,—that at Mápiṭigama. It would be a good thing if each Gansabháwa school could be provided with a schoolmistress as well as with a master.

29. The most important point, however, is to popularise agricultural instruction and to so arrange matters that every village schoolmaster may be doing work, each at his centre, which will result in improved methods of cultivation and in a wider knowledge of the elementary principles of sensible—if not scientific—husbandry. For this end every teacher should possess a certificate of competency from the Agricultural School. The village committees on their part are prepared to do their best to provide the land, both field and chena, which would under this scheme be required at each school. What is wanted is something more systematic than agricultural shows at long intervals, spasmodic distributions of rewards to deserving cultivators, and isolated schools of husbandry. These, though beneficial in their way, need methodical organisation and a wider expansion to produce the effect which is desired.

Grant to Village Committees.

30. Another desideratum is an annual grant from Government to the village committees in aid of masonry and works involving skilled labour on the roads which they maintain. A great deal of unobtrusive work is done under communal administration, and more than 800 miles of these village communications are now kept open in the district. It is suggested that a yearly vote of Rs. 100 should be allotted to each of the four committees, to be spent under the supervision of the officers of the District Road Committee, and to be devoted only to masonry, blasting, and similar works which are beyond the powers of villagers.

Buddhist Temporalities.

31. The progress of reform in the management of temple property requires careful and unremitting attention. Apart from such formalities (easily executed) as the appointments of trustees throughout the district, work in earnest has been begun at last, and practical effect is being given to the new law in Galboḍa kóralé, in consequence of the exertions of Kobbekaḍuwe Raṭémahatmayá, who represents this sub-district on the District Committee of Kandy. All the information required by section 14 of the Ordinance has been duly collected and recorded; and, in addition to this, a mass of other particulars relating to each temple has been collated for general purposes of reference. The completed reports on three of the subdivisions of Galboḍa kóralé have been transmitted to the District Committee, and Kobbekaḍuwe Raṭémahatmayá has thus disposed of the arduous preliminaries of the work of the sub-district which he represents: but he proposes to do the same in Kinigoḍa kóralé, as being part of his Raṭémahatmayá's division; that is to say, he proposes to supervise the member for Kinigoḍa kóralé in his proceedings. This is the way to breathe life into the Ordinance; and the Assistant Government Agent has recommended the appointment, under section 15, of Kobbekaḍuwe Raṭémahatmayá as Commissioner to aid the District Committee of Kandy in its four sub-districts of Kinigoḍa kóralé, Galboḍa kóralé, Paranakúru kóralé, and Beligal kóralé, and to aid the District Committee of Ruanwella in the Province of Ratnapura. He would undertake the work without remuneration, and would himself defray the necessary expenses incurred in clerical assistance, stationery, printing, and so forth. This seems to be a special opportunity for giving the new law a chance of showing its working capabilities. Here is a chief of marked ability and of proved energy who for religious and other reasons is peculiarly fitted to undertake this important work. Unless some action of this sort is taken the prospect of real progress is but poor. The general spirit is perfunctory, and that is why the writer of this report advocates the appointment of an energetic Commissioner for the sub-districts with which he is concerned.

Arrack.

32. The judicious suppression of taverns is very desirable, and all applications for the issue of additional licenses should be jealously scrutinised. The Assistant Government Agent has for some time past been considering the question of suppressing a large number of these drinking shops, and has with this view discussed the circumstances of every license in the district with each of the Raṭémahatmayás. The abolition of one tavern in Three Kóralés resulted last year. It would still be well, in the opinion of the officers of the district, to suppress 15 others: 10 in Beligal kóralé and 5 in Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa koralés, that is to say, 15 out of the existing 59. In considering the matter due regard has been paid to the important consideration of illicit sale, which is not expected to increase; nor is it anticipated that the revenue will materially suffer in consequence of the proposed modifications. But the Assistant Government Agent ventures to hold the opinion that in this question the revenue is not the main object: it is the consumption of intoxicating liquor that he wants to discourage, and he feels confident (and the chiefs agree with him) that the fewer the facilities for drinking the less crime there will be.

33. During the last ten years the number of taverns in the district has been reduced by 5 from 64 to 59; and the present total might still be decreased by 25 per cent. without fear of a proportionate expansion in illicit sale.

Additional Staff.

34. The creation of several new appointments is recommended in the confident anticipation that the improvements which they would be found to ensure would justify the increase that they would entail in the cost of establishments. First comes the need for a statistical clerk. The statistics for the Blue Book require a far more systematic preparation than they at present receive. If it is desired to have these figures really reliable, an officer should be appointed to each district for the sole purpose of collecting and putting into shape the required information. He should be at work throughout the year, and should travel in the different divisions in order to verify and amend on the spot the reports of the village headmen. The Raṭémahatmayás and headmen have already quite as much work as they can be fairly expected to perform, and their superfluous energies should be utilised otherwise than in the clerical employment of preparing and checking statistics, work which is utterly uncongenial to them, and which, considering their position and the fact that they are practically unpaid, ought not to be expected of them. The services of an officer appointed in accordance with this recommendation would result in the Blue Book returns being far more accurate and satisfactory than they are under present circumstances, the headmen being required to continue as now to render all information in the first instance to the best of their ability.

35. A recordkeeper is much needed. A proper record-room is about to be added to the Kachchéri buildings, and it is very desirable that it should be the sole duty of a competent officer to have charge of it. He might be expected to render himself conversant with the contents of the papers for the safe-keeping of which he would be responsible; and information as to the history and circumstances of the district might thus be collected in a way which is not possible at present.

36. The creation of another new appointment in the shape of a land clerk is also required. The opening of the Kelani Valley, the extension of cultivation in the country bordering Dolosbáge, and the expansion of the district generally have had the effect of very greatly increasing the work of the Land Department.

37. Lastly, it is absolutely necessary that Kégalla should be provided with a sexton. Both the old and the new cemeteries are about to be enclosed, but it is impossible to keep them in proper

order without money, either for a salaried staff or for the payment of casual coolies. The employment of all prisoners on stone-breaking and the discontinuance of free labour, coupled with a total want of any funds in compensation for works of this nature, leave the Assistant Government Agent unable to maintain public grounds such as these in a state of decency. They ought to show some signs of a care consistent with the purpose to which they are dedicated. But unfortunately the reverse is at present the case. The only remedy lies in the provision of adequate funds by the Government.

38. The postal facilities of the district, though they have received liberal expansion in the last few years, are capable of still further improvement by the establishment of regular post offices where there are now only receiving offices, and by the connection of Aranayake with Dolosbage by a line of runners. The medical requirements are dealt with elsewhere.

VI.—THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

39. The collections of grain tax for the year were finally closed on 1st December—rather later than usual, in consequence of the pressure of other work. The following statement compares the details of each year since Part II. of Ordinance No. 11 of 1878 came into operation :—

	Total according to Register.				Lands sold.			
		Extent.		Tax.		Extent.		Tax.
Year.	Lots.	A. R. P.		Rs. c.	Lots.	A. R. P.		Rs. c.
1882	44,797	21,378 0 0		44,189 84	142	29 0 22		306 36
1883	44,384	21,408 0 0		44,184 54	89	20 0 25		49 47
1884	44,866	21,418 1 20		44,256 50	127	24 3 32		72 6
1885	44,866	21,418 1 20		44,256 50	116	29 1 39		81 4
1886	44,866	21,418 1 20		44,256 50	15	4 3 25		7 30
1887	44,866	21,418 1 20		44,256 50	—	—		—
1888	44,866	21,418 1 20		44,256 50	—	—		—
1889	44,201	21,416 0 0		45,353 16	—	—		—
1890	44,173	21,392 3 22		45,060 64	2	0 2 5		3 52
1891	44,375	21,468 3 0		45,217 23	—	—		—

No land was sold for default. The number of sales of ground share and crop was 45 for the recovery of tax to the value of Rs. 60·83 ; and the fees under these sales amounted to Rs. 17·27.

40. There was no difficulty here in collecting this revenue, the people acquiescing in the commutation system and paying more or less readily. And the fact that the extent of paddy land which has gone out of cultivation in this district during the last forty years is only 19½ acres—the acreage entered in the present register is 21,468 acres 3 roods—points to the remunerative character of this form of agriculture.

VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

41. The sanitary condition of the people generally is satisfactory. The climate being good and there being very little poverty, there is not much to complain of on the score of public health although in some parts of the district there is a certain amount of malarial fever. During the year under review there were seven cases of smallpox.

42. There are fair facilities for the treatment of sickness in the hospitals at Kégalla and Karawanella with the outdoor dispensaries attached to each of them, and in the dispensaries at Máwanella and Avisáwélla. The number of patients admitted to the Kegalla hospital was 512, while 5,025 persons received treatment at the outdoor dispensary. The corresponding figures for Karawanella were 1,048 and 4,228 respectively. 893 cases from this district were treated at Avisáwélla and 437 at Máwanella.

43. The outdoor dispensary at Máwanella was opened in the month of July. Similar dispensaries are required at Kitulgala, Pindeniya, Rambukkana, and Aranaike ; and the Assistant Government Agent would be glad to have under his orders an officer to itinerate whenever required for the purposes of medical relief. An appointment of this sort would cost but little, and it would be a considerable boon to the poorer and more remote villagers.

44. The mean death-rate of the population per mille was 25·08. The mean birth-rate, as registered, was 28·02, thus showing a minimum excess of births over deaths of 2·94 per mille.

VIII.—CRIME.

45. Crime is still normal, and there is no increase apparent in the number of serious offences. In the Police Court of Kégalla there were only 91 sentences of imprisonment during the year, of which 88, including two convictions for cattle stealing, were prior to 6th July. The terms of the three sentences of imprisonment inflicted between 6th July and 31st December were seven days, fourteen days, and six weeks, each on a charge of theft.

46. A summary of the cases from this district which were tried in the Police Courts of Avisáwélla, of the Itinerating Magistrate, and of Gampola is annexed :—

	Cases not triable Summarily.		Cases Summarily triable.		Cattle Stealing.		Murder.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
Avisáwélla	17	43	465	1,406	5	15	2	5
Itinerating Magistrate ...	—	—	81	160	12	36	—	—
Gampola	—	—	8	14	1	3	—	—
Total ...	17	43	554	1,580	18	54	2	5

47. The appointment of the Itinerating Police Magistrate is one of much utility, and it would be well if his visits to the district could be more frequent. The Presidents of the Village Tribunals dispose of a certain proportion of minor offences, but their jurisdiction scarcely affects real crime. The statistics of these Native Courts are given in paragraph 80 of this report.

48. Twenty-one criminal cases were tried by the Assistant Government Agent as Additional District Judge during the year, the number of persons accused being 33. There were ten charges of stabbing, seven of which resulted in convictions and in the infliction of whipping. The remainder included cases of theft, hurt, and cheating, three of which ended in acquittal.

49. Discipline is rigidly enforced in the jail, and prisoners in the penal stage are employed exclusively in breaking stone. There can be no doubt that the reform has become widely known throughout the country, and that it is having its effect in making prison life deterrent.

50. The daily average of convicts during 1891 was 17·63, of prisoners under remand 11·80, and of all prisoners 29·43.

IX.—CATTLE DISEASE.

51. There were no cases of murrain at all during the year—a favourable contrast with 1890, when 459 cases were reported. The question which has been mooted of imposing a quarantine at Colombo on cattle imported from India does not seem to affect this district so vitally as others; for the disease which prevailed in the previous year was introduced as follows: into Beligal kóralé from the North-Western Province, into Three Kóralés from Sabaragamuwa, and into Paranakúru kóralé from Sabaragamuwa *viâ* Three Kóralés; in Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa kóralés there was none. A strict quarantine at the seaports would no doubt be a very good thing, but as to whether it would be feasible or not the writer of this report is not prepared to offer an opinion. It is hoped that the machinery of Ordinance No. 9 of 1891 will tend to the more effectual suppression of these epidemics among live stock.

52. There were a few cases of foot-and-mouth disease towards the close of the year in Paranakúru kóralé and in Kanḍupiṭa pattu of Beligal kórale, but precautionary measures were taken at once and the disease did not spread. The other parts of the district remained free from infection.

X.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

53. New land is still being opened, and the area under cultivation continues to expand steadily. In the Kelani Valley, and to a lesser degree in Dolosbage, fresh clearings were added to the tea estates, the extent thus newly planted being estimated at 2,000 acres. It is calculated that the acreage now under tea in the whole district is about 21,000 acres.

54. In the same way village gardens are being enlarged, and chena lands are in process of gradual conversion into plots bearing fruit trees. The area thus permanently improved during the year by the systematic cultivation of arecanuts, plantains, cocoanuts, and similar products is roughly estimated at 1,554 acres, as follows:—

Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa kórales ...	...	...	...	384
Paranakúru kóralé ...	...	...	...	558
Beligal kóralé ...	...	...	...	458
Three Kóralés and Páta Bulatgama	...	...	...	154
			Total ...	1,554

XI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

55. The chief event of the year was the Census. Action began in June, 1890, when the lists of the villages recorded at the Census of 1881 were examined by the Raṭémahatmayás with the view of discovering whether any of them had ceased to exist, or whether any new villages had been formed during the last ten years. The alterations which were reported were only nominal. In July 925 house lists and the same number of preliminary forms were distributed throughout the district, together with 142 copies of the instructions for the guidance of headmen; and the numbering of houses was initiated. By the middle of October all the house lists and preliminary forms had been received at the Kachchérí from the Raṭémahatmayás; a scheme of enumerators' blocks had been drafted, and the numbering of all houses had been completed. In November the Superintendent of Census visited Kégalla, and in consultation with the Assistant Government Agent and Raṭémahatmayás settled the details of the enumerators' blocks, at the same time fixing the rates of remuneration to be paid to those concerned in the enumeration. During the same month the Assistant Government Agent, while on circuit in the various divisions of the district, addressed the headmen and people generally on the subject of the approaching Census, and bespoke cordial promises of support in the undertaking from all.

56. In January, 1891, the Assistant Government Agent began a tour which had for its main object Census work. It lasted from 12th January to 19th February, and comprised visits to each kóralé. The Raṭémahatmayás had been previously requested to make themselves personally acquainted with every detail of the question, and to satisfy themselves whether the kórálas, subordinate headmen, and sub-enumerators of their respective divisions were properly and beforehand conversant with the *minutiæ* of the duties which they would have to perform. They were asked to thoroughly study the whole subject, and to spare no pains to efficiently instruct all concerned in the details of the procedure from beginning to end. During this circuit the Assistant Government Agent and his staff examined, re-examined, and examined again the enumerators in their knowledge of the subject. The results showed an approach to perfection in the divisions of Wattegama Raṭémahatmayá and Kobbekaduwa Raṭémahatmayá. Paranakúru kóralé was not so good, while the division of Three Kóralés and Lower Bulatgama was distinctly unsatisfactory, and involved a great deal of anxious work which more care on the part of the headmen concerned would

have rendered unnecessary. The return of the house lists and preliminary forms to the Ratémahatmayás began at the end of January, and by 20th February they had all been duly checked; each sub-enumerator had made his own house list; and acts of appointment had been delivered to all the enumerators. During February also programmes were formulated for the checking of the Census returns by each Ratémahatmayá in the first instance, and for the attendance at the Kachchéri on certain dates of the Ratémahatmayás with the checked returns of their several divisions. The houses in nine blocks in the neighbourhood of Kégalla were visited during the few days immediately preceding 26th February by five officers of the Kachchéri, with the view of being satisfied that the numbering had been correctly effected. A scrutiny of this nature in the outlying parts of the district had already been made by the Assistant Government Agent during his tour. The trial roll of the courts was reduced to a minimum from 28th February to 2nd March, and in the Kachchéri all work except routine gave way between 25th February and 14th March to the business of the Census. The time for payment of commutation at the single rate under the Thoroughfares Ordinance had in anticipation been extended to 14th March. The earliest village returns were received at the Kachchéri on 28th February and the latest on 14th March. The first batch of checked returns was despatched to the Superintendent of Census on 2nd March, the final batch on the 14th March.

57. The number of villages in the district is 891. They were divided into 352 blocks. The largest proportion of villages to one block was 7, the smallest ·33, and the average 2·53. The largest number of houses in one block was 163, the smallest 6, and the average 70·17. The largest number of persons enumerated in one block was 788, the smallest 44, and the average 427·52. Every árachchi was an enumerator, and each sub-enumerator was a resident of the district, and was appointed on the nomination of his árachchi. Of outdoor enumerators there were 12; they were appointed only where the enumerators could not do the work, and were posted as follows: 2 at toll stations on roads, 3 at toll stations on rivers, 7 at junctions of roads where there were no toll stations. The longest beat was 6 miles, the shortest 4, and the average 5·28.

58. The first step taken with reference to the enumeration on estates was the transmission on 22nd January of letters from the Assistant Government Agent to the Kelani Valley Planters' Association and to the Dolosbage and Yakdessa Planters' Association, asking for the co-operation of the planting community. At the same time due notice was given that forms and instructions would be posted to each estate in proper time. The despatch of forms began on 10th February There are 85 estates in the district, using 14 post offices. The total number of estate schedules posted was 532, and of householders' schedules for use on estates 223, every endeavour being made to form a careful estimate of the requirements of each estate. The calculation was based on the number of labourers appearing in the quarterly returns furnished under the Ordinance relating to "Indian Coolies on Estates," and an allowance of 25 per cent. was then added to provide for the non-working women and children. The boutiques on each estate were dealt with by the village enumerators. The earliest estate returns were delivered at the Kachchéri on 28th February, the latest on 7th March. Many estates being situated in more than one village, the topographical classification was by kóralés as in 1881. It is certain that the Census on estates was remarkably correct, as nearly correct as is possible, and it is difficult to devise any other machinery than that adopted, the kanganies and other subordinates of the Superintendent being the only people who can properly conduct such an enumeration. The crux on this occasion was the difficulty of obtaining from superintendents prompt acknowledgments of the receipt of the forms despatched to them from the Kachchéri. The hitch can only be avoided next time, by forwarding the schedules to estates at a much earlier date, so as to allow a very liberal margin of time in which to be assured of the fact of their actual delivery. This year the Superintendent of Census suggested that the forms should be posted at least ten days in advance of the date of the Census. As a matter of fact the Assistant Government Agent began to post them sixteen days in advance, but that was hardly enough. Six days before the date of the Census acknowledgments from seventeen estates had still to be received; and it was only by special messengers, and through the good offices of some friendly superintendents, that the Assistant Government Agent was eventually able to satisfy himself that all the schedules had duly reached their destination. However, the planters generally took a great deal of trouble in the matter, and were most loyal to the Government. They deserve sincere thanks for their co-operation. The enumeration of the labourers employed under the Public Works Department in the districts of Avisáwélla and Ruanwella was effected by the District Engineers. The coolies working under the District Engineer of Ambanpitiya were dealt with by the village enumerators.

59. The examination of the schedules was manifold. Each sub-enumerator's returns underwent the scrutiny of the árachchi concerned. The papers of every árachchi were examined by his kórála. They were all then re-examined by the Ratémahatmayá, and the schedules of all the divisions were carefully scrutinised once more at the Kachchéri. Estate schedules, being received by post, were examined at the Kachchéri only. Fifteen officers of various departments were employed in this work of checking the schedules at the Kachchéri.

60. The cost of the Census per 1,000 persons was Rs. 16·33, in comparison with Rs. 12 in 1881. The rates of remuneration were fixed at Rs. 7 for each árachchi and Rs. 5 for each sub-enumerator. A bonus of Rs. 10 was given to each kórála for the work of supervision. These rates were the highest which the Superintendent of Census could afford, but they by no means represent the commercial value of the time and trouble which the recipients gave to the work. The pecuniary payment was regarded rather as a token of appreciation of the services rendered than as adequate remuneration for the work done. Everybody took the utmost pains, some officers even to the verge of their health beginning to suffer by overwork. The enumerators were paid at the Kachchéri immediately upon the completion of the work of checking their schedules. All payments were made in the presence of the Assistant Government Agent, to 343 enumerators in person and to 19 representatives of those enumerators who, for various causes were unable to be present. An isolated attempt was made to obtain payment for the Census on estates. To a letter in the following terms:—

I am told that Rs. 5 is allowed by Government for each enumerator for expenses. So I make application for Rs. 30 on account of the six employed on estate No. 1 and Rs. 5 for the one on estate No. 2. ' You will see by the Census schedules that that number was employed.

the Assistant Government Agent replied as follows :—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th instant, and to state that no provision has been made for payment of enumerators of residents on tea estates.

2. I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the care with which the schedules of the properties in your charge have been filled up, but I must at the same time remind you that the duty of enumeration is imposed upon each Superintendent by law.

Similarly a District Engineer wrote to request that the usual amount paid to each enumerator might be remitted to him for payment to the four overseers whom he had employed in the work. The Assistant Government Agent, in reply, inquired if the overseers had received their ordinary pay for the day on which the enumeration was effected, and on learning that such was the case, declined to pay them for Census work. None of the salaried officers employed in the work of scrutiny at the Kachchéri claimed any payment for their services out of office hours. They all received the formal thanks of the Assistant Government Agent.

61. The results generally were, it is believed, accurate in the extreme. Where they were unexpected—as in the case of Galboda kóralé—the cause perhaps lay in the errors of the last Census. This remark is not made with the remotest intention of disparaging the work of 1881, but that mistakes were made on that occasion there can be no doubt. For instance, the policy which was then adopted in one part of the country, of paying to an enumerator who returned a certain number of people more than was paid to an enumerator whose figures were below that number, was certainly erroneous. That policy was not adopted in the District of Kégalla. But in one district where it was adopted in 1881 the returns of the recent Census exhibit a striking decrease in comparison with those of ten years ago. Payment by results, in the sense of the preceding remarks, in 1881 may be taken to be a large factor in explaining the difference. No difficulties were encountered, none at least which could not be overcome by energy and determination. The demeanour of the people, so far from being obstructive or suspicious, was most friendly. No harm came of the Census ten years ago, and the attitude of all was accordingly not unfavourable. This negative position was converted into one of positive co-operation by well-timed efforts on the part of the officers concerned.

62. By the end of March the results had been summarised, showing an increase since 1881 of 25·4 per cent., mainly due to the estate labourers. The total population is 150,490, of which the estate population is 21,849, and the remainder 128,641 shows an increase on population outside estates of 10·2 per cent. The estate population has risen from 3,268, ten years ago, to 21,849 ; and in the division of Three Kóralés and Lower Bulatgama which borders on the planting districts, the other population exhibits an increase ranging from 14½ per cent. to 30 per cent.

63. As soon as the Census was a thing of the past, the preliminaries of an agricultural show were undertaken. It would perhaps be out of place here to enlarge on the detail and organisation which an affair of this nature requires. Mention is made of it, because it is work outside ordinary routine, and work which means willing co-operation and unremitting industry on the part of all concerned.

64. It could not be expected that the concern would be a self-paying one, as may be the case at a pleasure resort such as Nuwara Eliya or at a busy centre such as Colombo. And accordingly application was made to the Government for a grant in aid of the expenses. But in vain. The first show in 1888, which was altogether a new departure, was supported by liberal contributions from private parties interested in the district. On this second occasion the policy was to cheapen everything, and thus to endeavour to popularise the undertaking. Subscriptions and entrances were accordingly reduced from Rs. 10, Re. 1, and 12 cents, to Rs. 5, 50 cents, and 10 cents, respectively. Again, all buildings were paid for this time: on the last occasion they were erected by free labour, and the materials were a present. The deficit of 1891 was met from the surplus of 1888.

65. It seems unnecessary to expatiate on the merits of the movement. The results may not be entirely commensurate with the pains taken, but it is at all events a practical effort to foster industry and to encourage agriculture. It was held on 6th and 7th August under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, who graciously consented to give away the prizes.

66. No sooner was the local show over, than it became necessary to traverse some of the same ground again with the view of encouraging the headmen and people to send exhibits to the Colombo Show in December. Special efforts were made to obtain the loan of specimens of arts and manufactures, and public interest was aroused to the extent of several applications being received for prize-lists. The Colombo Executive had, however, resolved not to print any prize-lists in Sinhalese ; and thus the return for the trouble which the Kégalla people were asked to take, and for the loans which they were induced to make, was that they were refused copies of the prize-list in their own language. This decision not to issue programmes in the vernacular led to only one conclusion, that the Colombo Show was not intended to interest the rural population. A fairly large collection of exhibits, both on loan and for competition, was nevertheless sent, thanks to the public-spirited assistance which was received from the headmen and people.

67. A school feast was held at Kégalla on August 7th, the second day of the show, when prizes for the best attendance during the year at each of the sixteen Gansabháwa schools in Four Kóralés were given away ; and more than 600 boys were fed after the manner of school treats. All of them also received free admission into the show. This function, if it did nothing else, was at any rate some indication of an interest in the schools of the village committees.

68. The systematic planting of fruit trees in public grounds, which the writer of this report has for some time been contemplating, was at last undertaken in earnest. The co-operation of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens was secured, and a liberal supply of plants was received from Pérádeniya early in September. They were put out in a nursery at Pitihuma, and all the resthouse grounds and Gansabháwa premises were pegged out for the inspection of the Assistant Government Agent. Holes were then properly dug and manured, and the planting proceeded under the supervision of the Forest Officer. It was not a case of merely receiving a certain number of plants, sending them out to be planted anyhow in soil neither prepared or fenced, and of then leaving them to their fate: it was an effort in earnest to do them justice. And in proof of this the history of the work is given in some detail. The total number of trees planted was 554, 422 being fruit trees received from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Pérádeniya, of which only seven

were ultimately lost. A statement is annexed showing the actual facts as reported up to the end of January:—

Trees planted in the Resthouses and Gansabhawa Premises during 1891.

	Cochin Goraka.	Rambutan.	Anóna.	Loquat.	Java Almond.	Guava.	Jambu.	Nam-Nam.	Mango.	Orange.	Papaya.	Pomegranate.	Sandoricum Indicum.	Mandarin Orange.	Pumelow.	Lime.	Cocoanut.	Total Number of Plants.	Remarks.
Resthouses.																			
Bulatkohopitiya ...	4	—	—	3	—	4	4	3	—	4	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	30	All in good condition.
Kitulgala ...	4	2	5	2	2	8	5	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	—	49	do.
Ruanwella ...	3	—	4	2	1	8	4	4	2	4	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	37	do.
Yatiyantota ...	3	—	4	4	1	6	4	2	2	4	2	4	—	1	1	1	—	39	do.
Ambépussa ...	2	—	2	2	—	4	4	2	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	22	do.
Pindeniya ...	3	1	4	4	2	8	8	4	4	8	2	6	—	2	1	1	—	58	1 jambu, 2 ramutan, and 1 goraka are dead.
Kégalla ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	8	All in good condition.
Máwanella ...	6	3	4	5	1	10	9	4	4	10	4	10	1	3	1	1	—	76	do.
Rambukkana ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	do.
Gansabhawas.																			
Dehiowita ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	do.
Ruanwella ...	4	—	2	—	2	4	4	1	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	do
Máwanella ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1 nam-nam destroyed by white-ants.
Pinnawala ...	3	1	2	4	—	5	4	3	4	8	1	10	1	1	1	1	139	188	2 goraka destroyed by white-ants.
Total ...	38	7	27	32	9	58	48	32	22	52	13	43	6	14	7	7	139	554	

The expenses were as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Transport	46 25
Nurseries	21 12
Holing and manuring	14 62
Fencing	31 91
Total ...	113 90

69. The distribution of industrial products among the villagers is a cognate matter, the seed chiefly distributed being cacao. Doubts have been expressed whether the supplies received from the Royal Botanic Gardens ever reach the people for whom they are intended. As regards this district such doubts can be easily solved, for the Assistant Government Agent is able to account for every cacao pod which has been received. For instance, in October and November, 1890, there came two consignments of 1,093 pods, equivalent to about 28,418 seeds. All these, except seven pods which were damaged, were given away within a week or ten days of their receipt to people for their own individual planting. The average number taken by each person was seven, the lowest was one, the highest was thirty. The Assistant Government Agent is satisfied that a satisfactory proportion of the cacao seed supplied does really reach the poorer part of the population whom it is intended to benefit, and he is prepared to similarly dispose of any quantity which can be spared in future, as well as of Liberian coffee. A certain quantity of tea seed has also been given away in the same manner, not that the Assistant Government Agent is a believer in this industry for the Kandyan villager, but it is just as well to give it every chance. The so-called experimental garden at Pitihuma is planted with tea, and the best use to make of the bushes is to collect the seed for free distribution among the poorer classes of the district. A man's garden is none the worse for containing a few tea plants, and he himself may, if he takes kindly to the innovation, be much the better for it.

70. Work in connection with the question of Buddhist temporalities, which certainly is not routine, is discussed in another section of this report.

71. The compilation of a District Manual, if it is to be complete from a literary point of view, is an undertaking beyond the powers of the average officer in charge of a district if he is to do justice to all the other claims upon him. He may be able to collate materials, but to put them into proper shape should be the work of a competent officer appointed for this sole duty. The writer of this report has not advanced further than the preparation of a sort of skeleton of the work. It is annexed in illustration:—

Preface.

I.—*Descriptive and General.*

1. Area and boundaries.
2. Population.
3. Natural features and general aspects.
4. Mountains.
5. River systems and lines of drainage.
6. Map for 1 to 5.
7. Climate and meteorology.
8. Map for 7.
9. Communications summarised: Railway, road, and river.
10. Geology: minerals and soil.
11. Fauna, *Ferœ naturæ*: lists of birds, fishes, and reptiles.
12. Flora: list from Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and list of indigenous medicines.

II.—*Historical.*

1. [The report of Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., on the Archæology of the District, supplies most of the materials for this section. It might be supplemented as follows] :—
2. List of local words.
3. A local edition of Isaac Taylor's "Words and Places."
4. Note on literature and heraldry.
5. Details of Kandyan, Portuguese, and Dutch history.

III.—*The People.*

1. Population in detail.
2. Religious distribution.
3. Castes and sumptuary laws.
4. Noble families.
5. Village officials.
6. Customary cesses ; for instance, on appointments, civil and religious.
7. Material and moral condition, including dress, dwellings and furniture, food and drink, amusements, festivals and religious gatherings, marriage and polyandry, taxation, present and past, services in detail, &c.
8. Public health : diseases, endemic and epidemic ; comparative statement for series of years of birth-rate and death-rate, &c.

IV.—*Agriculture.*

1. Cereals : varieties of paddy and other grains.
2. Other crops : miscellaneous (cotton, tobacco, spices, jaggery, &c.), arecanuts, fruits, vegetables.
3. Table of seasons.
4. Calculated area and outturns, land valuation, &c.
5. Method of cultivation, with description in detail : field, chena, and garden.
6. Agricultural implements.
7. Domestic animals, including rules about cattle, custom as to tending agreements, &c.
8. Wages and prices, past and present.
9. Weights and measures.
10. Land tenures : gabadagam, nindagam, gallatgam, viháragam, dewálagam, kóralégam, redemption of tithe, services, &c.
11. Shares and inheritance, &c.
12. Rates of rent, andé, &c.
13. Tea (to be specially contributed).

V.—*Manufactures, Trade, and Means of Communication.*

1. Gold and silver, brass, iron, ivory, wood, &c.
2. Imports and exports.
3. Capital and interest.
4. Roads in detail : principal, minor cart, minor bridle, village ; railway ; river.
5. Map for 4.

VI.—*Administrative History.* [Cf. section II.]

1. District staff at present day : the chain of headmen, and their remuneration ; village committees, registrars, judicial, village tribunals, fiscals' officers, police, Public Works Department, medical, educational, and postal.
2. Lists of Assistant Government Agents, District Judges, and Ratémahatmayás.
3. Comparison of 1 with staff formerly existing under each class ; of punishments formerly inflicted ; of postal communication formerly.
4. Sources of revenue.
5. Statistical summary : details of revenue and expenditure, details of expenditure on Public Works ; judicial and educational statistics ; statistics of registration.

VII.—*Topographical.*

1. Divisions, subdivisions, villages, &c.
2. Villages, classified by tenures, areas, &c.
3. Note on old approach to Kandy.
4. Note on construction of the railway.

VIII.—*Appendix.*

1. Mr. Bell's report.
2. Glossary.
3. Extracts.
4. Extracts from old diaries.
5. Missionary report.
6. Extracts from Census report.

XII.—GENERAL.

72. The results of the administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance show, as was anticipated, a continued improvement. A statement in the prescribed form is annexed :—

	1890 Percentage on B.,			1891 Percentage on B.		
1. Population (A)		138,582			150,490	
2. Number on lists (B)		32,643			33,287	
3. Effectives in this district : ...						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	27,046		82·85	29,084		87·37
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	641		1·96	401		1·2
(*c*) Laboured six days	1,352		4·14	584		1·75
(*d*) Laboured twelve days	60		0·18	34		·1
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :		29,099	89·14		30,103	90·43
(*a*) Exempted	1,101		3·07	817		2·45
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	715		2·19	749		2·25
(*c*) Committed to jail	23		·07	152		·45
(*d*) Fined	15		·04	106		·31
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	269		·82	—		—
(*f*) Double entries	46		·14	32		·09
(*g*) Dead	153		·46	143		·42
5. Not effective :		2,322	7·11		1,999	6·0
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	1,168		3·57	1,100		3·3
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested	54		·16	85		·25
		1,222	3·74		1,185	3·55

The writer of this report was from the first a strong advocate of labour centres, and viewed their abolition with regret. He feels constrained, however, to admit now that regular imprisonment at the really hard labour of breaking stone is even more deterrent than were the labour centres. The change is due to the reform of jail discipline, which it was formerly the custom to relax considerably in the case of road defaulters. Under previous conditions, accordingly, these men found the life of a labour centre harder than that of the regular prison ; but now that it is everywhere realised that they have to work out their term of imprisonment in breaking metal and in nothing else, the general feeling is to avoid, at all costs, the ultimate default which would lead to committal. In 1891, the first year of the reform, the lesson had necessarily to be learnt by experience ; and thus the number of men imprisoned was comparatively large. But hereafter it will probably dwindle to a minimum.

73. The percentage of recoveries at Re. 1·50 to the total number of men liable, which itself increases annually, has risen steadily in each of the last six years. Thus—

In 1886 it was 71·16	In 1889 it was 78·05
1887 „ 74·01	1890 „ 82·83
1888 „ 77·39	1891 „ 87·37

figures which speak well both for labour centres before the days of prison reform and for their abolition coupled with the institution of rigid discipline in the jails.

74. There was one headman, Walgampota Arachchi, who achieved what had never before been done in this district. He closed his accounts in March, having collected commutation at the single rate from all his men who were liable. The number on his original list was 127, of whom one man died and two were exempted ; the remaining 124 paid Re. 1·50. This is an example of what is possible under the Ordinance with good material.

75. The expenditure on the maintenance of the main roads in the district, the mileage of which is 103, was Rs. 23,047·35 ; on the construction of the new road from Ruanwella towards Attanagalla it was Rs. 34,018·47. The first ten miles of the road from Kégalla towards Bulatkohopitiya has been transferred to the Public Works Department ; and the amount of the estimate for the repairs and maintenance of this section was voted in the Supply Bill.

76. The question of police is still under consideration, but the following is an outline of what the Assistant Government Agent is at present inclined to suggest in connection with the new organisation :—

(1) The minor headmen to be left as they are, receiving certain authorised emoluments for their services, and being responsible for crime generally within their respective jurisdictions.

Note.—The regular payment of all the minor headmen in their capacity of rural police is presumably out of the question on the score of expense. It would cost Rs. 11,777 in this district alone, or Rs. 266,232 for the whole Colony annually. The figures are quoted from the Administration Report of this district for last year.

(2) Rural constables for the large bazaars, each on a salary of not less than Rs. 10 a month, to be on the same footing, otherwise, as the rest of the minor headmen.

(3) Four police headmen to be appointed, one for each Ratémahatmayá's division ; the salary of the post to be not less than Rs. 30 a month.

(4) An officer of the rank of Inspector at Kégalla.

77. The minor headmen would thus have the additional incentive of promotion, for the best of them, to this new salaried office of police headman. And as such officers would be able to live at home and follow their own callings when not occupied in police duties, the post would possess attractions. In suggesting only four of these officers for the whole of the Kégalla District, the question of expense and the desirability of moderating such demands to the lowest possible limit have been specially considered.

78. It seems as if it would be absolutely necessary to have a competent officer at Kégalla to conduct prosecutions and to be responsible for matters of police and crime generally ; and the

staff at the headquarters of the district should therefore include an Inspector of Police. There does not seem to be any necessity at present for any other increase in the regular force.

79. This scheme pre-supposes the understanding that the Police Magistrates also are expected to take part in the detection and suppression of crime, and that they are not to hold themselves aloof, taking the ground that their only duty is to judge between the evidence for the prosecution and that for the defence without interesting themselves in the ultimate punishment of the particular crime which may have been committed.

80. A return is annexed showing the work done by the Village Tribunals of the district during 1891:—

	Máwanella.	Rambukkana.	Dehiowita.	Ruanwella.	Total.
Civil.					
Pending on January 1, 1891	32	9	14	3	58
Instituted during 1891	306	229	673	436	1,644
Total	338	238	687	439	1,702
Decided during 1891:—					
By amicable settlements	34	22	35	26	117
On admission	16	18	200	125	359
After taking evidence	206	103	147	97	552
Withdrawn, judgment by default, and struck off for default	83	95	292	188	658
Outstanding on December 31, 1891	—	—	13	3	16
Total	338	238	687	439	1,702
Criminal.					
Pending on January 1, 1891	1	—	18	6	25
Instituted during 1891	286	198	222	286	992
Total	287	198	240	292	1,017
Decided during 1891:—					
By amicable settlements	30	26	22	24	102
After hearing evidence:—					
Acquittals	38	48	110	85	281
Convictions	62	58	36	103	259
Withdrawn and struck off	157	64	69	75	365
Outstanding on December 31, 1891	—	2	3	5	10
Total	287	198	240	292	1,017

81. The following statement summarises the business transacted at the office of the Land Registrar:—

Number of deeds registered		2,003
Number of properties affected thereby		3,287
	Rs.	c.
Total amount secured by mortgages	306,316	42
Total value of properties transferred by sale, gifts, &c.	1,035,761	50½
Value of stamps	5,350	0

82. A summary of land settlement is appended:—

Sold	84
Reserved	12
Granted on certificate of quiet possession	57
Claim of Crown waived	44
Granted at half value	1
Granted at appraised value	1
Total	199

XIII.—CONCLUSION.

83. His Excellency the Governor visited Kégalla on July 17 and on August 7.

84. Mr. C. E. Dunlop, C.C.S., relieved Mr. Cooke as District Judge on the 6th July.

85. The district sustained a palpable loss in the promotion of Mr. J. C. Weerasooria, Mudaliyár, Interpreter to the Assistant Government Agent, who has never known a more able native officer. Mr. Weerasooria's local experience, extending over ten years, his undoubted talents, and his unremitting industry, combined to render his service to the Government in this district of exceptional value.

86. The chief works which were executed during the year were the construction of the new road from Ruanwella towards Attanagalla, the erection of a public latrine for the western quarter of Kégalla, and the completion of the wall of the Kégalla prison. A dispensary was established at Máwanella and a post office was opened at Dehiowita.

87. Further progress in other respects was marked by the provision in the Supply Bill of votes for the extension of the cart road from Glenalla towards Dolosbágé, the proper repair and maintenance of the cart road between Kégalla and Undugoda, additions to the Kachchéri buildings, the acquisition of the land close to the Assistant Government Agent's quarters, and the enclosure of the old and new cemeteries.

F. H. PRICE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Kégalla, March 18, 1892.

REVENUE.

RETURN OF THE REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS DURING 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Western Province: Govt. Agent, Colombo.	Western Province: Asst. Agent, Negombo.	Western Province: Asst. Agent, Kalutara.	Western Province: Total.	Central Province: Govt. Agent, Kandy.	Central Province: Asst. Agent, Matale.	Central Province: Asst. Agent, Nuwara Eliya.	Central Province: Total.	Northern Province: Govt. Agent, Jaffna.	Northern Province: Asst. Agent, Mannar.	Northern Province: Asst. Agent, Mullaittivu.	Northern Province: Asst. Agent, Vavuniya.	Northern Province: Total.	Southern Province: Govt. Agent, Galle.	Southern Province: Asst. Agent, Matara.	Southern Province: Asst. Agent, Hambantota.	Southern Province: Total.	Eastern Province: Govt. Agent, Batticaloa.	Eastern Province: Asst. Agent, Trincomalee.	Eastern Province: Total.	North-Western Province: Govt. Agent, Kurunegala.	North-Western Province: Asst. Agent, Puttalam.	North-Western Province: Asst. Agent, Chilaw.	North-Western Province: Total.	North-Central Province: Govt. Agent, Anuradhapura.	Province of Uva: Govt. Agent, Badulla.	Province of Sabaragamuwa: Govt. Agent, Ratnapura.	Province of Sabaragamuwa: Asst. Agent, Kegalla.	Province of Sabaragamuwa: Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrears of Former Years:																													
Land Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Licenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other heads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Arrears	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue of the Current Year:																													
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port and Harbour Dues	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Revenue:—																													
Paddy Commuted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paddy Rented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Grain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Licenses on Plumbago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rent of Lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rents, exclusive of Land:—																													
Tolls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rent of Government Buildings & Houses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Licenses:—																													
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail of Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps:—																													
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes on Immoveable Property within Towns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postage including Stamps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fines and Forfeitures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sale of Government Property:—																													
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reimbursements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearl Fishery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway Sundry Collections	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPENDITURE.

RETURN OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS DURING 1891.

Heads of Expenditure.	Western Province: Govt. Agent, Colombo.	Western Province: Asst. Agent, Negombo.	Western Province: Asst. Agent, Kalutara.	Western Province: Total.	Central Province: Govt. Agent, Kandy.	Central Province: Asst. Agent, Matale.	Central Province: Asst. Agent, Nuwara Eliya.	Central Province: Total.	Northern Province: Govt. Agent, Jaffna.	Northern Province: Asst. Agent, Mannar.	Northern Province: Asst. Agent, Mullaittivu.	Northern Province: Asst. Agent, Vavuniya.	Northern Province: Total.	Southern Province: Govt. Agent, Galle.	Southern Province: Asst. Agent, Matara.	Southern Province: Asst. Agent, Hambantota.	Southern Province: Total.	Eastern Province: Govt. Agent, Batticaloa.	Eastern Province: Asst. Agent, Trincomalee.	Eastern Province: Total.	North-Western Province: Govt. Agent, Kurunegala.	North-Western Province: Asst. Agent, Puttalam.	North-Western Province: Asst. Agent, Chilaw.	North-Western Province: Total.	North-Central Province: Govt. Agent, Anuradhapura.	Province of Uva: Govt. Agent, Badulla.	Province of Sabaragamuwa: Govt. Agent, Ratnapura.	Province of Sabaragamuwa: Asst. Agent, Kegalla.	Province of Sabaragamuwa: Total.
Establishments:	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisional Salaries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allowances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contingencies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Establishments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions and Retired Allowances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Administration of Justice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charitable Allowances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hospitals and Dispensaries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conveyance of Mails	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lands taken for Government purposes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irrigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Expenditure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Revenue collected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of Expenditure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage which the Expenditure bears to the Revenue of each District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

No. 10 of 1861 and No. 21 of 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Report of the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee.

THE Thoroughfares Ordinances continue to work in this Province easily and smoothly to the satisfaction of the Committees and to the great benefit of the people. Year by year the able-bodied villagers recognise more fully the advantage to themselves of the obligation which the law imposes upon them, and more readily in consequence, do they discharge it, as the comparative statement for the last three years given below clearly testifies:—

	1. 1889.		2. Per-centage on B.	3. 1890.		4. Per-centage on B.	5. 1891.		6. Per-centage on B.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	303,627		—	323,087		—	327,709	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	66,827		—	68,469		—	76,596	
3. Effectives in this district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	52,839		79·06	54,730		79·93	62,282		81·31
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	1,977		2·95	2,386		3·48	1,124		1·47
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	4,338		6·49	3,634		5·30	578		·75
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	208		·31	126		·18	7		·009
		59,362	88·82		60,876	88·91		63,991	83·54
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(a) Exempted ...	884		1·32	1,207		1·76	3,987		5·21
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,723		2·57	2,603		3·80	4,136		5·40
(c) Committed to jail ...	293		·43	122		·18	276		·36
(d) Fined ...	17		·02	3		·004	181		·24
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(f) Double entries ...	116		·17	115		·17	206		·27
(g) Dead ...	213		·31	196		·29	271		·35
		3,246	4·85		4,246	6·20		9,057	11·82
5. Not effective:—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	2,647		3·96	3,101		4·53	2,265		2·96
(b) Otherwise not arrested	1,572		2·35	246		·36	1,283		1·68
		4,219	6·31		3,347	4·89		3,548	4·63
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	Not stated			—	115,894		—	116,467	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	26,326		—	27,866		—	28,551	
3. Effectives in this district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	22,875		86·89	23,484		84·27	24,945		87·36
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	251		·95	253		·90	317		1·11
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	429		1·63	390		1·39	156		·55
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	41		·15	37		·13	9		·03
		25,596	89·63		24,194	86·71		25,427	89·05

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	1. 1889.		2. Percentage on B.	3. 1890.		4. Percentage on B.	5. 1891.		6. Percentage on B.
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	672		2·55	1,096		3·93	907		3·18
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	411		1·56	675		2·42	685		2·40
(c) Committed to jail ...	89		·34	64		·23	75		·26
(d) Fined ...	13		·05	15		·05	42		·15
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(f) Double entries ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(g) Dead ...	24		·09	39		·14	42		·15
		1,209	4·59		1,889	6·78		1,751	6·13
5. Not effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	747		2·83	1,531		5·49	1,215		4·26
(b) Otherwise not arrested	774		2·94	282		1·01	158		·55
		1,521	5·82		1,813	6·50		1,373	4·80
KALUTARA DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	Not stated			—	177,060		—	179,169	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	38,625		—	41,045		—	42,354	
3. Effectives in this district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	28,992		75·06	30,808		75·06	33,767		79·72
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	1,415		3·66	629		1·53	456		1·07
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	2,321		6·00	2,664		6·49	1,005		2·37
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	288		·75	249		·60	81		·19
		33,016	85·48		34,350	83·69		35,309	83·36
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,488		3·85	1,354		3·29	1,185		2·79
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	974		2·52	1,974		4·80	1,935		4·56
(c) Committed to jail ...	17		·04	31		·07	210		·49
(d) Fined ...	5		·01	3		·007	33		·07
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	164		·42	129		·31	Nil		Nil
(f) Double entries ...	1,091		2·82	1,423		3·47	1,341		3·16
(g) Dead ...	126		·33	151		·37	257		·60
		3,865	10·06		5,065	12·34		4,961	11·71
5. Not effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	1,744		4·52	1,630		3·97	2,084		4·92
(b) Otherwise not arrested	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
		1,744	4·52		1,630	3·97		2,084	4·92

It will be observed that in the Colombo District there was in 1891 a large increase in the number of persons entered in the division officers' lists as liable to perform labour under the Ordinance, and also a large increase in the number of persons exempted. Both increases arose from a misconception by the division officers of the instructions issued to them at the end of 1890, by including in their lists many persons who should have been excluded. But for this mistake the percentages on B in column No. 6 of the statement would have been more satisfactory than they are.

A copy of the instructions, upon which the division officers of the Province act, is appended to this report for information :—

INSTRUCTIONS TO DIVISION OFFICERS.

EACH officer will receive from the kachchéri a division roll book, a register of labour, a register of short labour, a register of warrants, a supply of form No. 3, a supply of form No. 7, a supply of form No. 10.

Division Roll.

2. During the month of November the division officer will write in his division roll the names of all the males who usually reside in his division, whether they be at the time present in the division or not, who are above the age of 18 years, and who have not been previously exempted for life, for old age or sickness, taking the villages in his division in rotation, and he will write a copy of this roll on the form No. 3 provided to him, writing on one side of the form only.

3. The division roll, with the copy thus made, the division officer will produce at the kachchéri on the day in December appointed for him to attend, to be stamped with the kachchéri stamp.

4. After stamping the division roll and the copy will be returned to him with a supply of receipt forms for single commutation.

5. The division officer will then at once fix up the copy on the front wall of his house so that all may see the names: this must be done before the 31st December.

Single Commutation.

6. The division officer must make the greatest efforts to recover from all the men whose names appear in the division roll book, Re. 1·50 before the 28th February; to each man so paying the division officer must give a receipt properly filled in, and signed with his name, and he should note in his division roll book that the man has paid, and the number of the receipt given to him.

7. Receipts must not be written on the blank paper or any form than that supplied by the kachchéri; no scratches or erasures may be made on the receipt forms; if a receipt form is damaged a fresh receipt should be written, and the damaged form returned to the kachchéri in March.

8. The division officer must account to the kachchéri in March for all the receipt forms issued to him; for each missing form Rs. 3 will be deducted from his commission.

9. After the 28th February the division officer must not accept Re. 1·50 from anyone on any account whatsoever.

Labour Register.

10. On the 1st March the division officer will write in his labour register the name of every man who has not paid Re. 1·50, and on the day in March fixed for the attendance of the officers of his kóralé he will bring this register to the kachchéri with his division roll book and his single commutation receipt forms.

11. The division roll and the single commutation receipt forms will be retained in the kachchéri; the labour register will be returned to him with a supply of receipt forms for double commutation, and a supply of certificates for six days' and twelve days' labour.

12. Every man whose name appears in the labour register must either work or pay Rs. 3.

Double Commutation.

13. The division officer may accept Rs. 3 from any man up to the date on which he is noticed to commence twelve days' labour; after that date the division officer must not accept Rs. 3 except in presence of the Chairman or under his special directions; those who pay Rs. 3 before that date are exempted from labour.

14. To each man who pays Rs 3 the division officer must give a receipt on the form issued to him from the kachchéri, and he must note in his labour register that the man has paid, and the number of the receipt given him.

15. The division officer will have to account for all the double commutation receipts issued to him; for each missing receipt Rs. 3 will be deducted from his commission.

Outturn of Labour, and the way to use the Labour Register.

16. Orders will be sent from the kachchéri of the time when and the place where he is to turn out labour, the division officer will then, seven days before the labour is to commence (which will always be a Monday), write on a copy of form 7, names of those to be noticed to labour, and the date when and the place where labour is to commence, and will at the same time note in his labour register against each man the date of commencement of labour, then he will affix this form to the front wall of his house, and will publish the names and the date of commencement of labour and the place of labour by beat of tom-tom in the villages where the men reside; every man whose name is so published will be considered to have been duly noticed to perform single labour, whether he be present at the time in the village or absent.

17. On the day fixed for the commencement of labour the division officer will collect as many of the men noticed as he can, and will give over charge of them to the overseer at the working place, with a list of their names written on a copy of form 7; the overseer will write on the top of the form the name of the road on which work is to be done, and on the back of it he will write the daily task, he will then sign it with his name and date it and return it to the division officer; the division officer may then leave the working place.

18. On the Tuesday or Wednesday following the day that labour has commenced, the division officer will visit the working place and will see that the men are at work; if any man has abandoned work the division officer will note that fact on the form No. 7 mentioned in the last section.

19. On the Saturday following the division officer will attend the working place and see the work done by each man measured in the presence of the overseer and the labourer, and he will write on the form No. 7 the work done by each man; if a man has completed his task the division officer will write on the form certificate issued, and will give the man a certificate on form No. 6 signed by him and countersigned by the overseer; if a man has not completed his task the division officer will write on the form the amount of work he has done.

20. If any man who has not completed his task is willing to attend from the following Monday and finish it, he may be allowed to do so, and if he finishes it the division officer will issue a certificate to him as before and make an entry accordingly in form 7.

21. The overseer will then sign his name to the correctness of the particulars written on form 7, and the division officer having entered in his labour register how each man has done his work will sign the form and produce it at the kachchéri when he next attends.

22. Those men who disobey the notice to work six days must be noticed on the same Monday on which that six days' labour commenced to perform twelve days' labour on the following Monday.

23. In noticing men to do twelve days' labour, in turning out that labour, in giving certificates and reporting to the kachchéri, the division officer will proceed as above directed in the case of six days' labour.

24. In noticing men to labour, the division officer must not heed whether the men are at the time present in the village or absent, he must notice all those whose names appear in his labour register in rotation.

Short Labour, and the way to use the Short Labour Register.

25. The division officer will enter the names of all the men who have not completed their task or who have abandoned their work in his short labour register, and when he next attends the kachchéri he will obtain notices to do extra labour for service on the men: these notices the division officer must serve without delay on the persons named therein, and must endeavour to persuade them to labour as directed by the notice; all such men who are willing to labour the division officer will hand over to the overseer with a list on form 7, after that he must proceed as directed above in sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Warrants, and the way to use the Warrant Register.

26. The division officer will enter in his warrant register the names of all those men who, being noticed to perform twelve days' labour, have not performed that labour, and the names of all those men who have not done the extra labour which they have been ordered to do (see section 25); and he will send a list of such names on form 7 to the kachchéri, noting on the back of the form—

(*a*) the date when notice to perform six days' labour was published;
(*b*) the date when the six days' labour commenced;
(*c*) the date when notice to perform twelve days' labour was published;
(*d*) the date when the twelve days' labour commenced;
(*e*) the place of labour;

then he will receive warrants from the kachchéri for the arrest of these men; he must enter in the register the date of receipt of these warrants, and must execute them without delay.

Additional List.

27. During the month of January, February, and March the division officer will prepare in duplicate on copies of form No. 3, which will be supplied to him for the purpose, a list of the names of all the men who come and reside in his district up to the 31st of March, and whose names have not been included in his division roll, and these names he will note in his division roll, or, if that has been returned to the kachchéri, in his labour register on a separate page headed additional list.

28. This list, in duplicate, the division officer will produce at the kachchéri when he attends in April—one copy will be retained in the kachchéri, and one copy returned to the division officer stamped with the kachchéri stamp, this copy he must at once affix to the front wall of his house so that all can see it.

29. All men whose names appear in this list must pay or work as above directed.

Exemption.

30. The division officer will, in December, write in duplicate in form No. 10 the names of all the men in his division who claim exemption, whether on account of old age, or youth, or sickness.

31. On the day in December or January to be fixed by the Chairman he will produce before the Chairman, at the place appointed by him, all these men with the form No. 10 ; the Chairman will write his decision on the form and will return one copy of it to the division officer.

32. The division officer must note each exemption in his division roll book and return the form No. 10 to the kachchéri with that book on the appointed day in March.

About Men who have Paid or Worked, or are Living in other Divisions and Districts.

33. In the case of men who produce receipts for payments or work in other divisions or districts the division officer will prepare a list in the following form :—

No. in Labour Register.	No. in Division Roll.	Name.	Village.	(1) to whom paid ; (2) where worked.	No. of Receipt.

this list the division officer will produce at the kachchéri when he next attends there, with the receipts produced in support of payment or work in other *districts:* receipts for work or labour in other divisions in the Colombo District need not be produced at the kachchéri.

34. In case of men who, living in other districts, and about whom it is not known whether they have paid or not, the division officer will return the warrants forthwith to the office with his report, giving any information he can that may lead to the arrest of the defaulter.

Attendance at the Kachchéri.

35. Every division officer will attend the kachchéri with all his collections, receipt forms, registers, and other papers for examination on the following dates :—

Salpiti Kóralé	...	...	3rd and 4th day of each month.
Alutkúru Kóralé South	...	...	5th day do.
Siyané Kóralé West	...	...	6th and 7th day do.
Do. East	...	...	8th and 9th day do.
Héwágam Kóralé	...	...	10th and 11th day do.

Commission.

36 Collections at single rate at 95 per cent. and above 20 cents per each man.

Do.	between 95 and 85	do.	18 do.
Do.	between 85 and 75	do.	15 do.
Do.	below 75	do.	10 do.
Single labour performed	...		10 do.
Double do.	...		5 do.
Collections at Rs. 3	...		15 do.
For each man arrested and sent to jail or fined			15 cents.

37. This commission will be paid to the division officer as soon as he has accounted for all the men in his division to the satisfaction of the Chairman

38. No commission will be paid to any division officer who is dismissed from office for misconduct.

39. If the Chairman is not satisfied with the way in which any division officer has done his work, he will reduce the rate of commission.

40. To those division officers who make an exceptionally good single rate collection commission for that collection will be paid in March.

41. A reward of Re. 1 will be given to any man who gives correct information of the omission from the roll of any division officer of the name of any man whose name should appear on the roll, and for each such omission Rs. 3 will be deducted from the commission of the division officer in fault.

Statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees are also appended, and the reports for 1891 of the Chairmen of the District Committees of Negombo and Kalutara, and of the Superintendent of Minor Roads in the Colombo District ;—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891	—	9,283 66
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Committees ...	8,123 0	
Value of articles sold	51 91	
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	17,279 4	
Unexpended balance from District Committees to be remitted to the Director of Public Works	7 40	
Contributions from District Committees on account of the Provincial Road Committee Establishment	3,000 0	
Resthouse collections	2,577 89	
Miscellaneous	760 55	
		31,799 79
Total ...	—	41,083 45

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments in 1891, resthouse funds: amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses ...	17,332 58	
Toll grant: amount remitted to District Committees ...	17,279 4	
Unexpended balance remitted to Directors of Public Works ...	7 40	
Establishment	2,990 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,985 0	
Miscellaneous	834 4	
		40,428 6
Balance	—	655 39
Total ...	—	41,083 45

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo.

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	— ...	— ...	13,569 45
Commutation realised in money and labour...	97,041 50 ...	888 0	
Toll grant works	11,510 0 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	21,447 24 ...	—	
	129,998 74	888 0	
			130,886 74
Total ...			144,456 19
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	35,459 25 ...	297 0	
Amount expended on minor works ...	48,796 65 ...	591 0	
Salaries of Establishment, &c. ...	25,160 7 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges	22,817 83 ...	—	
	132,233 80	888 0	
			133,121 80
Balance ...			11,334 39
Total ...			144,456 19

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Negombo.

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	— ...	— ...	9,279 29
Commutation realised in money and labour...	38,257 0 ...	261 0	
Resthouse collections	485 5 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	653 7 ...	—	
Government contributions on account of resthouse-keepers salaries ...	420 0 ...	—	
Government contributions on account of minor roads	930 0 ...	—	
	40,745 12	261 0	
			41,006 12
Total ...			50,285 41
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	16,360 50 ...	105 0	
Amount expended on account of minor roads	15,743 22 ...	156 0	
Repairs to resthouses	551 39 ...	—	
Salaries to Establishment and commission to division officers ...	9,697 61 ...	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers, &c. ...	409 0 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges, &c.	1,854 31 ...	—	
	44,616 3	261 0	
			44,877 3
Balance ...			5,408 38
Total ...			50,285 41

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara.

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	— ...	— ...	11,897 39
Commutation realised in money and labour...	52,018 50 ...	1,770 0 ...	53,788 50
Resthouse collections	956 87 ...	— ...	956 87
Miscellaneous receipts	7,437 47 ...	— ...	7,437 47
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse keepers ...	— ...	—	
Government contributions in aid of minor works	6,839 4 ...	—	
			6,839 4
Total ...			80,919 27

EXPENDITURE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals...	20,746 0	—	20,746 0
Amount expended on minor roads	25,519 30	1,770 0	27,289 30
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	2,605 79	—	2,605 79
Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	14,340 69	—	14,340 69
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,108 75	—	1,108 75
Miscellaneous charges	5,252 50	—	5,252 50
			71,343 3
		Balance ...	9,576 24
		Total ...	80,919 27

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

Report of the Chairman, District Road Committee.

1891 SHOWS an improvement on 1890 as regards the working of the Road Ordinance. From the comparative statement annexed it will be seen that there were 440 fewer men whose whereabouts was not known at the end of 1891 than at the end of 1890. The number unaccounted for was 158, against 282 at the end of 1890.

2. Allowing for the different systems of classification adopted in the reports for last year and 1890, the number of "ineffectives" was in 1891, 1,373, against 1,813 in 1890. 1,461 more men paid in 1891 than in 1890. Considerably less than half last year's number worked for six days, while only ¼ of the number of last year worked for twelve days; there was therefore a greater tendency this year to pay than to work. There were however 11 more defaulters committed to jail, and 27 more defaulters were fined.

3. The income of the District Road Committee from all sources was Rs 41,006·12, against Rs. 38,854·82 in 1890. The sum of Rs. 15,743·22 was spent on minor roads, and 58 miles of road were kept up in good order throughout the year.

4. A new buckle-plate iron bridge of 30 ft. span was built on the Uluambalama-Alutapola road over the Kimbulapitiya-oya, a stream which though insignificant in ordinary weather, becomes an expansive flood after heavy rains. At the same time the gradient of the hill on the Alutapola side of the bridge was much improved, and the material removed from the hill utilised to raise the approach to the bridge.

5. A section of 2½ miles of the Base line road was gravelled, and two permanent culverts were constructed on this road.

Comparative Statement referred to.

	1890.	1891.
1. Population (A)	115,894	113,550
2. Number in list (B)	27,866	28,551
3. Effectives in this district :—		
(*a*) Paid at Re. 1·50	23,484	24,945
(*b*) Paid at Rs. 3	253	317
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	390	156
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	37	9
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—		
(*a*) Exempted	1,096	907
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere	675	685
(*c*) Committed to jail	64	75
(*d*) Fined	15	42
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—	—
(*f*) Double entries	—	
(*g*) Dead	39	42
5. Not effective :—		
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	1,531	1,215
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested	282	158

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

Report of the Chairman, District Road Committee.

Comparative statement for 1889, 1890, and 1891 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of men liable	38,625	41,045	42,354
Do. paid at single rate	28,992	30,808	33,767
Do. performed single labour	2,321	2,664	1,005
Do. paid at double rate	1,415	629	456
Do. performed double labour	288	249	81
Do. performed 24 days' labour	164	129	—
Do. exempted and discharged	1,488	1,354	1,185
Do. imprisoned	17	31	210
Do. fined	5	3	33
Do. paid or worked elsewhere	974	1,974	1,935
Do. in jail (reported)	14	71	41
Do. deceased	126	151	257
Double entries	1,077	1,352	1,341
Absentees	1,744	1,630	2,043

There was a considerable increase in the number of persons who paid the single rate. The number of those who worked shows a great decrease, probably owing to the abolition of labour centres. It may, however, be expected that the more rigorous labour now exacted in the prisons will result in larger recoveries in money.

One hundred and a half miles of commutation roads and 60½ toll grant roads were kept up. The roads were generally in bad order during the heavy rains of October and November, but taking the average condition throughout the year the district is exceptionally well roaded. The roads in Rayigam kóralé, which are somewhat less subject to floods, are generally better than those in other parts of the district.

A portion of the road from Alutgama to Matugama was taken over by the Public Works Department at the end of the year. A bridge is urgently required at Munamalwatta.

Ten bridges varying from 6 to 100 feet span were constructed during the year.

Fifty permanent culverts were constructed, and four ferry boats were repaired. It is to be regretted that the District Road Committee cannot provide for the construction of the much-needed bridge at Kepu-ela at present.

The resthouses at Pánaduré, Badureliya, Matugama, and Munamalwatta were greatly improved during the year. New resthouses are required at Beruwala, Bandáragama, and Tebuwana, and the resthouse at Horana might with advantage be removed to a more convenient locality.

MINOR ROADS, COLOMBO DISTRICT.

Report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads.

THE following is an abstract of the total expenditure on the minor roads during last year, viz. :—

		Annual Dues. Rs.	c.
1.	On ordinary upkeep from ½ in labour and in money ...	19,506	82
2.	From balance of previous year on special votes	8,440	87½
3.	From balance of previous year on special votes for damages to roads by floods	3,067	55
	Total ...	31,015	24½

As against a total expenditure from commutation funds of Rs. 28,657·51½ last year, and but for the additional votes amounting to Rs. 3,067·55 needed for repairs to roads damaged by the floods towards the end of the year, the amount expended on upkeep would have been less than that of the previous year.

Out of the fifty-one different roads, of a total length of 219½ miles dealt with on upkeep, only four of the most important have had sums varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 spent on them, whilst the rest have had smaller sums of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 apportioned to each.

The second item of Rs. 8,440·87½ for special purposes is chiefly made up of a sum of Rs. 3,315·83½ spent in opening a new road, 7 miles in length, from Talawatuhenpita to Udupila, a cross country road, connecting two important thoroughfares, viz., the Kandy road with that from Kelani to Henaratgoda.

The usefulness of this road is great, as it is the only one by which carts from Udupila and other large villages can come into Colombo during the floods, without at least a detour of 10 to 12 miles. The contemplated extension of the road through Dompe in Siyané Kóralé East to Girridera will be one of the best cross country roads undertaken by the District Road Committee.

Of the balance Rs. 5,125·04 has been expended on an iron bridge of 35 ft. and on eight additional culverts placed on the road from Hiripittia to Horogolla, the remainder in small masonry cross drains on different roads that could not be undertaken on upkeep.

Two large rail pile bridges of 70 ft. and a 100 ft. respectively, for which provision was made last year, have been taken in hand, and are now in course of erection, but not being quite finished as yet I have not included the expenditure incurred upon them in this report.

The exceptionally heavy rainfall throughout last year has been very trying to minor roads especially, which at the best are, as I have repeatedly said, only "fair-weather roads." Many of them were no less than five or six different times submerged during the year, and their condition at the time with loaded carts plying over them can better be imagined than described.

It has now become apparent that, with the improved condition of the minor roads with permanent bridges throughout, it is impossible to keep them in a condition to suit the requirements of the traffic with simply gravelled surfaces, though in most cases all repairs are effected with screened gravel; only a little gravel can be laid on, owing to the smallness of the votes on upkeep, and the quantity is quite insufficient to meet the increasing traffic upon them.

I beg therefore that the suggestion I put forward at the end of last year of metalling the wheel ruts and surface of such portions of the road as are so frequently submerged will receive consideration. Unless this is done, even at the cost of keeping back for a year or two the renewal of the few remaining large timber bridges, the condition of some of our most important minor thoroughfares will gradually become worse.

The value of the labour turned out during the year under review was Rs. 561·37½, as against Rs. 4,524·48½ in the previous year.

No less than 200 per cent. above the number which this amount represents actually turned out and appeared at the different rendezvous for labour, but instead of labouring paid commutation.

Irrespective of the commutation funds expended on upkeep, a sum of Rs. 10,870·68 derived from tolls has been spent upon the several roads on which it was collected.

I have repeatedly urged the necessity for some relief by the transfer of a few of the minor roads to the Public Works Department, but without avail. For many years we have been opening many miles of new roads, and with the limited amount of money at the disposal of the District Road Committee for their upkeep, every mile of new road opened means so much less for expenditure on existing thoroughfares.

The resthouses throughout the district have received full attention. A very pretty little permanent structure has been erected at Wéké, which was very much needed.

The annual statement of expenditure incurred on each road is herewith forwarded.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Minor Roads in the Colombo District during the year 1891.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	From the Annual Dues. Expenditure in Labour.	From the Annual Dues. Expenditure in Commutation.	Expenditure on Special Vote from Balances.	Supplementary Expenditure on Roads damaged by Floods.	Expenditure on Toll Grant.
Héwágam Kóralé.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Batteramulla to Kottawa	4	—	398 53	—	—	—
Kotte to Talangama and Bope ...	18	96 87½	1,900 92	572 87	1,508 33	1,749 71
Kohilwatta to Welikada and Talangama ...	5	—	498 98	—	—	—
Talangama to Kaduwela	3	—	190 16	—	—	—
Bope to Dambore	3½	—	297 59	—	—	—
Arangalla to Kottawa	4	—	291 90	—	—	—
Aturugiriya to Kottawa	3	—	298 90	297 4	—	—
Panagoda to Henpita	4	30 0	368 40	300 0	—	—
Four-feet road, Dambore to Labugama ...	1	—	98 77	—	—	—
Padukka to Millewa	3½	39 0	359 0	—	—	—
Walgama to Diyagama	3	—	399 91	—	—	—
Talawatugoda to Hokandara	2	—	399 56	—	—	—
Total ...	53¾	165 87½	5,402 62	1,169 91	1,508 33	1,749 71
Salpiti Kóralé.						
Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya ...	6	—	193 82	—	—	—
General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya ...	2	—	397 31	—	—	—
Welikada to Yakbedda	1	—	74 56	—	—	—
Polgasowita to Kottawa	4	—	195 62	599 25	—	—
Boralasgomuwa to Pannipitiya ...	2	—	299 91	148 44	—	—
Galkissa to Mirihana	3	—	299 52	149 98	—	—
Angulana to Mampe (Galle road) ...	6½	—	299 89	—	—	90 0
Mirihana to Kottawa	6½	6 0	90 0	—	—	1,334 85
Moratuwa to Lunawa	1	—	149 6	—	—	—
Mampe to Kottawa	4	—	392 27	—	—	—
Mampe to Diggalla	4	—	—	294 22	—	139 75
Pamankada to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ...	12	—	—	268 96	—	3,646 46
Uyana to Henemulla ferries	1	—	—	—	—	160 0
Attidiya to Ratmalana	2½	—	299 95	149 93	—	—
Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda	2½	—	299 94	—	—	—
Digarolla to Panadure	4	26 62½	973 29	—	—	—
Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa	2½	—	249 89½	—	—	—
Madiwala to Embuldeniya	1½	—	99 78	—	—	—
Hiripitiya to Horagolla	7¼	—	999 91	1,696 18	588 60	—
Boralasgomuwa to Nikape	2	—	299 78	149 42	—	—
Jawatta new road	1	—	294 77	—	—	—
Madapata to Morenda	1½	—	199 96	78 82	—	—
Total ...	77¾	32 62½	6,109 23½	3,535 20	588 60	5,371 6
Siyané Kóralé West.						
Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara ...	4¾	—	589 70	—	—	—
Kelaniya to Dalugama	3	—	248 96	—	—	—
Hunupitiya to Ragama	2½	—	249 83	—	—	—
Biyagama to Henaratgoda	9½	—	499 89	—	—	808 6
Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana ...	10¾	46 37½	553 17	—	—	777 70
Pattalagedara to Tihahariya	2	16 62½	224 85	—	—	—
Biyanwila to Galahatiyawa	4	—	326 49	—	—	—
Pattalagedara to Kaleliya	4½	—	499 2	—	—	—
Total ...	41¼	63 0	3,191 91	—	—	1,585 76
Siyané Kóralé East.						
Weke to Weliweriya	6½	50 12½	648 25	226 93	—	—
Pasyala (through Attanagalla and Weke) to Hanwella	20	16 75	1,961 43	—	—	479 31
Pugoda to Kosgama	3	—	—	—	—	589 62
Total ...	29½	66 87½	2,609 68	226 93	—	1,068 93
Alutkúru Kóralé South.						
Ekala to Heneratgoda	6¾	23 87½	668 81	—	—	507 78
Hunupitiya to Hendala	2¼	—	391 74	—	—	—
Tudella to Pamunugama	3	—	364 35	—	—	—
Siduwa to Kotugoda	2	22 50	115 0	193 0	—	587 44
Ja-ela canal road	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama to Kandana	2	150 25	92 10	—	—	—
Total ...	17	196 62½	1,632 0	193 0	—	1,095 22
Talawatuhenpita to Udupilla ...	—	36 37½	—	3,315 83½	—	—
Small sums on several roads	—	—	—	—	970 62	—
Grand Total ...	219½	561 37½	18,945 44½	8,440 87½	3,067 55	10870 68

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Colombo, March 28, 1892.

A. R. DAWSON,
Chairman, P. R. C.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Central Province during the years 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.		Percentage on B.	1891.		Percentage on B.
Kandy District.						
1. Population of last Census (A) ...	—	288,521		—	287,648	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	33,207		—	34,843	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	28,004		84·33	29,939		85·93
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	380		1·14	327		·94
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	1,269		3·82	993		2·85
(*d*) Laboured 12 days... ...	13		·04	2		—
		29,666	89·33		31,261	89·72
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,654		4·98	1,448		4·16
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	795		2·40	806		2·31
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	275		·83	291		·84
(*d*) Fined	66		·20	70		·20
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres..	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	56		·17	67		·19
(*g*) Dead	74		·22	83		·24
		2,920	8·80		2,765	7·94
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	363		1·09	579		1·66
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	258		·78	238		·68
		621	1·87		817	2·34
Mátalé District.						
1. Population of last Census (A) ...	—	86,655		—	76,501	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	13,701		—	14,070	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	11,842		86·43	12,165		86·46
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	476		3·47	84		·60
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	165		1·20	50		·36
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		12,483	91·10		12,299	87·42
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	438		3·20	900		6·40
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	273		1·99	442		3·14
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	1		·01	91		·65
(*d*) Fined	1		·01	12		·08
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	80		·58	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	12		·09	13		·09
(*g*) Dead	28		·20	76		·54
		833	6·08		1,534	10·90
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	211		1·54	237		1·68
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	174		1·27	—		—
		385	2·81		237	1·68
Nuwara Eliya District						
1. Population of last Census (A) ...	—	98,682		—	108,460	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	13,832		—	14,145	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	11,073		80·05	11,341		80·18
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	391		2·83	294		2·08
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	114		·82	74		·52
(*d*) Laboured 12 days... ...	26		·19	12		·08
		11,604	83·89		11,721	82·86
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	327		2·36	426		3·01
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	138		1·00	201		1·42
(*c*) Committed to jail... ...	24		·17	37		·26
(*d*) Fined	11		·08	35		·25
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	161		1·17	164		1·16
(*g*) Dead	42		·30	50		·36
		703	5·08		913	6·46
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village...	1,525		11·03	1,429		10·10
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	82		·58
		1,525	11·03		1,511	10·68

It will be seen that there is a considerable increase yearly in the number of men who pay at single rate.

KANDY DISTRICT.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	18,513	89	Roads, ferries, &c.	41,174	7
Receipts	52,863	5	Establishment	9,028	21
Unexpended two-thirds commutation ...	103	32	Commission to division officers ...	8,189	71
Toll grants	2,310	0	Travelling	1,350	0
Government grant (Urugala-Bintenna road)	5,000	0	Stationery forms, tools, &c. ...	1,926	45
Government contribution in aid of minor works	500	0	Miscellaneous	410	24
			Balance	17,211	58
Total ...	79,290	26	Total ...	79,290	26

RESTHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	1,764	45	Repairs and equipment	593	59
Receipts	2,973	19	Salaries	1,959	82
			Balance	2,184	23
Total ...	4,737	64	Total ...	4,737	64

WORK DONE IN 1891.

In addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads the following works were carried out :—

Urugala-Bintenna Road Extension.—A sum of Rs. 8,103 was spent on the construction up to 9½ miles from Urugala in building culverts and in the removal of rocks and landslips.

Lewella to Madawala.—An iron bridge was put up at a cost of Rs. 340.

Sirimalwatte to Hakketugala.—An 8-ft. span iron bridge was put up and another renewed at a cost of Rs. 584.

Napana to Walala.—A bridge was renewed with iron at a cost of Rs. 188.

Hédeniya to Alawatugoda.—Three 8-ft. span bridges and two 32-ft. span bridges were renewed with iron at a cost of Rs. 1,304.

Katugastota to Haloluwa.—A bridge was renewed with iron at a cost of Rs. 260.

Galagedara to Henabowa.—Culverts were put up at a cost of Rs. 84.

Pujapitiya to Kepitigala.—This was an old abandoned planters' road, and now being largely used by villagers, it was reconstructed into a bridle road. Mr. C. B. Parrinton, of Kepitigala estate, giving half the cost.

Galagedara to Kobbekaduwa.—According to the new trace a sum of Rs. 1,677·70 was spent in constructing 1¼ mile into a road for wheeled traffic.

Gampola to Paranapatiya.—20 chains of this road were constructed for light wheeled traffic at a cost of Rs. 500.

Embilmegama to Alagalla.—30 chains of this road were constructed for light wheeled traffic at a cost of Rs. 500

Ginigathena to Laxapana.—41 chains of this road were constructed as a bridle road for Rs. 300, and two cover drains were put up for Rs. 58·20.

Kadugannáwa to Alpitikanda.—The platform of the bridge near Kadugannáwa was repaired, side drains were opened, ruts and holes were filled up, and the jungle was cleared at a cost of Rs. 499·15.

Talatu-oya to Kirimetiya.—Two bridges and two cover drains were constructed, jungle was cleared, side drains were cleaned, and the surface of the road was filled in parts at a cost of Rs. 495·67.

Maha-oya to Ahupine-ela.—Two bridges were constructed, a retaining wall was put up, and a portion of the road was diverted at a cost of Rs. 378·56.

Watadeniya to Daulagala.—The platforms of two bridges were renewed at a cost of Rs. 100·80.

Nánu-oya to Daulagala.—Two arch chains were repaired and two cover drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 157·50.

Udahentenna to Dolosbage.—Two cover drains and sixteen surface drains were built at a cost of Rs. 145·80.

Talatu-oya to Kershaw's Bridge.—A masonry culvert and a cover drain were constructed at a cost of Rs. 278·96.

Geli-oya to Hindagala.—The approaches to the oyas, &c., were paved at a cost of Rs. 88·56. A bridge was constructed over the Rozelle siding, the Ambagamuwa Planters' Association giving half the cost.

Udispattu to the Vernacular School.—A sum of Rs. 537·18 was spent in the construction of seven culverts, the putting up of a bridge, and the improvement of the road.

Slight repairs were done to the Mediwaka and Weragantota resthouses and to the Weragantota ferry boat.

Planters' Roads.—A sum of Rs. 1,995 was voted towards roads in the planting districts, to the maintenance of which the planters also contribute.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

Kandy, April 28, 1892.

MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the actual revenue of 1891 :—

	Rs.	c.
Raised in 1891 under the Ordinance, and miscellaneous receipts ...	18,583	37
Unexpended balance of 1890	2,039	78
	20,623	15
Spent during the year	17,598	12
	3,025	3
Yatawatta toll, 1890	261	27
Balance ...	3,286	30

A comparative percentage statement is annexed, showing the working of the Ordinance during 1891 :—

	1890.		1891.			1890.		1891.
Paid single rate ...	86·43	...	86·66	Paid elsewhere	...	1·99	...	3·14
Worked six days ...	1·20	...	·36	Fined ...	...	—	...	·08
Paid double rate ...	3·47	...	·60	Double entries	...	·09	...	·09
Worked twelve days ...	—	...	—	Dead ...	...	·20	...	·54
Worked in labour centre	·58	...	—	Reported to have left the				
Exempted ...	3·20	...	6·40	village, absent	...	1·54	...	1·68
Imprisoned ...	—	...	·65	Not arrested	...	1·27	...	—

WORK OF COMMITTEE.

1. General repair and upkeep of bungalows.
2. General repair and upkeep of ambalams. A new ambalam was built at the boundary of Laggala Udasiya and Pallésiya pattus, the District Road Committee contributing Rs. 100 towards it; another new ambalam is being constructed at Magallégwa on the Kaikawela-Kongahawela road.
3. A culvert was built on the road from Paldeniya to Koholanwela at a cost of Rs 70.
4. A culvert had to be rebuilt on the Biridewalé road at a cost of Rs. 60, the old one having given way.
5. Galewela road. A sum of Rs. 1,197 was spent on this road during 1891, and the road was kept up in very fair order. It suffered from the heavy rains. I would call attention to my previous remarks about the necessity of Government taking over this road.
6. Rs. 50 were given as a grant towards the estate road from Rattota to Nikol-oya, which is much used by the people.
7. The north-east monsoon, which was heavier than has been experienced for several years, did considerable damage to all the hill roads.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

The annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890. Men.	Percentage.	1891. Men.	Percentage.
Number in lists	13,832	— ...	14,145	—
Paid single rate	11,073	80·05 ...	11,341	80·18
Paid double rate	391	2·83 ...	294	2·08
Laboured six days	114	·82 ...	74	·52
Laboured twelve days ...	26	·19	12	·08
Exempted	327	2·36 ...	426	3·01
Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	138	1·00 ...	201	1·42
Committed to jail	24	·17 ...	37	·26
Fined	11	·08 ...	35	·25
Double entries ...	161	1·17 ...	164	1·16
Dead ...	42	·30 ...	50	·36
Reported to have left the village ...	1,525	11·03 ...	1,429	10·10
Otherwise not arrested ...	—	— ...	82	·58

The number liable is larger, while the percentage paying at single rate is higher than in 1890. The number who paid double rate is less, because defaulters who had no good cause to show were not allowed to pay double rate after arrest, but were either fined or sent to jail. The number of those who elect to labour continues to decrease annually, owing to the nature of the work provided for them by the Public Works Department.

The large number of absentees both in 1890 and 1891 is due to the shifting labour force employed on the Haputalé Extension, more than half of the total absentees being thus accounted for.

The minor roads (of which a list is annexed, with amount spent on each) were kept in fair order during the year, but none of them are cart roads, and many are but indifferent bridle paths. An enormous amount of damage has been caused to the roads by the extraordinary rain at the close of the year, and Government aid will be absolutely necessary to enable the District Road Committee to repair some of them, especially those in Maturata and Walapané.

The roads in Dimbulla are kept up by the estates most interested in each case, the total annual vote for the roads in that district being apportioned by the District Association, subject to the approval of the Committee. This system works very well, and I am endeavouring to extend it to other parts of the district.

A ferry boat was placed on the Uma-oya, the cost being divided between the Committees of Nuwara Eliya and of Uva; the latter, however, now declines to contribute to the upkeep, or pay of ferryman.

There seems to be some doubt as to the legal authority of the Chairman to order the release of a defaulter committed by him to jail, and it is desirable that he should be clearly empowered to do so. It is impossible to decide on the spot as to the truth of a defaulter's plea, that he has paid elsewhere, and lost his receipt, and if he cannot find bail he must either be allowed to go or be committed as a defaulter. If his plea is subsequently proved to be true, he should be released immediately, having only his own carelessness to blame for his detention; and similarly, if he is willing, or if some one on his behalf is willing to pay the fine, he should be allowed to do so and obtain his release.

Timber for bridges on minor roads is a great difficulty, and free permits should be issued to Committees to cut it. Several important roads require bridges, but the District Road Committee cannot pay for timber at the heavy rates demanded by the Forest Department, and as the forest benefits by the improved means of transport, on this ground alone timber might be supplied free of royalty.

Two good bridges were constructed during the year, in each case by estate superintendents at the request of the Committee, one over the Dara-oya and the other over a stream in Pundalu-oya, where several deaths by drowning (in one case of a European) have occurred. There are several others which ought to be supplied, and are delayed only owing to the cost of timber.

The resthouses at Hanguranketa, and Ramboda are in good order. The latter has been unfairly described in certain guide-books as unfit to stop in, which is no longer the case.

List of minor roads executed during 1891, with amounts expended on each :—

	Rs. c.
Hapugastalawa-Depagoda road ...	145 66
Nuwara Eliya-Pundalu-oya road ...	231 81
Watagoda-Pussellawa road ...	176 96
Kondegalla-Ramboda road ...	24 64
Ramboda-Pussulpitiya road ...	65 60
Ramboda-Maturata road ...	51 20
Depagoda-Helboda road ...	18 24
Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road ...	177 97
Middle Camp-Horton Plains road ...	300 0
Pine Hill-Beramane road ...	69 92
Tawalantenna-Punduloya road ...	24 96
Dimbulla-Bogawantalawa road ...	100 0
Agras-Horton Plains road ...	100 0
Nanu-oya-Talawakele road ...	195 0
Stonycliff-Kudaoya road ...	60 0
Agrapatana-Fordyce Gap road ...	100 0
Mount Vernon road	30 0
Queenwood Gap road	50 0
Waltrim-Langdale road	120 0
Waltrim-Mattakele road	125 0
Dambagastalawa-Nanu-oya road ...	50 0
Wattegoda bridge	50 0
St. George estate bridge	40 0
Tillicoultry-Holbrook road	80 0
Clarendon bridge	100 0
Talawakele Palmerston-Rituageria road ...	200 0
Agrapatana-Bopatalawa road ...	100 0
Ferry boat at Halveltota	80 0
Hanguranketa-Mahaoya road ...	6 0
Hanguranketa Lower Badulla road ...	60 0
Kitulpe-Beriella road	12 0
Hanguranketa-Unantenna road ...	40 0
Mudunapitiya-Illagolla road ...	50 0
Rahatungoda-Naranhena road ...	93 0
Bridge over Dara-oya	90 86
Padiapellella-Kandapola road ...	198 96
Allacollawewa-Charley Valley road ...	55 15
Wewatenna-Ehelagastenna road ...	30 25
Gonapattiya-Mandaramnuwara road ...	61 69
Maturata-Waduwawella road ...	88 92
Makuruppa-Illagolla road ...	39 45
Waduwawela-Wellagiriya road ...	19 0
Maturata-Halgranewe road... ...	199 29
Maturata-Mandarannuwara road ...	40 0
Padiapelella-Elawalla road	93 17
Dehipe-Amunumulla road	25 0
Ekiriya-Udagama road	30 0
Denike-Rahatungoda road	4 47
Rikilligaskada-Munwatta road ...	78 92
Karandegolla-Mankuruppa road ...	20 0
Padiapelella-Leangwela-Munwatta road ...	91 87
Pallewela-Lamasuriagama road ...	205 0
Manacola-Wilkada road	69 78
Nildandahinna-Udamadure upper road ...	162 51
Nildandahinna-Udamadure lower road ...	40 0
Nildandahinna-Halgaranawe upper road ...	268 69
Nildandahinna-Halgaranawe lower road ...	125 0
Nildandahinna-Surigahapatana road ...	394 57
Nildandahinna-Madulla road ...	90 0
Nildandahinna-Kurunduoya road ...	115 0
Kurunduoya-Pannala Lamasuriagama road	105 50
Kurunduoya-Lower Badulla road ...	76 59
Ambanella-Bolagandawela road ...	35 0
Kurunduoya-Mahauwa road ...	50 0
Ragalla-Carey's Gap road... ...	100 0
Binganlantelawa ridge road ...	48 10
Boralessa-Mahamaluwa road ...	30 0
Lamasuriagama-Lower Badulla road ...	346 88
Brookside to 10th mile, Uda Pussellawa cart road	74 36
Rambukpota bridge	2 47
Uma-oya Ferry boat	74 4
Bilihuloya-Lamasuriagama road ...	11 16
Total ...	6,719 61

District Road Committee,
Nuwara Eliya, February 27, 1892.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE work of the division officers was on the whole satisfactory. Out of 73 division officers in the Jaffna District, 61 closed their accounts at single rate, 9 settled within the year, while only three accounts were outstanding till February, 1892.

The statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the year 1890 and 1891 :—

JAFFNA DISTRICT.	1890.		Percentage on B.	1891.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	279,629		—	279,629	
2. Number in list (B)	—	69,600		—	68,000	
3. Effectives in the district						
(a) Paid Re. 1	60,717		87·23	60,506		88·97
(b) Paid Rs. 2	367		·52	124		·18
(c) Laboured 6 days	649		·93	598		·87
(d) Laboured 12 days... ...	6		·008	4		005
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability		61,739	88·7		61,232	90·04
(a) Exempted	664		·95	1,578		2·32
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,085		2·99	1,928		2·83
(c) Committed to jail	22		·03	142		·2
(d) Fined	2		·002	72		·1
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—			—		
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	152		·21	287		·42
(g) Dead	552		·79	585		·86
		3,477	4·99		4,592	6·75
5. Not effective						
(a) Reported to have left the village	3,872		5·56	1,626		2·39
(b) Otherwise not arrested	512		·73	550		·8
		4,384	6·29		2,176	3·2

THE COLLECTION OF COMMUTATION AND CALLING OUT OF LABOUR.

The collection of commutation and calling out of labour were carried on as in previous years.

The annexed is the statement showing the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and the amount expended during the year 1891 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1891.

	Balance on December 31, 1890.	Collected in 1891.	Total.	Expended in 1891.	Balance on December 31, 1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	28,986 58	68,878 94	97,865 52	73,607 85	24,257 67
Mannár ...	1,552 73	6,822 50	8,375 23	7,067 97	1,307 26
Mullaittívu ...	324 38	2,287 50	2,611 88	2,176 2	435 86
Vavuniya ...	318 39	2,781 25	3,099 64	2,842 25	257 39
Total ...	31,182 8	80,770 19	111,952 27	85,694 9	26,258 18

APPORTIONMENT OF ONE-THIRD LABOUR AND MONEY.

The one-third of labour and money available for minor works was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads, the sum of Rs. 746·17 was spent in sinking and repair of wells, and the further sum of Rs. 317·18 was spent in planting trees by the roadsides in the Province.

Annexed is a statement showing the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1891 :—

Statement showing the Amount expended, in detail, during the year 1891.

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
	JAFFNA.			
	Principal Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
234	Coast road to Colombo ...	1,687 80	850 38	2,538 18
236	Elephant Pass to Mankulam ...	9,003 84	1,148 14	10,151 98
237	Jaffna Gravets roads ...	2,555 69	3,286 56	5,842 25
238	Jaffna to Karaitivu	1,250 95	1,317 56	2,568 51
239	Jaffna to Kankesanturai ...	1,303 5	1,013 92	2,316 97
240	Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	1,041 29	2,190 5	3,231 34
241	Jaffna to Kaitadi	190 27	1,062 21	1,252 48
243	Kodikamam to Elephant Pass ...	3,415 50	1,941 63	5,357 13
244	Manippai to Kaitadi	82 39	715 61	798 0
246	Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	1,268 37	1,643 67	2,912 4
247	Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	289 25	981 71	1,270 96
248	Jaffna to Punnalai	611 10	1,182 1	1,793 11
249	Puttur to Kodikamam ...	186 53	732 3	918 56
251	Chemmani road	172 30	489 69	661 99
253	Valukkaiyaru to Kayts ...	336 5	338 19	674 24
254	Vallai to Valluvedditurai ...	172 73	147 42	320 15
525	Kaitadi to Kodikámam ...	245 82	1,224 50	1,470 32
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1890	—	3,462 35	3,462 35
	Total ...	23,812 93	23,727 63	47,540 56

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	Buildings.			
	Urgent and immediate repairs to rest-houses in the Province ...	—	4,607 11	4,607 11
	Building a resthouse at Mannár (from resthouse collections) ...	—	—	2,555 55
	Total ...	—	4,607 11	7,162 66
	Minor Roads.			
7	Kondavil-Irupálai road repair ...	—	398 89	398 89
8	Urumpirai road repair ...	—	1,300 0	1,300 0
9	Passaiyur cross roads repair ...	—	50 0	50 0
10	Navanturai cross roads repair ...	—	49 93	49 93
11	Roads in the town of Jaffna and Colombuturai repair	—	998 61	998 61
12	Chankanai-Vallai road repair ...	—	1,134 47	1,134 47
15	Chunnagam-Puttur road repair ...	—	561 21	561 21
19	Achchelu road repair ...	—	149 86	149 86
20	Maviddapuram-Kéerimalai road repair	—	232 48	232 48
22	Chunnagam-Kantheródai road repair ...	—	333 60	333 60
23	Thavadi-Suthumalai road repair ...	—	159 30	159 30
24	Tellippalai-Kadduvan road repair ..	—	194 51	194 51
30	Chulipuram road repair ...	—	75 87	75 87
32	Arali-Mathagal road repair ...	—	700 84	700 84
34	Sandilippai-Pandaiteruppu road repair	—	264 63	264 63
35	Sandilippai-Santhankulam road repair	—	248 97	248 97
36	Mulai road repair	—	148 61	148 61
37	Anaikkottai-Batticottai road repair ...	—	447 21	447 21
38	Punnalai road repair (road from Chulipuram to Punnalai) ...	—	249 78	249 78
46	Alvai-Thunnalai road repair ...	—	457 37	457 37
47	19th mile, Point Pedro to Seashore, road repair ...	—	363*42	363 42
48	Malisanthai-Uduppiddi road repair ...	—	599 19	599 19
49	Roads in the town of Point Pedro, repair	—	12 0	12 0
50	Road from Point Pedro Customs to Court-house, repair... ...	—	95 62	95 62
51	Thumpalai road repair ...	—	130 11	130 11
53	Drainage channel road repair ...	—	132 35	132 35
55	Point Pedro East Coast road repair ...	—	276 52	276 52
60	Point Pedro 2nd Cross road repair ...	—	25 0	25 0
61	Point Pedro 3rd Cross road repair ...	—	21 95	21 95
62	Point Pedro 4th Cross road repair ...	—	24 86	24 86
68	Meesalai-Varani road repair ...	—	330 5	330 5
69	Chavakachchéri-Vampirai road repair...	—	244 76	244 76
70	Kodikamam-Kachchi road repair ...	—	204 56	204 56
71	Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair...	—	603 42	603 42
72	Chavakachchéri-Kachchai road repair	—	193 93	193 93
83	Palai road repair	—	96 62	96 62
100	Road from Ulalayarpallam to Kandavalai upkeep	—	15 0	15 0
101	Road from Kandavalai to Punnainirávi upkeep	—	25 0	25 0
102	Road from Kandavalai to Vaddakkachchi upkeep	—	17 50	17 50
103	Road from Vaddakkachchi to Puliampokkeni upkeep	—	22 50	22 50
104	Road from Periyakulam to Kandavalai upkeep	—	7 50	7 50
105	Road from Morasumoddai to Paranthen upkeep	—	33 0	33 0
106	Road from Morasumoddai to Kandavalai upkeep	—	12 50	12 50
107	Road from Periyakulam to Puthukudiyiruppu upkeep	—	25 0	25 0
108	Road from Karukkaitivu to Kavaikkulam upkeep	—	56 92	56 92
112	Velanai bungalow-Kayts road repair ...	—	600 39	600 39
113	Suruvil Kayts road repair ...	—	241 39	241 39
115	Road from Velanai to Punkudutivu repair	—	99 60	99 60
118	Karativu West road repair ...	—	432 61	432 61
119	Valantalai-Taykodai road repair ...	—	323 31	323 31
123	Velanai Ferry Church road repair ...	—	652 20	652 20
124	Iruppiddykali-Ammankoil road repair	—	290 16	290 16
127	Analativu central road repair ...	—	185 71	185 71
128	Road from Kandasamykoil to Nachchymakoil repair	—	200 78	200 78
131	Nainativu East coast road repair ...	—	259 34	259 34
136	Mavaly South road repair ...	—	66 90	66 90
137	Mavaly-Periaturai road repair ...	—	173 70	173 70
139	Vankalai South road repair ...	—	24 40	24 40
140	Neluvenai-Kokkaddymunai road repair	—	9 76	9 76
141	Ittyady road repair	—	9 76	9 76
142	Mavaly South road upkeep ...	—	4 88	4 88

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
144	Vankalá south road upkeep ...	—	4 88	4 88
145	Neluvenai, Kokkaddimunai, or Charapidy road upkeep ...	—	4 88	4 88
146	Ittyady road upkeep	—	4 88	4 88
147	Extension of the portion of the 2nd Cross road over Kaikulam ...	—	276 64	276 64
148	Value of lands and trees taken for Karraiur roads	—	325 14	325 14
149	Well works in the Province ...	—	746 17	746 17
	For planting trees on road sides ...	—	317 18	317 18
	Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	602 0	602 0
	Cost of tools, &c.	352 54	—	352 54
	Total ...	352 54	17,582 8	17,934 62
	MANNAR.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Yakkavai to Pesalai	3,381 14	2,019 6	5,400 20
	Coast road to Colombo ...	—	499 19	499 19
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1890 ...	—	1,231 90	1,231 90
	Total ...	3,381 14	3,750 15	7,131 29
	Minor Roads.			
	Mannar streets ...	—	424 75	424 75
	Erukkalempiddy causeway ...	—	250 0	250 0
	Well road to Ṭottakkádu ...	—	104 19	104 19
	Madu road	—	175 0	175 0
	Iluppaikadavai resthouse to well ...	—	24 80	24 80
	Road from Silavaturai to Paraiyanalankulam	—	205 86	205 86
	Road from Silavaturai to Kanchi-aár...	—	198 82	198 82
	Road from Vankalai to Periyapillachypotkany	—	19 90	19 90
	Jungle clearing, Mannár District ...	—	72 0	72 0
	For supervising works on minor roads	—	143 14	143 14
	Cost of tools	50 0	—	50 0
	Total ...	50 0	1,618 46	1,668 46
	MULLAITTIVU.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Mullaittivu new trace ...	3,331 3	261 29	3,592 32
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1890	—	140 0	140 0
	Labour performed on principal roads	—	100 0	100 0
	Total	3,331 3	501 29	3,832 32
	Minor Roads.			
	Andankulam to Vadduvenveli ...	—	7 50	7 50
	Mullaittivu to Kokkilai ...	—	39 0	39 0
	Tanniyuttu to Kumulamunai ...	—	12 0	12 0
	Oddisuddan to Mannakandal ...	—	7 50	7 50
	Oddisuddan to Nedunkeni ...	—	21 0	21 0
	Mulliyavalai to Vattappallai ...	—	3 0	3 0
	Mankulam to Tunukkay ...	—	7 50	7 50
	Tunukkai to Chelliyavillu ...	—	21 0	21 0
	Tunukkai to Paliyar ...	—	4 50	4 50
	Tunukkai to Tekilamavillu ...	—	18 0	18 0
	Tunukkai towards Kokkavil ...	—	39 0	39 0
	Kokkavil to Kanagarayankulam ...	—	60 0	60 0
	Town roads	—	63 60	63 60
	Vadduvakallu roads	—	60 27	60 27
	Hospital bazaar road ...	—	59 91	59 91
	Pillayar temple road bridge ...	—	44 78	44 78
	Kumulamunai road	—	217 0	217 0
	Road at Pichenpeli	—	1 0	1 0
	Putting new posts at the fords at Chemmalai, Chala, Mattalan, and Kumulamunai ...	—	30 0	30 0
	For watering trees	—	90 0	90 0
	Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	170 0	170 0
	Cost of tools	47 67	—	47 67
	Total ...	47 67	976 56	1,024 23
	VAVUNIYA.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Puliankulam to Galkandamadu ...	7,411 57	902 58	8,314 15
	Labour performed on principal roads	—	15 0	15 0
	Total ...	7,411 57	917 58	8,329 15

Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
Minor Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Puvarasankulam to Tunukkai ...	— ...	110 0 ...	110 0
Mankulam to Tunakkai ...	— ...	18 75 ...	18 75
Piramanalankulam to Aravillu ...	— ...	65 0 ...	65 0
Omantai to Marai Iluppai ...	— ...	55 0 ...	55 0
Ananterpuliankulam to Nainamadu ...	— ...	40 50 ...	40 50
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam ...	— ...	42 50 ...	42 50
Puvarasankulam to Cheddikulam ...	— ...	86 0 ...	86 0
Nelukkulam to Mankulam ...	— ...	115 50 ...	115 50
Mamadu road	— ...	130 98 ...	130 98
Kappachchi road	— ...	25 0 ...	25 0
Circular roads, Vavuniya ...	— ...	224 58 ...	224 58
Village roads, Vavuniya ...	— ...	279 45 ...	279 45
Labour performed on minor roads ...	— ...	10 0 ...	10 0
Cost of tools	49 79 ...	— ...	49 79
Total ...	49 79	1,203 26	1,253 5

Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money	23,812 93	
	Road Ordinance money ...	23,727 63	
			47,540 56
Mannár ...	Treasury money	3,381 14	
	Road Ordinance money ...	3,750 15	
			7,131 29
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money	3,331 3	
	Road Ordinance money ...	501 29	
			3,832 32
Vavuniya ...	Treasury money	7,411 57	
	Road Ordinance money ...	917 58	
			8,329 15
	Total ...	—	66,833 32

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.

Jaffna ...	Treasury money	352 54	
	Road Ordinance money ...	17,582 8	
			17,934 62
Mannár ...	Treasury money	50 0	
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,618 46	
			1,668 46
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money	47 67	
	Road Ordinance money ...	976 56	
			1,024 23
Vavuniya ...	Treasury money	49 79	
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,203 26	
			1,253 5
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province (Road Ordinance funds)		—	4,607 11
Building a new resthouse at Mannár (from resthouse collections)		—	2,555 55
	Total ...	—	29,043 2

Abstract of Total Money spent.

By Public Works Department		66,833 32
By Provincial Road Committee		29,043 2
	Total ...	95,876 34

RESTHOUSES.

Under this head a sum of Rs. 3,400 was allowed for 1891, the whole of which was spent in the repair and maintenance of resthouses and maddams in the Province. A new resthouse is being built at Mannár.

GOVERNMENT GRANT IN AID OF MINOR WORKS.

The Government granted the sum of Rs. 500 for 1891, which the Committee expended in the purchase of tools and their repair, as per statement given below viz. :—

	Rs. c.
Jaffna	352 24
Mannár	50 0
Mullaittivu	47 67
Vavuniya	49 79
Total ...	500 0

W. C. TWYNAM,
Chairman, P. R. C.

MANNÁR DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the result of the working of the Ordinance in the Mannár District, 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.		Per-centage on B.	1891.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	22,000		—	24,394	
2. Number in list (B) ...	—	5,436		—	5,590	
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25 ...	5,321		97·88	5,334		95·42
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ...	11		·21	62		1·10
(c) Laboured six days ...	—			3		·05
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	—			—		
		5,332			5,399	
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	9		·17	16		·29
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	32		·59	45		·82
(c) Committed *to* jail ...	3		·06	10		·18
(d) Fined	1		·02	11		·20
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c ...	7		·12	29		·51
(g) Dead	25		·46	38		·68
		77			149	
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	27		·49	42		·75
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		
		27			42	
Total ...		5,436	100·00		5,590	100·00

The proportion of person, liable to the population is considerably above one-fifth, which is generally supposed to be the number of males between 18 and 55 in a given population. The payments as usual were very good, the uneffective at the end of the year being less than one per cent., and they are mostly natives of India who happened to be in the district when the division officers' lists were prepared, and who have since returned to their own country. It is curious how in a poor district like Mannár so many people can find the ready money to pay their tax, for hardly any one seems to labour while over 95 per cent. paid at the single rate of Re. 1·25. The following are the figures of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee funds for 1891 :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January, 1891 ...	—		315	10
Mannár east	878	75		
Errukkalampitti ...	740	0		
Mannár central ...	325	0		
Mannár west	1,226	25		
Mantái north	442	50		
Mantái south	425	0		
Parunkali	485	0		
Iluppaikadawai	157	50		
Nannaddan east ...	525	0		
Nannaddan west ...	731	25		
Musali north	487	50		
Musali south	398	75		
			6,822	50
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	—		50	0
Total ...			7,187	60

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Establishment	600	0		
Commission to division officers ...	944	79		
Miscellaneous	154	57		
			1,699	36
Principal Roads.				
Yakkavai to Pesalai ...	2,607	50		
Coast road to Colombo ...	821	45		
			3,428	95
Minor Roads.				
Mannár streets	424	75		
Well road to Thottakadu ...	104	19		
Errukkalampitti causeway ...	250	0		
Mantai-Madu road ...	175	0		
Cilavaturai to Parayanalankulam	205	86		
Cilavaturai to Kange-ár ...	198	82		
Vankalai to Periapillachipotkani	19	90		
Iluppaikadawai, from resthouse to well	24	80		
Mileage clearing, Mannár District	72	0		
One-tenth commission to headmen	143	14		
Value of tools	50	0		
			1,668	46
			6,796	77
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...			390	83
Total ...			7,187	60

With the small amount of money at the Committee's disposal very little can be done on the minor roads. They are all natural roads, and only jungle clearing and filling up ruts and holes is done under the supervision of the udaiyars.

District Road Committee,
Mannár, April 1, 1892.

A. S. PAGDEN,
Chairman.

MULLAITTÍVU DISTRICT.

THE Thoroughfares Ordinance was worked without difficulty during 1891. 1,929 men were returned as liable under the Ordinance:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Paid single rate	1,472 ...	76·31
Paid double	71 ...	3·68
Performed labour	216 ...	11·20
Exempted	77 ...	3·99
Dead	16 ...	·83
Paid in other districts	20 ...	1·04
Imprisoned	6 ...	·31
Double entries	28 ...	1·45
Left the districts, whereabouts unknown ...	23 ...	1·19
Total ...	1,929	100·00

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,611·88, which was expended as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of working Ordinance	788	17
Contribution to principal roads	691	87
Expended on minor roads	886	56
Balance	245	28
Total ...	2,611	88

The following works were carried out with the money available for minor roads:—

	Rs.	c.
Jungle clearing on 77½ miles of road at Rs. 2·50 for 1891 ...	193	75
Jungle clearing on 80½ miles of road at 50 cents on account of 1890 ...	40	25
Opening 2½ miles of the new trace for Kumulamunai to Nedunkeni ...	202	0
Extension of the Bazaar road to meet the Hospital road in Mullaittívu town	59	91
Making bridge of Pillayar temple road	44	78
For repairing Vadduvakalu road and bridges	58	27
Repairing town roads and bridges	37	80
Compensation of a piece of land at Pattuvukallu	2	0
For making fords and putting mileposts	45	0
For sloping banks of rivers at Pichardpuli	1	0
Value of labour supplied on roads	170	0
For superintending Road Ordinance labourers on minor roads ...	31	80
Carried forward	245	28
Total ...	1,131	84

MINOR ROADS.

Each year as it goes by sees little or no improvement in the condition of the minor roads. The money only suffices for slight surface repairs, which render the roads passable for the time being, but which disappear with the first heavy rain. Bridges and culverts, except in the town of Mullaittívu, are of course out of the question. Endeavours are being made to concentrate the work as much as possible, with a view of making it more permanent than at present, but under any system the results must necessarily be small.

RESTHOUSES.

There are five resthouses in the district, one of which, Chundikkulam, on the old and abandoned tappal route to Jaffna, is now never used. The rest are kept in excellent order, and only require to be provided with crockery, glass, &c., to render them useful, and pleasant halting-places for travellers.

Three madams are also kept up by the Provincial Committee, which are used principally by Government officers travelling on duty. A good madam is required at Tunukkay.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.

OUT of a population of 8,155, 2,328 men were returned as liable under the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1891, and they discharged their liability as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Paid commutation	2,121 ...	91·10
Exempted	41 ...	1·77
Performed labour	28 ...	1·20
Imprisoned	1 ...	·05
Fined Rs. 10	1 ...	·05
Dead	12 ...	·51
Paid in other districts	13 ...	·56
Double entries	63 ...	2·70
Balance unaccounted for	48 ...	2·06
Total ...	2,328	100·00

The last item includes thirty-three road coolies from Jaffna and from the Coast who deserted the service of the Public Works Department before the end of February, and whose names and villages could not be traced. The remaining fifteen men belong to this district, but left it early in the year and never returned.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,099·64, and was expended as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Cost of working the Ordinance	721 41
Contribution to principal roads	917 58
Minor works	1,203 26
Balance	257 39
Total ...	3,099·64

With the money available for minor roads the following works were carried out :—

	Rs. c.
1. Upkeep of minor roads throughout the district	467 74
2. Sloping the approaches of the Cheddikulam and Pavetkulam rivers ...	99 50
3. Opening a new trace to Mamadu from Vavuniya	130 98
4. Surface repairs to Kappachy road	25 0
5. Repairing culverts and cutting sidedrains on the circular roads in the town	200 59
6 Opening a new road through the Vavuniya village	279 45
Total ...	1,203 26

The heavy rain last year damaged the district roads considerably, and there will be a difficulty this year in rendering them passable with the funds available. All last year's repairs are reported to have been washed away, and as this appears to happen every year the roads do not show much permanent improvement as time goes on. The funds suffice only to keep the roads passable for carts, and there is small balance for repairs of a permanent character. Of the works done last year the most important are the clearing of a new trace to the thriving village of Mamadu, which was badly in need of a proper outlet, and the opening up of an unsanitary quarter of the Vavuniya village by the conversion of a crooked footpath into a cart road.

The people are much inconvenienced by impassable rivers and streams during the wet season, foot bridges being as yet unknown in the district.

It is proposed, if funds permit, to make a beginning in this direction during the current year. Interruptions in communication between the different parts of the district were both frequent and prolonged during 1891.

RESTHOUSES.

The three resthouses within the limits of this district along the North road were maintained in good order ; extensive repairs having been undertaken in the case of the Vavuniya building ; they are not yet supplied with crockery and other requisites.

Two madams on the old trace to Mullaittivu are also kept up by the Provincial Committee.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

BELOW is a statement showing how the people of the Province discharged their liability under the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the past five years in each district :—

GALLE.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Paid commutation ...	18,336	19,943	21,709	33,022	34,331
Worked single or double ...	10,012	9,093	5,723	1,788	1,326
Imprisoned ...	161	112	483	970	102
Fined ...	22	11	2	6	4
Total accounted for ...	28,436	29,159	27,917	35,786	35,763

MÁTARA.

Paid commutation ...	21,868	21,422	21,724	23,318	23,592
Worked single or double ...	3,626	3,976	2,650	2,530	1,734
Imprisoned ...	64	83	181	221	262
Fined ...	—	1	4	7	15
Total accounted for ...	25,558	25,482	24,559	26,076	25,603

HAMBANTOTA.

Paid commutation ...	9,009	8,557	9,640	11,873	11,117
Worked single or double ...	3,577	3,830	2,665	2,918	3,325
Imprisoned ...	10	19	80	228	269
Fined ...	—	—	8	4	6
Total accounted for ...	12,596	12,406	12,393	15,023	14,717

I have omitted from these statements the figures of men "liable to labour," as those given in previous reports are, I find, misleading, especially in Galle and Mátara Districts. In the former district this was due to the stringent instructions issued to the division officers (on the introduction of the system of working through the police officers of villages as such), that they were to include the names of all persons whether liable or not in the householders' lists, leaving it to the Chairman to decide on applications for exemption. The lists have been accordingly weeded out, and the figures for the current year probably represent the correct number: in the Galle District it is 38,873, or nearly 1,000 in excess of one-fifth of the inhabitants of the district, and is about the figure I arrived at in 1888.

In Mátara the number is reported to be 37,083, or nearly 2,000 in excess; I think this figure is too high, and the large outstanding balances favour this view. The collections at Mátara compare unfavourably with those of the Galle District, but as Mr. LeMesurier has taken the matter in hand I hope to be able to report an advance when next writing. Indeed there has been an increase in single commutation this year (1892) of 2,147 persons as compared with the same period of last year.

Resthouses are now all well found and in good condition in the Galle and Mátara Districts. By an arrangement with the keeper, additional bed rooms were provided at Bentota without entailing any outlay on the Committee, to meet the demand for accommodation consequent on the extension of the railway.

More room is also required at Ambalangoda, where, though the building is large it is most inconveniently arranged. It is proposed to add rooms and otherwise improve it, in anticipation of the extension of the railway to the village.

In Hambantota, Government supplied funds for building a new resthouse at Ranne, which has long been required, but which the limited resources of the Committee rendered it impossible to provide without such aid. There is room for improvement in the equipment of the resthouses in the Hambantota District.

Referring for further particulars to the report of the District Committees, which are enclosed, I will add a few similar particulars for the

GALLE DISTRICT.

The following statement shows the details of the collections and expenditure during the past six years:—

District Road Committee, Galle.

Receipts.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on January 1	3,198	657	1,559	3,701	4,509	3,928
Commutation realised ... { In money ...	20,656	28,428½	30,510	37,215	52,448	53,028
{ In labour ...	19,093	15,340	13,865	9,780	2,717	1,995
Total ...	39,749	43,768½	44,375	46,995	55,165	55,023
Arrears of previous years	301	—	1,389	—	3,562	1,278
Resthouse collections	382	613	614	632	1,381	833
Miscellaneous receipts	11	364	109	1,054	2,969	947
Total ...	694	977	2,112	1,686	7,912	3,058

Expenditure.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution to principal roads { In money ...	5,526	6,510	10,880	15,835	19,792	20,485
{ In labour ...	6,087	4,846	4,872	3,367	1,576	951
Total ...	11,613	11,356	15,752	19,202	21,368	21,436
Expended on minor roads ... { In money ...	6,763	8,713	7,601	5,404	15,038	11,524
{ In labour ...	13,006	10,458	8,952	6,416	1,141	1,044
Total ...	19,769	19,171	16,533	11,820	16,179	12,568
Expended on resthouse repairs ...	2,181	2,688	1,268	500	1,361	1,430
Equipment, &c.		—	—	—	2,148	972
Pay of resthouse-keepers		1,052	1,764	1,321	1,305	1,724
Total ...	2,181	3,740	3,032	1,821	4,814	4,126
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	9,130	9,434	9,008	10,849	18,150	15,253
Miscellaneous	—	144	—	4,182	2,669	1,003
Stationery and printed forms ...	—	—	—	—	282	870
Cost of tools	—	—	—	—	198	402
Balance at the end of each year ...	657	1,559	3,701	4,509	3,928	6,348

RECEIPTS

The measures taken in 1887 and 1888, when I was in the Province, to bring defaulters to book, and which were followed by still more stringent action under my successor's auspices, contributed to secure the great advance in the collections shown by the table. But undoubtedly the return of prosperity to the district has very largely secured the increase of revenue under this head, as it has done under so many others, while the demand for labour for industrial purposes has enabled large numbers to commute, who would formerly have had to labour.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment and commission figure for a heavy proportion, having absorbed no less than Rs. 15,253 out of Rs. 58,081, the total collections, whilst the contribution to principal roads has been increased by Rs. 10,000, leaving the District Road Committee worse off than ever for other demands on minor roads. Under these circumstances, while the advancement and development of the country and its internal resources has greatly increased the traffic on the minor roads leading to the interior, I regret to say the amount available for outlay thereon has come down from nearly Rs. 20,000 in 1886, to Rs. 12,589 during the past year, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 3,278 obtained by the imposition of certain tolls. The condition of the roads, except when toll grants are available, is not satisfactory. Two important sections have been abandoned, and all extensions have for some years been suspended. The extension of the railway has, and will still further create, a demand for Crown lands, besides developing the mineral resources of the district, and more roads are urgently required, especially in the Bentota-Walallawiti koralé. The country between Elpitiya and Talgaswella estate, lying to the north of the Gindura, also wants opening out. I am pressing the villagers to cut out a Gansabhawa track, and they are cordially co-operating, but their number is small, and other aid is required, which I have not so far seen my way to grant. I have under these circumstances applied for Government to take over certain roads leading to the railway stations, and when this is done we shall have a small margin for extension.

The following is a statement of the expenditure in each section of the minor roads :—

Section.	Particulars.	Cash. Rs. c.	Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1 ...	Roads round Bentota ...	224 10 ...	33 0 ...	257 10
2	Do. Kosgoda to Elpitiya ...	761 5 ...	93 0 ...	854 5
3 ...	Do. Karandeniya and Botapola...	743 20 ...	43 50 ...	786 70
4 ...	Do. Mádampé and Kahawe ...	1,544 54 ...	25 50 ...	1,570 4
5 ...	Do. Gangaboda pattu east ...	1,248 25 ...	3 0 ...	1,251 25
6 ...	Do. in gravets ...	173 1 ...	10 50 ...	183 51
7 ...	Do. in Akmimana ...	1,391 69 ...	12 0 ...	1,403 69
8 ...	Do. in Talpé pattu west ...	1,207 76 ...	— ...	1,207 76
9 ...	Do. in Talpé pattu east ...	670 50 ...	— ...	670 50
10 ...	Do. in Gangaboda pattu west ...	1,386 55 ...	1 50 ...	1,388 5
11 ...	Do. in Hinidum pattu ...	225 0 ...	822 0 ...	1,047 0
	Bridges	1,970 21 ...	— ...	1,970 21
				12,589 86
	Expenditure on Toll Grant Votes.			
	Amblangoda to Elpitiya	1,492 28 ...	— ...	1,492 28
	Hirimbure to Baddegama	1,296 22 ...	— ...	1,296 22
	Municipal limits to Kurunduwatta ...	490 49 ...	— ...	490 49
			Total ...	15,868 85

Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Galle District :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1890 ...	— ...	— ...	3,928 58
Commutation realised	53,028 0 ...	1,995 0 ...	55,023 0
Arrears of previous years recovered in 1891	1,278 0 ...	— ...	1,278 0
Miscellaneous receipts	947 10 ...	— ...	947 10
Resthouse collections	833 13 ...	— ...	833 13
Total ...	56,086 23	1,995 0	62,009 81
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	20,485 0 ...	951 0 ...	21,436 0
Amount paid and labour expended on account of minor roads	11,524 85 ...	1,044 0 ...	12,568 85
Repairs to resthouses	1,430 22 ...	— ...	1,430 22
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	15,253 36 ...	— ...	15,253 36
Stationery and printed forms ...	870 55 ...	— ...	870 55
Cost of tools	402 5 ...	— ...	402 5
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,724 11 ...	— ...	1,724 11
Equipment, &c.	972 57 ...	— ...	972 57
Miscellaneous payments	1,003 69 ...	— ...	1,003 69
	53,666 40	1,995 0	55,661 40
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	...	...	6,348 41
		Total ...	62,009 81

District Road Committee's Office,
Galle, February 8, 1892.

E. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

MÁTARA DISTRICT.

THE statement given below shows, in comparison, the result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the years 1890 and 1891:—

	1890.		Per-centage on B.	1891.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (excluding Local Board limits)	—	167,079		—	167,079	
2. Number on lists B	—	37,955		—	39,796	
3. Effectives in the district:—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	22,291		58·73	22,972		57·72
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	1,027		2·07	620		1·55
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	2,514		6·62	1,726		4·33
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	16		·04	8		·02
		25,848	68·01		25,326	63·63
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(*a*) Exempted	3,188		8·33	3,129		7·86
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	547		1·44	695		1·74
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	125		·32	128		·32
(*d*) Fined	7		·01	15		·03
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—			—		
(*f*) Double entries ...	906		2·37	633		1·59
(*g*) Dead	424		1·11	521		1·30
		5,197	13·69		5,121	12·86
Balance unaccounted for on last day of the year	—	6,910	18·20	—	9,349	23·49

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Committee is as follows :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	677 77	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal works, rest-houses, and canals	18,318 25
Commutation realised in money ...	36,986 7	Amount expended on minor works in money and labour	15,722 25
Do. in labour ...	2,848 8	Salaries of Establishment, &c. ...	6,939 93
Resthouse collections	1,081 28	Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,732 99
Miscellaneous receipts	19 1	Miscellaneous Charges	1,174 32
Toll grant	6,094 51	Balance	3,818 98
Total ...	47,706 72	Total ...	47,706 72

The following is a list of the minor roads, with the amount expended on each :—

Name of Road.	Rs. c.
Weligama-Akuressa	2,661 16
Mátara-Telijjawila	593 63
Tihagoda-Akuressa	1,430 21
Meddewatta-Hunnadeniya	699 94
Kamburupitiya-Kirinda...	446 21
Aparekka road	325 73
Borala road	294 4
Madihe road	176 84
Naimana road	287 27
Dondra streets, including approach to lighthouse	133 0
Hakmana-Pottewela	282 3
Hakmana-Pananwela	469 27
Kamburupitiya *via* Ellewela to Hakmana	204 47
Kamburupitiya to Makandura	493 14
Madawala road	169 87
Henagama road	74 71
Kotapola-Beralapanatara	343 19
Kadduwa road	134 0
Mirissa-Sultanagoda	186 44
Walgama-Weliweriya	216 8
Pategama road	205 85
Korahana road	408 60
Brown's Hill road	50 0
Beralapanatara-Urubokka	216 0
Old Morowak kóralé road	246 30
Total ...	10,747 98

District Road Committee's Office,
Mátara, May 16, 1892.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
for Chairman.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

ANNEXED are the usual returns for the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance. It will be seen that the cash collection of tax shows a slight falling off from last year, but this has been partially made up by the larger outturn of labour. The unusual amount of sickness that prevailed throughout the district accounts for the greater number of exemptions, and the consequently less amount of revenue.

The trifling number of 145 defaulters at the end of the year has since been wiped off by arrests and further exemptions :—

	1890.	1891.
Men liable for labour	16,536	16,536
Paid commutation	11,873	11,117
Performed labour	2,918	3,325
Imprisoned for default	228	269
Fined	4	6
Exempted	827	1,320
Accounted for as dead or paid elsewhere, &c. ...	324	354
Remaining in default	362	145

MAIN ROADS.

It is high time the arterial road from Kemagoda at the Mátara boundary to Tanamalwila on the Uva boundary should be converted into a metal road to bear the present heavy traffic. The first section to Hambantota has been partially converted from a gravelled into a metal road, but there is still much room for improvement ; while the second section to the Uva boundary is simply a gravelled road, which becomes almost impassable in wet weather. As already stated the establishment of tolls would cover the cost.

The roads from Bundala to Kirinde and from Wirawila to Tissa and on to Kirinde ought also to receive the immediate attention of Government as important outlets for produce from Tissa and Magama, and also to enable carters to have access to the Kirinde stores for the purchase of salt.

MINOR ROADS.

The exceptionally wet weather during the last three months reduced the minor roads, which are all gravelled to a deplorable condition, and their upkeep taxed the limited resources of the District Committee to their utmost. Where they crossed paddy fields over low ground the flood water completely swamped them. But since the dry weather set in proper repairs have been carried out enabling cart traffic to be resumed.

With the small funds at the disposal of the Committee it is almost impossible to carry out new lines of road, though many are still wanted to open up the country. Among the more important ones may be mentioned the trace from Márákoliya through Kotawáya to Taláwa. From Talawa to Liyangaha-ella to join the two roads that run up to these points from the coast.

The re-opening of the old road from Tangalla through Danketiya to the junction with Wiraketiya road has at last been taken up, and will be completed within the year. Besides making the road to Wiraketiya shorter by two miles, it passes through and forms an outlet for a populous part of the district.

RESTHOUSES.

A neat new resthouse has been erected at Ranne on a good site not far from the former building. Travellers will not have to complain now of the cramped and uncomfortable accommodation of the old building, which was erected about thirty years as a tappal shed I believe.

The other resthouses are in fair order, except the one at Ambalantota, which requires new stables. They all, however, want new furniture, crockery, and other requisites.

A statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Hambantota District Road Committee for the year 1891.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	— ...	— ...	1,862 13
Commutation realised in money and labour...	17,242 50 ...	5,319 0 ...	22,561 50
Resthouse collections	721 53 ...	— ...	721 53
Miscellaneous receipts	765 37 ...	— ...	765 37
Government contributions on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	— ...	— ...	—
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	400 0 ...	— ...	400 0
		Total ...	26,310 53

EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals...	6,809 50 ...	157 50 ...	6,967 0
Amount expended on minor works ...	5,887 90 ...	5,161 50 ...	11,049 40
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	541 47 ...	— ...	541 47
Pay of resthouse-keepers	867 0 ...	— ...	867 0
Miscellaneous charges	2,348 0 ...	— ...	2,348 0
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c	3,913 86 ...	— ...	3,913 86
			25,686 73
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...			623 80
		Total ...	26,310 53

Amount spent on Minor Roads in 1891.

Name of Road.	Amount spent. Rs. c.	Name of Road.	Amount spent. Rs. c.
Tangalla streets	343 19	Ambalantota to Sitawaka ...	71 39
Marakoliya to Mandaduwa ...	1,557 54	Hatagala to Amudamanare ...	485 11
Dammulla to Wiraketiya ...	809 71	Talawe to Liyangaha-ela ...	158 10
Beliatta to Taraperiya	447 99	Ambalantota to Koggalla ...	65 48
Beliatta to Getamanne	386 74	Tissa to Katagamuwa	100 0
Beliatta to Migasare	3,085 27	Tissa to Palutupana	160 0
Migasare to Katuwana	500 0	Gonnaruwa to Migahagandura ...	54 50
Katuwana to Kariwilakanda ...	284 37	Hambantota to Gonnaruwa ...	118 37
Ranna to Wiraketiya	491 48	Hambantota streets	179 43
Walasmulla to Wiraketiya ...	892 38	Lewaya road	65 5
Talahaganwaduwa to Mi-ella ...	757 2	Steele's Circular road	36 28

C. A. MURRAY,
for Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE return showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is appended, as well as a statement of the Road Ordinance Funds during the year.

The total amount realised in money and labour shows a slight decrease compared with the figures of 1890; though the collections were more, the number of people who laboured six days is smaller, this is due chiefly to the fact of the inability or rather reluctance of the ordinary Road Ordinance labourer to break metal.

It will be noticed that the number of fines imposed and committals to jail were much larger than in 1890. This will have its result in the collections for 1892.

The money at the disposal of the District Road Committee hardly enables it to keep existing roads in order; every year brings with it the want of increased means of communication. New lands are sold, and new roads required, but the means do not increase in the same ratio. The best is done, but more is required to be done.

The principal roads are slightly starved; the one from Puliyantivu towards Badulla becomes very bad in the wet weather, and requires more money spent on it.

The road to connect Trincomalee with Batticaloa should be carried on more vigorously. In wet weather it is now impassable. There is at present steam communication, but this does not open up the country. There is a demand for land along this road, but the means of communication are so difficult that people are afraid of investing; besides it is one of the first essentials that the capital of a Province should be connected with its other head stations. I should like to see more money spent on the South Coast road and the causeways at Ondaechimadam and Kallar improved.

Between Karunkodativu and Tirukovil much has to be done.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

The statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Ordinance during the years 1890 and 1891:—

	1890.		Percentage on B.	1891.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	105,408		—	122,573	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	25,488		—	25,532	
3. Effectives in this district:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	19,653		77·10	19,797		77·53
(b) Paid Rs. 3	297		1·16	435		1·70
(c) Laboured six days ...	1,658		6·50	1,291		5·05
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
		21,608	84,77		21,523	84·29
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exemptions	1,120		4·39	1,062		4·15
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere, ...	956		3·75	411		1·60
(c) Committed to jail ...	90		·35	133		·52
(d) Fined	2			65		·25
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil			Nil		
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	102		·40	130		·50
(g) Dead	316		1·23	207		·81
		2,586	10·14		2,008	7·86
5. Not effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	688		2·70	961		3·76
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	606		2·37	1,040		4·07
		1,294	5·07		2,001	7·83

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Batticaloa.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	310 72	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and canals...	14,000 0
Commutation realised in money ...	30,996 0	Amount expended on account of minor roads in money	3,078 96
Do. in labour ...	1,936 50	Do. do. in labour	1,668 0
Resthouse collections	761 89	Repairs to resthouses	3,497 88
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers salaries ...	400 0	Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	5,583 49
Government contribution on account of minor works	1,000 0	Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,870 89
Miscellaneous receipts	658 53	Miscellaneous charges	1,174 96
			35,874 48
		Balance	189 46
Total ...	36,063 64	Total ...	36,063 64

G. W. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE statistical returns rendered herewith show the working of this Committee. No special remarks are called for on the work of 1891:—

Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Trincomalee District during 1891.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	538 24	Amount expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals in money	1,771 25
Commutation realised in money ...	4,173 0	Do. do. in labour	127 50
Do. in labour ...	262 50	Amount expended on account of minor works in money	1,273 1
Government grant in aid of minor works	500 0	Do. do. in labour	135 0
Miscellaneous	213 98	Pay of Establishment and commission to division officers, &c. ...	1,279 69
		Miscellaneous charges	888 24
			5,474 69
		Balance	213 3
Total ...	5,687 72	Total ...	5,687 72

Resthouse Account of the Chairman, District Road Committee, on account of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, Batticaloa.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	294 86	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	1,019 50
Resthouse collections	668 28	Furnishing resthouses	978 39
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers salaries ...	500 0		1,997 89
Balance of apportionment for upkeep of resthouses by Public Works Department taken for equipment ...	630 0	Balance	95 25
Total ...	2,093 14	Total ...	2,093 14

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, during 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Particulars.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
The number of men liable for road tax ...	3,093	3,090	3,262	3,254
The number of men, exempted for age, sickness, or other disability	81	91	64	80
The number of men who paid single rate ...	2,630	2,772	2,693	2,748
The number of men who worked { 6 days ... on principal roads { 12 days ...	103 8	— —	160 6	85 —
The number of men who worked { 6 days ... on minor roads { 12 days ...	— —	67 1	6 —	90 —
The number of men who paid double rate ...	32	17	55	26
The number of men who paid Rs. 10 after or before arrest under warrant ...	—	1	5	4
The number of men who suffered imprisonment for default	12	4	9	8
The number of men accounted for as dead and paid elsewhere	46	36	64	50
Absentees and double entries ...	181	101	200*	163*

* Out of 200 shown as absentees and double entries for 1890, 23 defaulters were arrested and dealt with in 1891 in terms of the Ordinance, 9 were imprisoned, and 14 paid Rs. 10 each. Similar course will be adopted in 1892 regarding the absentees of 1891, provided they have not discharged their liability elsewhere.

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure on account of each Resthouse in Trincomalee District during 1891.

Particulars.	Resthouse Collections. Rs. c.	Salaries paid to the Resthouse-keepers. Rs. c.
Trincomalee resthouse	60 0	—
Tampalakam Pattu.		
Tampalakam resthouse	94 56	260 50
Kantalai resthouse	317 17	248 0
Koddiyar Pattu.		
Muttur resthouse	47 97	110 0
Ichchilampattai resthouse	28 6	112 0
Kapdukkulam Pattu.		
Nilaveli resthouse	85 38	154 0
Kuchcheveli do.	17 76	67 50
Tiriyai do.	13 13	26 25
Pulmoddai do.	4 25	41 25
Total ...	668 28	1,019 50

District Road Committee's Office,
Trincomalee, March 17, 1892.

H. NEVILL,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

	1890.		Percentage on B.	1891.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	230,106		—	228,406	
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	56,237		—	56,879	
3. Effective in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50... ...	43,854		77·97	45,419		79·83
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	4,311		7·66	1,552		2·72
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	300		·53	275		·48
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
		48,465			47,246	
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	2,274		4·04	3,362		5·91
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	703		1·25	972		1·70
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	110		·19	97		·17
(*d*) Fined	9		·001	3		·005
(*e*) Worked 24days at labour centres	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	1,385		2·46	1,968		3·45
(*g*) Dead	467		·83	505		·88
		4,948			6,907	
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	2,306		4·10	2,280		4·08
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	518		·92	446		·78
		2,824			2,726	

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kurunégala, during 1891.

RECEIPTS.	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	—	—	19,734 59
Commutation realised in money and labour	412 50	72,889 50	73,302 0
Resthouse collections	—	1,007 4	1,007 4
Miscellaneous receipts	—	2,381 68	2,381 68
Government contribution in aid of minor works	—	534 0	534 0
		Total ...	96,959 31

EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ...	412 50	28,234 0	28,646 50
Amount expended on minor roads ...	—	16,104 41	16,104 41
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	—	6,473 87	6,473 87
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officer, &c.	—	17,067 32	17,067 32
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	—	1,725 0	1,725 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	2,361 61	2,361 61
Purchase of tools from the Government contribution	—	488 77	488 77
			72,867 48
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...		...	24,091 83
		Total ...	96,959 31

Expenditure on Principal Roads, Kurunégala District, 1891.

Road from	Men.	Value of Labour.	Money.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kurunégala to Nikaweratiya ...	1 ...	1 50 ...	8,882 0 ...	8,883 50
Do. to Beligam ...	52 ...	78 0 ...	2,322 0 ...	2,400 0
Do. to Giriulla ...	22 ...	33 0 ...	2,187 75 ...	2,220 75
Do. to Galagedara ...	1 ...	1 50 ...	5,564 75 ...	5,566 25
Naranmulla to Dummalasuriya ...	10 ...	15 0 ...	2,188 50 ...	2,203 50
Padeniya to Siyambalangama ...	185 ...	277 50 ...	2,113 75 ...	2,391 25
Polgahawela to Kurunégala ...	4 ...	6 0 ...	4,975 25 ...	4,981 25
Total ...	275	412 50	28,234 0	28,646 50

Expenditure on Minor Roads, 1891.

Road.	Amount. Rs. c.	Road.	Amount. Rs. c.
Giratulana	786 47	Arasenwewa	239 75
Natandiya	1,093 90	Kadigawa	203 62
Handurukanda	135 3	Kulugane	167 50
Bemmullagedara	307 7	Talampitiya	168 29
Miwewa	308 95	Circular	7 82
Bowatta (bridge)	1,099 24	Mallowpitiya to Tinigiriya ...	100 0
Rangama to Puttalam road ...	817 60	Ambale	396 17½
Dodangaslanda	817 38	Pohchera	132 10
Rambawewa	594 53	Delgolla	149 22
Mahakeliya	200 62	Ratgala	30 0
Angomu	349 71	Mahagalkadawala to Warawewa ...	215 71
Rangama	899 16	Dandugama to Dambedeniya ...	75 0
Culvert, Wariyapola-Naranmulla road ...	45 2	Dandugamuwa to Pannala ...	2,945 34
Ibbagomu	248 13	Dodantalawa	94 9
Hettipola to Dandagamuwa ...	1,299 19	Paragora	48 42
Chilaw	1,096 52	Dambedeniya-Bohingomuwa ...	240 0
Balalla	168 62	Total ...	16,104 41
Yapahuwa	154·94		
Galgomu	202 87		
Hulugalla	266 42½		

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

THE statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Ordinance during the years 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.	Per-centage on B.	1891.	Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	— 21,005	—	— 21,495	
2. Number in lists (B)... ...	— 5,667	—	— 5,613	
3. Effective in this district :—				
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	4,761	84·01	4,287	76·37
(b) Paid Rs. 3	126	2·22	73	1·12
(c) Laboured six days ...	82	1·44	302	5·38
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	12	·21	4	·007
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—				
(a) Exempted	211	3·72	208	3·70
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	201	3·55	439	7·83
(c) Committed to jail ...	7	·01	7	·01
(d) Fined	Nil		Nil	
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil		Nil	
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	22	·03	5	·008
(g) Dead	82	1·44	81	1·44
5. Not effective :—				
(a) Reported to have left the village	161	2·84	207	3·65
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	2	·003		

The following is a statement of the amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of principal roads :—

	No. of Days' Labour.	Amount. Rs. c.
Akkarai pattu road	700 ...	175 0
Puttalam to Nikaweratiya ...	710 ...	177 50
Puttalam to Kala-oya ...	700 ...	175 0
Puttalam to Battulu-oya ...	1,500 ...	375 0
Puttalam to Moderagama ...	1,500 ...	375 0
Road to salt stores	690 ...	172 50
Total ...	5,800	1,450 0

A sum of Rs. 507·35 was expended on the maintenance of resthouses.

The following statement shows the expenditure on minor roads during the year :—

	In Labour.	Amount in Money.
		Rs. c.
Kalpitiya road	— ...	491 7
Andigama road	33 ...	118 43
Demalapattu road	432 ...	571 99
Kiriankally road	— ...	155 53
Maha Madawachchia road	— ...	709 77
Total ...	465 ...	2,046 69

Besides the extension of the Maha Madawachchia road at a cost of Rs. 709·77 the expenditure on other roads was entirely for upkeep.

The funds at the disposal of the Committee will not permit of any substantial work being undertaken.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Committee for 1891 is appended :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891	— ...	— ...	2,111 14
Commutation realised in money and labour ...	6,931 50 ..	465 0	
Resthouse collections	311 59 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	137 12 ...	—	
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers	— ...	—	
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	88 0 ...	—	
			7,933 21
		Total ...	10,044 35
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	1,450 0 ...	—	
Amount expended on minor roads ...	2,046 69 ...	465 0	
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	507 35 ...	—	
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	2,431 29 ...	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	939 50 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges	489 86 ...	—	
			8,329 69
Balance on December 31, 1891			1,714 66
		Total ...	10,044 35

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Chairman.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows, in comparison, the results of the working of the Ordinance in 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.		Per-centage on B.	1891.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	58,750	(approximately)		59,608	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	14,596		—	15,581	
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50... ...	12,310		84·34	13,388		85·92
(b) Paid Rs. 3	567		3·88	378		2·43
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	13		·09	1		·06
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	9		·06	—		
		12,899	88·37		13,767	88·35
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	416		2·85	343		2·20
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	526		3·60	494		3·17
(c) Committed to jail ...	34		·23	10		·06
(d) Fined	2		·01	3		·02
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—			—		
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	157		1·07	210		1·35
(g) Dead	74		·50	109		·70
		1,209	8·28		1,169	7·50
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	192		1·31	156		1·
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	296		2·03	489		3·14
		488	3·34		645	4·14

Notwithstanding a considerable increase in the figures it will be observed that over 26 per cent. of the total population are returned as liable under the Ordinance, and that after deducting 1,169 as the number of deaths, double entries, and exemptions, and of persons who discharged their liability elsewhere, or were imprisoned and fined, no less than 95·52 per cent. paid commutation. 156 only are shown as "having left the village," and 489 as "otherwise not arrested," but almost all of the latter were in reality "absentees," warrants being still out against them.

A statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	6,918 28	—	6,918 28
Commutation realised in money and labour	21,243 0	1 50	21,244 50
Resthouse collections	1,188 0	—	1,188 0
Miscellaneous receipts	3,176 64	—	3,176 64
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	—	—	—
Government contribution in aid of minor works	178 0	—	178 0
Toll grants...	4,321 64	—	4,321 64
Unexpended balance, principal works ...	164 77	—	164 77
		Total ...	37,491 83

EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals...	7,187 28	1 50	7,188 78
Amount expended on minor works ...	6,410 29	—	6,410 29
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	483 81	—	483 81
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	5,650 82	—	5,650 82
Pay of resthouse-keepers	625 40	—	625 40
Miscellaneous charges	3,532 79	—	3,532 79
Expenditure from Government grant ...	125 35	—	125 35
Do. toll grant ...	3,100 1	—	3,100 1
Balance of Government grant, 1890, remitted	0 42	—	0 42
Do. toll grant do. ...	3 10	—	3 10
			27,120 77
Advances outstanding	—	1,196 80	
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	—	8,874 26	10,071 6
		Total ...	37,191 83

Rs. 6,058 was spent on minor roads and Rs. 352 in aid of village roads. The gravelling of the Galahitiyáwa-Karukkuwa road was completed and a culvert, 6 ft. wide, was built. The village road from Mudukatuwa to Máwila was taken over as a minor road, and much improved, the people benefited subscribing Rs. 250. A new road, about 4 miles long, was opened from Nainamadam to Kolinjadiya by the villagers, with the assistance of the District Road Committee, which contributed Rs. 376 to the work. The District Road Committee also contributed a sum of Rs. 150 towards the opening of a new road from the Horagalla Amblam to Talwila.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 was voted for the construction of a resthouse at Galmuruwa, and the work is being carried out under the supervision of the District Mudaliyár. Additions were made by Government to the Chilaw resthouse, but further improvements are necessary, verandahs on the seaside and a covered way to the kitchen being required.

E. T. NOYES,
Chairman.

Chilaw, April 25, 1892.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue collected during 1891 under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee is as follows :—

	Rs. c.
In cash	26,700 0
In labour	655 50
Arrears of previous years	136 50
Miscellaneous receipts	60 2
Total ...	27,552 2

The collections for the last four years are compared thus : in 1888 Rs. 28,058·34, in 1889 Rs. 27,722·23, in 1890 Rs. 28,446·65, and in 1891 Rs. 27,552·02. It will be observed that during the years 1889 and 1891 the collections show a decrease over those of the preceding years owing to the prevalence of cholera which broke out at frequent intervals throughout the districts of Nuwarakalawiya and Tamankaduwa. The epidemic prevented the influx of a great many traders who visit these districts periodically, and compelled some of the villagers to quit the infected places. In Tamankaduwa, where the population is constantly fluctuating, the number of deaths from cholera alone amounted to 176 during last year.

The actual expenditure on account of the establishment, petty expenses, tools, and commission paid to division officers, including expenses for the supervision of the minor roads, was Rs. 5,850·05, as compared with Rs. 6,719·65 for the previous years. No Government grant was received in 1891.

The amount paid to the Director of Public Works on account of principal roads and resthouses in cash and labour was Rs. 11,915·58.

The expenditure incurred on minor roads, including balances of votes brought forward from 1890 was Rs. 6,119·42. The following works were carried out during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
Clearing jungle on minor roads	290	0
Galoya-Topawewa road	211	95
Town drains	44	77
Habaráne-Topawewa road	16	0
Maradankadawala-Habarane road	985	65
Town minor roads	362	19
Gravelling western minor road	1,575	79
Improving do.	189	46
Ritigalakanda bungalow	150	0
Upkeep of western minor road	716	56
Completing do.	534	62
Topawewa-Mahagantota road	598	76
Arippu road	71	25
Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	210	84
Water supply to Anurádhapura resthouse	136	58
Total ...	6,094	42

The total number of labourers who worked during the year was 437 ; 8 defaulters were fined and 20 imprisoned. The proportion of single-rate payments to double-rate payments is shown in the following abstract :—

Exemptions	960
Accounted for as dead or paid elsewhere and absentees (including double and erroneous entries)	963
Paid at single rate	17,209
Worked	437
Paid at double rate	281
Imprisoned	20
Fined	8
Remaining in default	50
Balance unaccounted for	20
Total ...	19,948

The rent of the market and gála at Anurádhapura fetched Rs. 1,360, being in excess of the rent for 1890 by Rs. 410. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 607·36, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,569·80.

The resthouse collections for the year amounted to Rs. 1,284·11, and the expenditure under the same head was Rs. 1,685·48.

The appended statement shows the comparative working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.		Percentage on B.	1891.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	74,606		—	74,606	
2. Number in list (B) ...	—	19,542		—	19,948	
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50... ...	17,433		89·21	17,209		86·26
(b) Paid Rs. 3	312		1·59	281		1·40
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	246		1·25	437		2·19
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,062		5·43	960		4·81
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	109		·55	278		1·39
(c) Committed to jail ...	11		·05	20		·10
(d) Fined	4		·02	8		·04
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	36		·18	85		·42
(g) Dead	85		·43	97		·48
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left village...	207		1·05	503		2·52
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	37		·18	70		·35

Return of local revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province not accounted for in the general revenue of the colony for 1891.

REVENUE.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	2,003	77	—	
Advances outstanding ...	4,807	50		
			6,811	27
Collected for the year 1891 under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amendment Ordinance of 1884, viz :—				
Commutation realised in money ...	26,700	20		
Do. labour ...	655	50		
Commutation of previous years collected in 1891 ...	136	50		
Miscellaneous receipts ...	60	2		
			27,552	22

Resthouses.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance under this head on January 1, 1891	—			
Collections in 1891 ...	1,284	11		
Government grant ...	500	0		
			1,784	11
Market.				
Balance under this head on January 1, 1891	607	36		
Collections in 1891 ...	1,297	56		
			1,904	92
Total ...			38,052	52

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from commutation money during the year 1891 under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amendment Ordinance of 1884 ...	11,915 58		*Resthouses.*		
Minor roads	6,119 42		Payments made in 1891 ...	—	1,685 48
		18,035 0	*Market.*		
General Charges.			Payments made in 1891 ...	—	1,509 80
Pay of the Establishment, including pay of Superintendant of Minor Roads	2,764 50		*Balances of* 1891 *and previous years.*		
Percentage to division officers ...	2,024 36		Balance on Road Ordinance Funds	2,920 52	
Tools	553 79		Advances outstanding ...	7,557 92	
Petty expenses	507 40		Balance to credit of resthouses ...	150 64	
		5,850 5	Do. market ...	343 11	
					10,972 19
			Total ...		38,052 52

Provincial Road Committee,
Anurádhapura, March 26, 1892.

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

THE revenue of the Committee is in a more flourishing condition that it has ever been, having risen during the last five years from Rs. 35,200·53 to Rs. 48,972·11. Of this sum Rs. 47,719·94 was expended on principal and minor works and a balance of Rs. 1,252·17 was carried forward at the close of the year. The two-thirds revenue allowed for principal works were apportioned as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Principal roads	6,906 0
Repair of resthouses	3,589 29

The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 17,282·24, towards this sum the estates contributed Rs. 3,785. In continuance of the policy initiated within the last few years a considerable expenditure was incurred in furnishing resthouses generally, and on the improvement of resthouse accommodation in the low-country. The following statements show the gradual increase of the revenue during the last five years. The increase has been secured by a strict scrutiny of the division officers' lists and accounts, and by a systematic examination of the resthouse accounts. From the results obtained it can hardly be doubted that the Committee lost heavily in past years by dishonest evasion of the payment of tax, and also by the direct embezzlement of moneys entrusted to the collection of subordinate officers.

Statement showing total amount of revenue collected from 1887 to 1891.

				Rs. c.
In 1887 (including balance brought forward	Rs. 6,258·80)	...		42,615 59
1888 (do.	do.	Rs. 1,499·69)	...	36,690 20
1889 (do.	do.	Rs. 1·04)	...	37,760 94
1890 (do.	do.	Rs. 716·61)	...	44,022 22
1891 (do.	do.	Rs. 3,082·22)	...	48,972 11

2. It was impossible to avoid imprisoning a certain number of defaulters owing to the abolition of the labour centres, but it is satisfactory to note that only 200 out of a total of 29,115 appearing on the lists as liable to work were sent to jail. The number of exemptions rose to 927, but this is explained by the over anxiety of the division officers to increase the numbers on their lists, which led to a large number of youths under age being included.

Statement showing exemptions for the past five years:—

1887	1,450
1888	1,884
1889	1,471
1890	884
1891	927*

3. The following return gives the amount of road tax recovered and the number of persons who have elected to work during the same period:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Road tax paid ...	28,161	27,252	29,699	32,120	37,098
Number of persons worked	2,884	2,693	1,711	2,183	1,623.

4. A further detailed statement is added illustrative of the working of the Ordinance during the same period, together with a return showing the full revenue and expenditure of the Committee for the past year:—

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, No. 31 of 1884, in the Province of Uva, for the last Five Years:—

Number of men liable to	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
labour ...	25,196	25,505	24,905	25,972	29,115
Paid commutation ...	18,488	17,980	18,270	20,705	23,901
Performed labour ...	2,884	2,693	1,711	2,183	1,623
Exempted ...	1,450	1,884	1,471	884	927
Imprisoned for default ...	59	18	3	—	200
Fined	2	2	6	7	20
Worked at labour centres...	11	92	178	192	—
Accounted for as dead, &c.	1,811	2,553	3,258	2,001	2,444
Remaining in default ...	491	—	—	—	—

* Exempted as sick, 470; for age, 243; for youth, 200; as estate labourers, 14; total 927.

Return of Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Thoroughfares Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Province of Uva.

REVENUE.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1891	...	3,082	21
Commutation in money and labour	...	39,532	50
Resthouse collections ...	...	3,825	90
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,881	50
Government contributions	...	650	0
Total	...	48,972	11

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	...	10,495	29
Do. minor works and irrigation		13,497	24
Do. resthouse repairs, &c.	...	1,407	12
Labour for payment ...	...	529	50
Salaries of Establishment	...	5,643	96
Commission to division officers, &c.	...	3,295	86
Pay of bungalow and resthouse-keepers		4,118	50
Miscellaneous expenses	...	8,732	47
		47,719	94
Balance on December 31, 1891	...	1,253	17
Total	...	48,972	11

F. C. FISHER,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

IT will be seen from the accompanying statements A and B that the working of the Ordinance during the last year has resulted in a marked improvement over that of 1890. The percentage of recoveries at Re. 1·50 has advanced from 74·66 in 1890 to 78·38 in 1891, while the value of labour turned out has fallen from Rs. 3,144 to Rs. 2,342, indicating a greater disposition on the part of those liable to the tax to commute their liability.

2. The abolition of the labour centre system resulted in an increase of admission to the jail in 218, against 101 in 1890, but in that year 418 defaulters were dealt with at labour centres, so that really the number of final defaulters dealt with during 1891 was considerably less than in 1890. I have no doubt that the knowledge of the 218 sentences carried out in 1891 will have a very marked effect on the recoveries and default of 1892. Nothing but metal-breaking was given at the jail to those committed for default. A further return in the prescribed form is attached to this report.

ROADS.

3. The minor roads throughout the district have been kept in good order, under the efficient supervision of Mr. H. A. P. Young, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, and in many of them permanent improvements have been effected.

4. The principal work in his charge was the removal of rock in the road from Kukulégama to Idangoda, in the Pallépattuwa of Kukulu kóralé. This road is now completed as far as Ayagama, and I trust 1892 will see it completed between Ayagama and Galature. A bridge is required over the Pimbure-oya, which is beyond the means of the District Road Committee.

5. The road from Mádampé to Timbolketiya was much improved during the year in the removal of lantana and jungle beyond Godakawela, and the sloping at approaches to the different streams and rivers it crosses. In 1892 the first six miles of this road will be given over to the Public Works Department and extended annually; I trust in future to connect with the Southern Province at Dapone.

6. A new trace has been made down the face of the Weligepola hill on the road between Balangoda and Balawinna and the roadway across the fields at Anibawila raised and widened.

7. In the Kolonna Koralé the road between Kella and Walalgoda has been further improved. It is necessary to retrace the road at Panamure in consequence of the extension of paddy cultivation under the new irrigation channels. The road must now be taken above the channel and round the bed of the old tank.

8. Permanent improvements have been effected to the road between Olugantota, Balangoda, and Bogawantaláwa. Messrs. Layard and Cathcart have been good enough to assist the Committee in the upkeep of this road between Pinnawala and the ridge during 1891.

9. A wire rope suspension bridge was put up across the Hulu-oya on the road from Balangoda to Agar's Land, and the road itself improved as far as Chetnole estate.

10. By the aid of contributions from the estates using the road supplemented by an equivalent amount from the District Road Committee, the bridle road between Rakwána and Bulutota gap was repaired and put into thorough order by Mr. R. Jackson, of Hatherleigh estate, under contract with the District Road Committee, and with due annual attention should now be easily maintained.

11. Signposts were put at several points of junction of the principal and minor roads.

12. A grant was given for improvement of that section of the road which lies in Sabaragamuwa, between Bogawantaláwa and the Horton Plains resthouse, and the work was carried out by Messrs. Farr and Roberts.

13. The bridge over Katugas-ela was replanked at joint cost of the District Road Committee and Local Board.

RESTHOUSES.

14. All the resthouses along the principal roads were maintained in good order and complete equipment during the year.

15. A wire fencing was put up round the premises of the Pelmadulla resthouse, in 1892 the Balangoda resthouse will be similarly fenced, and Madola resthouse should be attended to in 1893.

16. A new resthouse is required at Kurugammodara on the road from Ratnapura to Námbapána, and one also at Kolonná in the Kolonná kóralé between Bulutota and Walalgoda. The former should be provided by Government, the latter by the Provincial Road Committee. In the former case the road is a principal one, and the building must be of a kind beyond the means

of the District Road Committee; the latter building need only be of wattle and daub walls with tiled roof, and will be within the means of the Provincial Road Committee.

17. In my Administration Report I have enumerated the roads and bridges, the construction of which is necessary for the progress and development of this district; the cost of any one of them is beyond the means of the District Road Committee, which is not indeed in a position to maintain the minor and bridle roads in its charge in a proper condition with the limited funds at its disposal, and has repeatedly to reject claims for their extension and improvement.

18. The annual returns have already been forwarded.

19. I annex report on the working of the Ordinance in the Kégalla District.

A.—Comparative Statement of Collections in Money and Labour for the following years.

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1886 ...	21,402 0	7,167 0	28,569 0
1887 ...	22,482 0	5,374 0	27,856 0
1888 ...	23,260 50	4,478 50	27,739 0
1889 ...	23,781 0	4,055 0	27,836 0
1890 ...	25,305 50	3,144 0	28,449 50
1891 ...	26,752 0	2,342 0	29,094 0

B.—Comparative Statement of Percentages of Receipts at Single Rate and Proportion of Exemptions and all other Deficiencies.

Year.	Number of Men in Lists.	Single-rate Recoveries.	Percentage.	Exemptions and other Deficiencies.	Percentage.
1886 ...	21,870	13,200	60·35	2,637	12·05
1887 ...	22,023	14,812	67·25	2,579	11·71
1888 ...	21,734	15,244	70·13	2,510	11·08
1889 ...	21,778	15,271	70·12	2,478	11·37
1890 ...	22,575	16,853	74·66	2,588	11·04
1891 ...	23,165	18,159	78·38	2,824	12·19

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Ordinance during the years 1890 and 1891.

	1890.		Per-centage on B.	1891.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	87,770		—	87,148	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	22,575		—	23,165	
3. Effective in this district						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 ...	16,853		74·65	18,159		78·38
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	405		1·79	282		1·21
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	2,143		9·49	1,612		6·95
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	57		·25	34		·14
		19,458	86·19		20,087	86·74
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	951		4·21	1,094		4·72
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	723		3·20	884		3·81
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	101		·44	218		·94
(*d*) Fined	10		·04	36		·15
(*e*) Worked at labour centres ...	418		1·85	Nil		Nil
(*f*) Double entries ...	7		·03	10		·04
(*g*) Dead	75		·33	113		·48
		2,285	10·12		2,355	10·16
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	832	832	3·68	723	723	3·12
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	

Ratnapura, April 27, 1892.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

KÉGALLA DISTRICT.

THE working of the Ordinance in 1891 was satisfactory. The recoveries represent an increase of 2½ per cent. above 1890, and 10 per cent. above 1886, the first year in which the new Ordinance came into operation.

The following table shows a steady improvement for the last six years :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1886 ...	34,455 0	7,101 0	41,556 0
1887 ...	35,802 0	6,081 0	41,883 0
1888 ...	37,267 50	5,013 0	42,280 50
1889 ...	39,490 50	4,881 0	44,371 50
1890 ...	42,498 0	2,208 0	44,706 0
1891 ...	44,829 0	978 0	45,807 50

2. The subjoined statement illustrates more clearly the improvement in the work done. The advance of 4½ per cent. in the single-rate collections over the preceding year shows that the machinery for the recoveries has worked well. The advance over 1886 is 16¼ per cent.

Year.	No. of Men in Lists.	Single-rate Recoveries.	Percentage.	Exemptions and other Deficiencies.	Percentage
1886	29,099	20,708	71·16	2,615	8·98
1887	30,294	22,448	74·01	3,086	10·18
1888	30,790	23,829	77·39	2,677	8·69
1889	32,239	25,148	78	2,744	8·51
1890	32,643	27,046	82·85	3,240	9·92
1891	33,287	29,084	87·37	2,926	8·79

3. Out of the total appearing in our lists 96·45 were accounted for within the year. Almost every man of the small number unaccounted for has left his village since the beginning of the year.

4. The usual statement in detail is here added. The names in the lists for labour represent 22 per cent. of the total population in 1891. This is what experience shows is the correct proportion to obtain. The figures for the total population in 1890 are inaccurate. They were based on the Registrar-General's figures for births and deaths from 1881 to 1890, and failed to show the increase of population due to the attraction of adult labour to the district. The proportionate annual increase of population between 1881 and 1891 is 2½ per cent., whereby we may assume that the population in 1890 was approximately 147,437, and not 138,582.

Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

	1890.		Per-centage on B.	1891.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	138,582		—	150,490	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	32,643		—	53,287	
3. Effective in this district.						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	27,046		82·85	29,084		87 37
(b) Paid Rs. 3	641		1·96	401		1·02
(c) Laboured 6 days	1,352		4·14	584		1·75
(d) Laboured 12 days	60		·18	34		·1
		29,099	89·14		30,103	90·43
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,101		3·37	817		2·45
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	715		2·19	749		2·25
(c) Committed to jail	23		·07	152		·45
(d) Fined	15		·04	106		·31
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	269		·82	—		
(f) Double entries	46		·14	32		·09
(g) Dead	153		·46	143		·42
		2,322	7·11		1,999	6
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	1,168		3·57	1,100		3·03
(b) Otherwise not arrested	54		·16	85		·25
		1,222	3·74		1,185	3·55

5. The resthouses in the district have been maintained in good order. The resthouse at Bulatkohupitiya requires improvement.

6. The roads under the District Road Committee control represent 144 miles. They include the two main lines of communication between Four Kóralés and Three Kóralés, namely the road from near Kégalla to Ruwanwella and the road from Ambépussa to Ruwanwella. Each of these roads is 14 miles long, and the two absorb Rs. 4,400 for their maintenance. It is beyond the means of any District Road Committee to maintain two roads of their length and importance in adequate order. One or both should be taken over by the Public Works Department.

7. The Maha-oya on the road from Rambukkana to Kégalla should be bridged. The river in flood time is impassable.

8. A statement of the District Road Committee accounts is subjoined :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kégalla, Province of Sabaragamuwa, during the year 1891.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on 31st December, 1890	—	8,019 10	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	20,783 75	
Commutation realised in money, 1891	44,829 50		Amount expended on minor works, including toll grant and Government contribution in money	14,676 18	
Do. in labour, 1891	978 0		Do. in labour	978 0	
Resthouse collections	1,026 8		Repairs to resthouses	2,406 99	
Miscellaneous receipts	2,102 21		Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	8,143 64	
Government contribution for the road from Kégalla to Bulatkohupitiya	2,000 0		Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,240 0	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	250 0		Miscellaneous charges	3,340 18	
Toll grant on minor roads	3,000 0				
	—	54,185 79		—	51,568 74
			Balance		10,636 15
Total		62,204 89	Total		62,204 89

District Road Committee,
Kégalla, April 23, 1892.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS, 1891.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

NEGOMBO.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1890 ...	3,073	83	Miscellaneous	543	82
Taxes	8,002	50	Police Charges	596	30
Fines	617	0	Sanitary Charges	1,992	75
Slaughter-house	388	79	Public Works	4,505	10
Rents	1	0	Revenue Services	1,209	49
Licenses	4,947	70	Law Expenses	36	45
Miscellaneous	472	81	Office Contingencies	435	80
			Salaries	2,169	96
			Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	6,013	96
Total ...	17,503	63	Total ...	17,503	63

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 29, 1892.)

The revenue for the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 14,429·80, being the largest collected in this town since the establishment of the Board. The commutation tax alone contributed a sum of Rs. 8,002·50, showing an increase of Rs. 489·34 above the collection for 1890. It may be here stated that the road tax collections of this Board exceed those of the Municipality of Kandy, though the latter town has a population of about 1,400 more than that of Negombo. Under the head "Licenses" there is an appreciable increase of Rs. 1,058·70, due chiefly to the recovery of Rs. 570 stamp duty on articles of apprenticeship, which, however, does not form an annual source of revenue; the revenue from cart licenses and proctors' and notaries' certificates, too, has gone up. There has been a larger number of cattle and sheep slaughtered this year, with the result that fees for the use of the slaughter-house show an improvement of Rs. 21·17. On the whole the revenue for the year exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 2,003.

2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,489, of which Rs. 4,505 were spent on Public Works. The chief work undertaken was the improvement of about a mile of the Kurana-Bolawalana road, which has been gravelled throughout and provided with masonry culverts. This road leads from the Minuangoda road to the main road to Colombo. Another section of it will be taken in hand in 1892, for which a sum of Rs. 383 has been placed on the Estimates. A portion of the Local Board contribution towards the erection of the jubilee clock tower has been spent on procuring a clock from England, and it will be fitted up shortly. There was a good deal of correspondence last year regarding the water supply question, but nothing definite has been yet settled. A special assessment was made by the Secretary of the properties lying within the extended limits of the town, to enable the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, to report on the financial aspect of the scheme of water supply proposed by Mr. Ewart, Resident Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

3. In this connection it may be pointed out that the new Local Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1890, which authorises Local Boards to raise loans for such purposes as the construction of Water-works and other improvements, will have to be amended in case the Local Board of Negombo finds it necessary to borrow money for the purpose, as the estimated cost of the work under consideration is stated to be over Rs. 400,000. But this amount cannot be raised under the provisions of the Ordinance in its present form, for under clause 16 it is provided "that any loans under the authority of this Ordinance shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate ten times the fair average annual income received by the Board from all rates and taxes for the preceding five years." This would enable the Board to borrow about Rs. 125,000 (taking the average revenue for the last five years at Rs. 12,500), a sum quite inadequate to cover the estimated cost of Mr. Ewart's scheme.

4. In the Estimates for 1892 a sum of Rs. 7,500 has been set apart for improvements, out of which a vote of Rs. 2,000 has been apportioned since the Estimates were published to reconstruct some of the drains in the town in accordance with a plan prepared for the Board last year by a private surveyor, and it is probable that the drains of Main street (a road maintained by the Public Works Department) will be undertaken first. The general upkeep of roads in the town is estimated at Rs. 2,251·50, showing an increase of about Rs. 1,000 over the expenditure in 1891, owing to the intention of the Board to gravel throughout some of the most important highways which have to bear a heavy wheeled-traffic entering the town from the interior.

5. The Hon. the Government Agent held a meeting of electors of the town on December 1 last for the purpose of electing three unofficial members for the years 1892 and 1893 in place of the

three sitting members, Messrs. Koertz, Croos, and Kirthisinghe, whose term of office expired on the 31st of that month. There were four candidates, the three old members and Mr. J. B. Fernando, and a poll was therefore taken. The result was that Messrs. J. B. Fernando, G. de Croos, and J. Koertz were elected, Mr. Kirthisinghe losing his seat.

6. The health of the town was on the whole pretty good. There was no outbreak of any kind of infectious disease within Local Board limits during the year, though two cases of cholera, introduced from the North-Western Province, occurred just outside, both of which proved fatal. The Local Board took the necessary precautionary measures against the introduction of the disease into the town.

Local Board Office,
Negombo, February 15, 1892.

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

KALUTARA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	1,580	30	Revenue Services	708	53
Taxes	4,519	78	Office Contingencies	142	1
Licenses	3,566	10	Law Expenses	51	20
Fines	296	76	Sanitary Charges	3,158	1
Cattle pound	414	43	Salaries	1,620	0
Rents	80	25	Police Charges	87	4
Markets	250	50	Public Works	4,376	15
Miscellaneous	779	50	Miscellaneous	288	85
			Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	1,055	83
Total ...	11,487	62	Total ...	11,487	62

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 19, 1892.)

On the revenue side there is a considerable increase in the amount of fines recovered, owing to heavier sentences passed by the Police Magistrate.

The expenditure on public works shows a large increase over 1890, chiefly owing to the cost of the new seaside road, prison labour having been withdrawn this year. The road has been completed to within a short distance of Kalamulla, but it cannot be carried much further at present, as the owners of the cocoanut lands through which it would pass do not see their way to giving the trace without compensation.

The roads were in good order except, as usual, in the very wet weather in October and November.

It was found, as in previous years, impossible to light the town, but it is to be hoped that an increase in the assessment rates may permit of this being done next year. The lighting of the town is urgently necessary.

The Board is at present undertaking the useful work of filling up the swampy ground east of the railway and gradually forming an esplanade.

The elections were held in December, the members elected being Messrs. C. M. C. Otheman Mudaliyár, D. de Silva, and P. P. Wijeyaratne.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

Munamalwatta, February 5, 1892.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1890 ...	3,161	85	Salaries	1,602	50
Licenses	1,429	95	Police Charges ...	399	66
Miscellaneous ...	96	80	Public Works ...	1,521	64
Esplanade ...	32	75	Office Contingencies ...	113	57
Cattle pound ...	607	0	Revenue Services ...	571	3
Fines	328	50	Sanitary Charges ...	139	0
Assessment ...	804	74	Miscellaneous ...	94	43
Do. arrears ...	281	62			
Commutation ...	1,682	0			
Total ...	8,425	21	Total ...	4,441	83

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of March 25, 1892.)

2. *Public Works.*—All roads and culverts within the Local Board limits were kept in good order throughout the year.

The following new works were undertaken and completed during the year:—(1) The erection of an iron buckle-plate bridge at King street; (2) planting shade trees round the esplanade and along the Kachchéri road; (3) erecting a culvert at Mandandawala at the turn to Kattota.

3. *Street Lighting.*—The street lamps were lighted regularly during the year.

4. *Sanitation.*—The streets and roads were daily scavenged and the rubbish carted away beyond the limits of the Board.

5. *Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory for the first half-year, but during the second half cholera made its appearance, with fatal results in a good many cases.

6. *Meetings.*—Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year.

7. *Establishment.*—No changes took place in the establishment during the year except the appointment of a new cattle-pound keeper in place of Mr. Alwis who died in July.

Local Board Office,
Mátalé, January 12, 1892.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance brought forward from 1890 ...	50	27
Licenses	1,832	57
Fines by Police Magistrate ...	291	0
Cattle trespass	13	0
Rents: Board room	54	50
Rents: land	83	50
Slaughter-house fees	707	50
Grazing fees, &c.	640	90
Scavenging fees	208	50
Shooting licenses	108	0
Fishing	58	0
Taxes: commutation	1,342	50
Taxes: assessment	3,013	8
Taxes: dogs	185	0
Miscellaneous ...	312	82
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	650	0
Total ...	9,551	14

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Establishment	2,793	22
Police Charges	97	35
Office Contingencies	179	4
Law Expenses	40	90
Sanitary Charges	1,169	54
Fisheries	135	46
Revenue Charges	326	87
Cemeteries	43	77
Waterworks	183	25
Upkeep of roads	1,289	40
Buildings	184	49
Bridges, culverts, and side drains ...	372	34
Plains, drainage and improvement ...	1,147	3
Cement pipe-making	222	4
Miscellaneous	611	85
Balance carried forward	754	59
Total ...	9,551	14

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 29, 1892.)

The following is a statement of the revenue for the past four years :—

	Rs.	c.
1888	7,557	67
1889	8,586	98
1890	6,946	40
1891	9,500	87

The increase of revenue was on the following items :—

	Rs.	c.
Licenses	154	14
Fines by Police Magistrate	69	0
Cattle trespass	13	0
Slaughter-house	156	25
Grazing fees	233	21
Shooting and fishing licenses	166	0
Taxes: commutation	93	0
Taxes: assessment	1,353	0
Taxes: dogs	84	0
Miscellaneous	65	57

The only item that showed a falling off was scavenging fees, which was less by Rs. 47·75 than in the previous year, but was still above the average for the last four years. The amount of assessment tax collected amounted to Rs. 3,013·08, being 5 per cent. on the annual value of all lands and buildings under the Ordinance No. 27 of 1890. The loss to the Board by the exemption of tea and cinchona land amounts to Rs. 305·86. The Board has not gained financially by the establishment of Local Board police in place of the regular police, and it is by no means clear that it has gained in other respects.

POLICE.

There has been no increase of crime, and prosecutions for petty offences have been numerous, but in serious cases the Local Board constables are, I think, of less service than the regular police. The majority of the ratepayers probably prefer the present system, as the tax is reduced by one-half, but visitors would undoubtedly vote for the return of the regular police. Guards are required for the bank, kachchéri, Queen's Cottage, and the timber depôt, and as it is necessary to keep a certain number of police here for this purpose, two or three more might be added as night constables for the protection of visitors and strangers without calling on the Local Board to contribute to their maintenance. The Board cannot provide more than five constables, and this is an insufficient number for both day and night duty—the latter of which is very important here.

EXPENDITURE.

The only item calling for attention is that of the Plains improvement and drainage, Rs. 1,147·03, and the connected item of cement pipe-making, Rs. 222·04. These two are the only items outside the ordinary upkeep of roads and buildings and the general conservancy of the town which the funds of the Board would permit.

HEALTH OF THE TOWN.

There was much influenza and numerous cases of chickenpox. The year was exceptionally wet. There was no murrain among the cattle during 1891, the first for several years that Nuwara Eliya has escaped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The increase in the number of visitors from India and other places to Nuwara Eliya is noticeable, and is likely to continue. A grant in aid of the Local Board funds is very much required to enable the Board to spend more money on unremunerative works which would add greatly to the attractions of the place. The improvement of the lake and river, the opening of new rides and walks in the neighbourhood, tree planting, a public hall and library, and public band during the season, are a few items that have been often suggested and discussed, but postponed owing to the necessity of devoting the funds of the Board to more utilitarian works.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

GAMPOLA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	715 99	Office Contingencies	50 71
Taxes	2,483 12	Law Expenses	5 10
Fines	97 25	Revenue Services	261 67
Licenses	718 70	Public Works	1,032 8
Slaughter-house	656 27	Police Charges	7 7
Miscellaneous	303 40	Salaries	1,320 0
		Sanitary Charges	1,255 61
		Street Lighting	19 75
		Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	1,022 74
Total ...	4,974 73	Total ...	4,974 73

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of March 4, 1892.)

The revenue of the Board for the year was Rs. 4,974·73, as compared with Rs. 4,084·66 for 1890, showing an increase of Rs. 890·07; and the expenditure Rs. 3,951·99, as compared with Rs. 3,368·67 in 1890, showing an increase of Rs. 583·32. The increase in revenue is owing to a sum of Rs. 243·99, balance of the Jubilee Fund, having been paid over to the Board and a larger balance remaining on the 31st December, 1890, than at the same date of the previous year. The increase in expenditure is partly accounted for by the building of an additional reservoir, referred to in the report for 1890, at a cost of Rs. 396·08, and the erection of a slaughter-house for sheep at Rs. 49·71.

Public Works.—The roads and bridges within the town limits were repaired and kept in order; a new masonry culvert was put up in Ambagamuwa street, and the buildings repaired and whitewashed.

Sanitation.—The streets and minor roads were daily swept and the rubbish carted away beyond the limits of the town.

Health.—There were eight cases of smallpox within the town during the latter part of January and the early part of February, and one case in August and another in September. All necessary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and all but the first case were removed to the hospital.

Meetings.—There were nine ordinary meetings of the Board held during the year, and a meeting for the election of the unofficial members for the years 1892 and 1893, at which the Hon. T. B. Panabokke, Mr. James W. Swan, and Rev. W. H. Seneviratna were elected.

February 22, 1892.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	302 0	Office Contingencies	172 99
Fines	739 0	Salaries	1,440 0
Licenses	2,315 74	Public Works	4,014 45
Markets	2,066 0	Sanitary Charges	715 44
Miscellaneous	532 83	Police Charges	763 54
Rents	731 69	Revenue Services	445 93
Taxes	1,998 74	Miscellaneous Services	24 50
		Law Expenses	24 15
		Audit Office Charges	119 40
		Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	965 60
Total ...	8,686 0	Total ...	8,686 0

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 5, 1892.)

The revenue and expenditure, as compared with previous years, were as follows:—

	Average of 13 years 1878–90. Rs. c.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
Revenue ...	6,118 94	7,960 33	8,384 0
Expenditure ...	6,097 84	8,519 9	7,720 40

Thus the revenue of the Board for 1891 was greater than the revenue for the previous year by Rs. 423·67, and the expenditure was less than the expenditure for the previous year by Rs. 798·69.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A new public latrine was built at Kotuwegoda at a cost of Rs. 65, and a grandstand on the esplanade at a cost of Rs. 200.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was no epidemical disease. Influenza was virulent towards the close of the year, and there were two or three suspected cases of cholera. With this exception the health of the town during the year was generally good.

GENERAL.

Nine meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Local Board Office,
Mátara, March 18, 1892.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1890 ...		—	940 17
Taxes.			
Poll tax for 1890...	...	216 0	
Do. 1891...	...	1,413 50	
Assessment tax, 1889	...	114 23	
Do. 1890	...	1,223 9	
Do. 1891	...	512 13	
			3,478 95
Rents.			
Market rents ...	...	1,897 85	
Paddy shed rents	...	171 0	
			2,068 85
Licenses.			
Stamp duty on licenses	...	—	3,675 31
Fines ...	...	—	29 25
Miscellaneous.			
Refunds ...	...	1 0	
Grazing fees ...	...	38 25	
Sale of disinfectants	...	5 28	
Interest on arrears	...	1 88	
Fees on dogs redeemed	...	7 0	
			53 41
Total ...		—	10,245 94

EXPENDITURE		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Law Expenses ...	...	30 90	
Police Charges ...	...	31 24	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	38 25	
Road Maintenance	...	1,957 12	
Markets ...	...	37 50	
Revenue Services	...	414 98	
Kotemunai Roads and Drains	...	145 22	
Salaries ...	...	780 0	
Sanitary Charges	...	1,154 44	
Office Contingencies	...	59 19	
Cement Drains ...	...	947 83½	
Uranikuda Scheme	...	479 79½	
Latrine repairs, &c.	...	129 50	
Advance for new Market	...	3,000 0	
			9,205 97
Balance ...		—	1,039 97
Total ...			10.245 94

During the past year the town has been kept clean and the roads, twenty-two miles long, maintained in fair order.

Seven hundred and fifty-three lines of cement drains have been constructed, with great advantage to the condition of the bazaar part of the town.

A proposal of the late Chairman to construct a channel, five miles long, to carry fresh water into a part of the lake and thus turn it into a fresh water lake appears to me a scheme of very doubtful utility. If the fresh water supply were continual, this would no doubt be a most commendable scheme, but the fresh water flows for certain times only, and when this portion of the lake dries up salt water has to be let in for purification's sake. At this rate it would take a century to render this part of the lake fresh. The advantage of having a constant ebb and flow of salt water is very great, and I fear the health of the people would suffer by its absence. The scheme requires more consideration than it has received.

A good water supply is much wanted, but I fail to see where it is to come from without enormous cost. For some two months the wells ran dry in Puliyantivu, whereas in Kotemunai there was a constant supply.

Towards the end of the year cholera broke out and continued for several months. The Board did what it could towards the expenditure of cleansing the town, but the people themselves seemed paralysed, and those residents from whom help should have been expected satisfied themselves with whining and complaining, writing to the papers, &c., but as to rendering assistance nothing was further from their thoughts; to add to the consternation by exaggeration and incitements to resistance to lawful authority seemed the object they had in view.

The Medical authorities and the Police behaved admirably, and it was due to their care and attention that the disease did not spread.

A fine new market is in progress.

Trees are being planted on the sides of the roads.

More latrines are being provided for. A severe flood did considerable damage to the roads, which are being thoroughly done up.

A large hall for assemblies is much required, but a water supply and some new roads are the first want, and I hope the Board will soon be able to supply it.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1890 ...		—	3,813 7
Fines ...	...	141 0	
Licenses ...	...	1,418 33	
Markets ...	...	838 10	
Miscellaneous ...	...	32 71	
Rents ...	...	98 56	
Taxes ...	...	3,988 0	
			6,516 70
Total ...			10,329 77

EXPENDITURE.		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Law Expenses	...	31 35	
Miscellaneous	...	90 57	
Office Contingencies	...	96 15	
Police Charges	...	123 48	
Public Works	...	1,838 98	
Revenue Services	...	45 0	
Salaries	...	1,650 0	
Sanitary Charges	...	2,498 48	
			6,374 1
Balance on December 31, 1891...		—	3,955 76
Total ...			10,329 77

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of March 25, 1892.)

Public Works.—Of the works proposed in my report for 1890 to be undertaken in 1891, the construction of the retaining wall and the improvements to the public well in Division No. 10 have been completed at a cost of Rs. 262·08 and Rs. 52·46 respectively. The markets for the two ends of the town referred to in the report are in course of construction, and will be ready for use by the latter part of this year.

The roads in charge of the Board, about 10·75 miles in length, were kept in good order, and a sum of Rs. 439·32 was expended towards the drainage of the town.

Shade trees were planted round the Fort and Rifle esplanades and along the big bazaar and kachchéri roads at a cost of Rs. 173·65.

General Cemetery.—The question of establishing a general cemetery for the town was mooted by the Board in November, 1890. At its meeting on the 8th November the Board, on the proposal of the Chairman, resolved to apply to Government to appoint a Medical Board to report on the state of the existing burial grounds, about nine in number, most of which are situate in thickly populated parts of the town. A Board, consisting of the Military Surgeon, the Senior Medical Officer, Batticaloa, and the Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Trincomalee, was accordingly appointed, which condemned all the burial grounds and recommended the opening of a general cemetery in the outskirts of the town. Sufficient land has been assessed for this purpose in the vicinity of the present Hindu burial ground at Sinnakkantalai for Rs. 2,100, and application has been made to Government for authority to acquire the lots under the Land Acquisition Ordinance, asking at the same time for help towards the purchase of land.

Sanitation.—The roads and drains within the town limits were regularly swept and scavenged throughout the year. This cost the Board Rs. 150 on the average per mensem.

The prison labour hitherto allowed for cleaning public latrines and planting and watering shade trees having been withdrawn by Government, the Board has been obliged to undertake these works by hired labour. The work of cleaning the Local Board latrines was given on contract from April, 1891, at Rs. 20 per month.

Health.—An outbreak of cholera of a purely epidemic character prevailed during a great part of the fourth quarter from 13th November, 1891, to 27th January, 1892. All necessary measures were adopted to stamp out the epidemic, and the Local Board appointed two additional inspectors, specially for cholera work, on Rs. 50 each per month.

At its meeting on the 5th December the Board resolved to replace at its expense such cadjans of the infected houses as were pulled down or burnt for sanitary reasons, under the Medical Officer's order, or to compensate the owners in value at their option. In all about 15,000 cadjans were issued for rethatching such infected houses.

Meetings.—Nine meetings of the Board were held during the year.

March 29, 1892.

H. NEVILL,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	1,535 4	Law Expenses	28 80
Fines levied by the Police Magistrate ...	32 75	Office Contingencies	605 65
Fines on road defaulters ...	10 0	Police Charges	57 62
Licenses	4,214 73	Public Works	5,062 82
Miscellaneous receipts	402 99	Revenue Service	504 58
Slaughter-house fees	703 60	Refund	4 0
Taxes (local rate)	1,272 53	Salaries	2,640 0
Taxes (commutation)	2 454 0	Sanitary Charges	990 83
Taxes (dogs)	163 0	Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	906 34
Rent of gardens	12 0		
Total ...	10,800 64	Total ...	10,800 64

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 5, 1892.)

2. *Water Supply.*—The scheme referred to in the last report is still under consideration. It is hoped that a rate of 5 per cent. on the buildings and lands within the town will produce sufficient to pay interest on the amount which the Board will have to borrow for this work, and for a sinking fund as well as for the maintenance of the works. The Government has promised to lend the capital required.

3. *Improvements and Repairs to Roads, &c.*—The platforms of two bridges on the Circular road were renewed. One of the spans of the bridge over the ela was filled in (as the waterway was unnecessarily large) and the surface metalled. The whole of Square lane and about ¾ mile of the Circular road were metalled.

The paving of the stream which flows through the town—a work commenced in 1889—was completed.

The large drain along the lower side of Saunders street was similarly paved.

In order to prevent people getting into it and fouling the water, the Rájapihilla reservoir was covered with an iron grating.

The roads in charge of the Board were maintained in fair order, and the buildings belonging to it were kept in good repair.

4. *Sanitation.*—The streets were regularly swept and the sweepings removed. The Bazaar street drains were flushed twice a day. Two public latrines on the dry-earth system were maintained.

An outbreak of smallpox gave some trouble in the early part of the year. The disease, which was brought from the Colombo District, was after some time stamped out.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the inhabitants (the Chetties especially) to remove or allow the removal of affected persons where isolation at the place of attack was not possible.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	360	6	Advances ...	123	80
Fines	74	75	Allowances ...	180	0
Licenses	2,662	52	Law Expenses ...	19	55
Markets	1,508	73	Office Contingencies ...	88	76
Miscellaneous	191	0	Police Charges ...	276	16
Refunds	123	80	Public Works ...	2,063	24
Rents	465	51	Revenue Services ...	661	46
School	352	49	Salaries ...	2,823	1
Taxes	2,877	91	Sanitary Charges ...	2,000	11
			Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	380	68
Total ...	8,616	77	Total ...	8,616	77

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 12, 1892.)

The roads in charge of the Board have been kept in fairly good order notwithstanding much damage done to them by the floods.

The scavenging and conservation of the town were carried out satisfactorily throughout the year.

New by-laws providing for payment of grazing fees on Crown land within the Board by cattle owners were framed during the year and sanctioned by Government.

An estimate framed by the Provincial Engineer for the repairs and improvement of the Waterworks has been adopted by the Board, and application has been made to Government for the loan of the sum required, the expenditure being beyond the means of the Board within its current revenue.

A statement showing the working of the Road Ordinance within the Local Board limits is annexed :—

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1890.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	5,035		—	5,085	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	1,139		—	1,267	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	1,014		89·02	1,106		87·29
(b) Paid Rs. 3	41		3·59	35		2·76
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	Nil			Nil		
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	Nil			Nil		
		1,055	92·61		1,141	90·06
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	24		2·10	50		3·94
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	4		·35	9		·71
(c) Committed to jail ...	Nil			Nil		
(d) Fined	3		·26	Nil		
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—			Nil		
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	12		1·05	26		2·05
(g) Dead	6		·52	6		·47
		49	4·30		91	7·18
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	35		3·07	35		2·76
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—			—		
		35			35	

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Chairman.

CHILAW.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1891.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Fines	1	50	Law Expenses	7	35
Licenses...	4,177	69	Office Contingencies	61	27
Market	118	0	Police Charges	25	75
Miscellaneous	52	5	Public Works	1,696	88
Commutation tax	1,838	50	Revenue Services	555	96
			Salaries	885	0
	6,187	74	Sanitary Charges	1,300	86
				4,533	7
Balance on 1st January, 1891 ...	865	70	Balance on 31st December, 1891 ...	2,520	37
Total ...	7,053	44	Total ...	7,053	44

The large balance is due to the non-expenditure of the sums voted for acquiring a site for a new fish market and for building additional latrines. Authority for the acquisition of the fish market site was applied for early in the year, but owing to opposition on the part of the claimant was not received until March, 1892.

TAXES.

The rate of commutation under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was raised from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2, resulting in an increase to the Board's revenue of Rs. 293·50.

A dog tax of 50 cents was sanctioned, and will be recovered from 1892.

A proposal to levy an assessment rate was strenuously opposed, being met with the legal objection that the Ordinances did not empower the Local Board of Chilaw to impose any rates, no police force having ever been stationed here.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of Rs. 1,308 was spent in the maintenance of the Local Board roads, which were kept in good order until the floods necessitated their being cut in several places.

SANITATION.

The streets were regularly swept and scavenged at a cost of Rs. 1,129·28, and the rubbish was daily carted away beyond the limits. The town was kept fairly clean throughout the year. Two public latrines on the dry-earth system were maintained. The low ground in the Fort was filled in and levelled.

HEALTH.

There were 153 deaths to 92 births, the high death-rate of 43 per mille being attributed chiefly to fever and influenza which made its appearance at the end of the year. The figures for the past three years are :—

	Births.	Deaths.
1889	101 ...	190
1890	99 ...	65
1891	92 ...	153

The Census showed a population of 3,552 (1,859 males and 1,693 females) and 708 houses within the Local Board limits, just over 5 persons to a house. As the difference of deaths after February was 57, the population at the end of the year was just under 3,500.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

I annex a comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance within the Local Board limits during 1890 and 1891.

The decrease in the number who paid commutation was due to the enhanced rate, all who possibly could paying the lower rate outside. Nevertheless 899 paid out of a total male population of 1,859.

PLANTING.

A sum of Rs. 160·34 was spent under this head. The little experimental garden near the kachchéri was extended, and a few orange, lemon, and citron plants were put in, and are coming up well. Nurseries were formed of Madras thorn seeds and of múdilla (*Barringtonia*) seeds (the latter received from Queen's House Gardens, Colombo), and the plants were afterwards transplanted on the seaside and elsewhere. Great pains were taken to make avenues of shady trees on the seaside without any satisfactory result, the south-west monsoon proving fatal to their growth. The palmirah nuts planted in the sandbanks in November, 1890, have come up, but it will take many years before they can attain any appreciable height. The avenues of ingesaman and margosa trees in the town are thriving well.

GENERAL.

There is room for much improvement in the town in many respects, which the Local Board, unassisted, can hardly hope to be able to undertake. The little help given by prison labour has now been withdrawn. The following are new works urgently required :—

(1) A water supply.
(2) A system of surface drainage.
(3) More public latrines, for which suitable sites will have to be acquired.
(4) The reclamation of the margin of the river and filling in marshy and low places.
(5) Construction of a slaughter-house.
(6) Acquisition of a site for a general cemetery.
(7) Construction of dog and cattle pounds.
(8) A resting-place (ambalam) for travellers.

The town was flooded by the heavy rains which fell in October and November. The officers of the Board, especially the Secretary, Mr. J. D. Phillips, were very active in getting drains opened, &c., and the District Engineer rendered valuable assistance. The experience was useful in teaching us how to drain our town.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of two members of the Board, viz., Dr. V. T. Labrooy and Mr. William Sansoni. The former's place was filled from May by Dr. J. de Rosairo, and Mr. S. M. Mohammadu Tampi, who was previously a member in 1889 and 1890, was elected *vice* Mr. Sansoni. The other members of the Board were Mr. J. MacDonnell, who succeeded Mr. A. E. Caldicott as District Engineer in February, and Messrs. J. Lemphers and T. J. Cooke.

Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1890 and 1891.

	1890.		Per-centage on B.	1891.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	—		3,552	—	
2. Number in lists (B)... ...	—	1,101		—	1,003	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid at single rate ...	983		89·28	879		87·63
(*b*) Paid at double rate ...	27		2·45	20		1·99
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	4		·36	—		
		1,014	92·9		899	89·63
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	20		1·81	14		1·39
(*b*) Paid elsewhere ...	8		·72	31		3·09
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	5		·45	1		·09
(*d*) Fined	—			—		
(*e*) Worked for 24 days ...	—			—		
(*f*) Double entries ...	5		·45	5		·49
(*g*) Dead	5		·45	6		·59
		43	3·90		57	5·68
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left town ...	39		3·54	30		2·99
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	5		·45	17		1·69
		44			47	

Chilaw, April 23, 1892.

E. T. NOYES,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA.

FOR a part of the year the health of the town was most unsatisfactory. Cholera broke out in a sporadic form in July and continued to prevail until September. The disease was supposed to have been introduced by pilgrims returning from Alutnuwara, but whatever its origin, there can be no doubt that the local insanitary conditions were favourable to its further development, and rendered the task of stamping out the disease an exceedingly difficult one. Better drainage and a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water still continue to be the most important requirements of the town; but since the withdrawal of prison labour the whole resources of the Board have to be devoted to works of maintenance and sanitation, and I see no prospect of undertaking large works of improvement unless Government assistance is granted on liberal terms. The large water supply scheme for conveying water from Namunukulakanda has had to be abandoned in consequence of its expense, but a smaller proposal for supplying the town with drinking water alone is now under discussion, and I hope its execution will prove feasible. Unfortunately the quantity of water available will not leave any margin for sanitary work, and the flushing of the drains of the town will have to be separately provided for. The following statement shows the manner in which the funds of the Board were spent and the works upon which the expenditure was distributed. The condition of all the town roads has greatly deteriorated, and it is manifest that a sum of Rs. 794·27 is wholly inadequate to preserve 7¼ miles of cart road in repair :—

	Rs. c.
Cost of scavenging public latrines, of sweeping streets, and of disinfectants	1,356 54
Improvements to the public market	879 99
Maintenance of the water supply	243 60
Do. recreation grounds and the grandstand ...	151 53
Upkeep and maintenance of roads and bridges	794 27
Repairs to petroleum store	38 42
Cost of cleaning slaughter-houses, public bathing-places, and flushing side drains of roads	382 15
Repairs to Town Hall	20 23
Purchase and erection of Horbury's iron privy	395 81
Opening of a road from the slaughter-house to meet the new Cemetery road...	84 24
Cost of pulling down and re-erecting on a new site public latrine near the Public Works Department workshop	150 0
Cost of survey of the water supply scheme	565 86
Repairs and improvements to public bathing-place called "Nayikatupihilla"	146 36
Purchase of field Kendala Gannile for the racecourse and recreation grounds	300 0
Time gun charges	240 16
	5,749 7

2. The revenue of the year showed an increase of Rs. 910·19, derived principally from cart licenses, fines, and market fees. But the expenditure exceeded the revenue, and to meet all obligations the Board had, as in the previous year, to resort to a loan. The cost (Rs. 565·86) of the survey of the water supply scheme was an unexpected expenditure, and no provision was made in the Estimates for paying (Rs. 300) for the field acquired for the racecourse from Mr. Byers. But the payment of a lump sum for the land was suggested by the owner, and the offer was too good a one for the Board to refuse, as by previous agreement the value of the land had been fixed at Rs. 1,050, payable in twenty-one annual instalments. The offer was therefore closed with and the debt extinguished. In other respects the expenditure was kept within the estimate framed for the year. The following statements give the revenue and expenditure of the Board in detail :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891, less amount struck off on account of the Board's claim on the late Oriental Bank Corporation	337 68	Salaries of Establishment ...	1,310 0
Taxes	3,900 73	Office Contingencies	139 3
Licenses	1,867 85	Revenue Services	176 20
Slaughter-house receipts	691 49	Police Charges	54 91
Grazing fees	114 50	Sanitation	1,283 95
Fines	522 0	Public Works	4,152 46
Reimbursements	10 48	Purchase and repairs of tools, carts, and other stores	319 89
Redemption of dogs seized ...	13 0	Miscellaneous Charges	366 51
Rents	963 49	Time Gun Charges	240 16
Water supply	30 0	Audit Charges	109 96
Miscellaneous receipts	127 49	Refund of advance	500 0
	8,578 71	Unexpended balance in the hands of the Provincial Engineer of advance on account of erecting Horbury's iron privy	11 21
Add advance from Provincial Road Committee	500 0	Cash balance on December 31, 1891, in the hands of the Government Agent ...	414 43
Total ...	9,078 71	Total ...	9,078 71

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of April 1, 1892.)

3. The general appearance of the town has been much improved by the erection of new public buildings, but, as I have before stated, the roads have much deteriorated, and sanitary measures are not carried so far as when prison labour was available. It is proposed to levy a special water-rate to cover any expenditure that may be necessary under this head, and the finances of the Board will be further improved by the abolition of the paddy tax, which will render all fields lying within Local Board limits liable to taxation for Municipal purposes. An increase of revenue from this source will, I hope, enable the Board to render a more creditable account of its work next year, but at present there is no disguising the fact that the general condition of the town is most unsatisfactory.

Local Board Office,
Badulla, June 21, 1892.

F. C. FISHER,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1891.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1891 ...	52 71	Salaries	2,058 62
Fines	172 50	Sanitary Charges	1,329 57
Licenses	1,850 42	Revenue Services	386 31
Taxes	2,449 14	Office Contingencies	292 92
Rents	20 25	Purchase of Stores	86 19
Slaughter-house fees	213 50	Public Works	746 29
Cattle trespass fees	159 35	Miscellaneous	177 70
Special license	16 0	Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	19 79
Miscellaneous	163 52		
Total ...	5,097 39	Total ...	5,097 39

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 16, 1892.)

2. No changes occurred in the *personnel* of the Local Board or its officers during the year.

3. The chief improvement effected in the town during the year from Local Board funds was the enclosure of the triangular space round the fountain with iron standard and wire fencing at a cost of Rs. 287·60.

4. The sum of Rs. 321·04 was expended in the repair of the inner cart and bridle road about the station, and in keeping the Fort and esplanade clean and free from weeds.

5. The principal expenditure of the Board is incurred under the heads Salaries and Sanitary Charges for the payment of the local constables and sanitation of the town.

6. The public latrine was removed from the offensive site near the river and constructed on another and less conspicuous—though more convenient—site near the bazaar; this work was done by the Public Works Department from Government funds.

The Board intends to provide a public latrine at Tiriwanaketiya in 1892.

8. The Government cattle shed, which stood opposite the police station at the entrance to the esplanade was also removed early in the year, and this has effected a very great improvement in the appearance and atmosphere of that part of the town.

9. The ornamental new Post and Telegraph Office erected below the Fort near the police station is another improvement which marks the history of 1891. The ground in front of it will be laid out and enclosed by the Local Board in 1892.

10. The site for the ambalam was acquired and paid for by Government, and the building itself will be constructed in 1892.

11. I regret to state that the desirable work of improving the water supply to the town still remains undone. Without a special loan from Government or an additional water-rate the funds of the Local Board do not permit of the work being undertaken: the reservoir requires deepening and the supply pipes renewing, while the town supply should be drawn from the fountain basin, and not as now from a standpipe near the fountain, which deprives the fountain of its own supply.

12. The health of the town was excellent throughout the year.

Ratnapura, April 19, 1892.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES DURING 1891.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

THE revenue of the Municipality for the past year (Rs. 552,335) exceeded that of 1890 by nearly Rs. 27,000, the sources of that increase being roughly stated in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Commutation tax	5,800
Tax on vehicles and animals	200
Licenses	2,200
Judicial fines	1,000
Tolls	3,000
Markets	2,600
Slaughter-houses	1,000
Assessment (arrears)	7,000
Sale of water	5,000

the only heading under which any decrease is shown being "Miscellaneous Receipts," which disclose a falling off of Rs. 1,433 as compared with the immediately previous year, though considerably in excess of those which preceded it.

The inference to be drawn is, I think, satisfactory, for so general an increase of revenue under all heads appears unmistakably to argue increasing prosperity.

The estimates for the now current year anticipate a revenue of only Rs. 550,000, but they have been framed with caution, and I have little doubt that the event will prove it more than equal to that of 1891.

The expenditure of 1891 shows an increase of Rs. 64,000, distributed amongst the following heads:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	2,000	
Scavenging	6,000	
Public Works	3,900	
Gas	11,800	
Miscellaneous	4,600	
Annuity for Waterworks	37,500	
		65,800
Against which must be set the diminution of expenditure under the heads of—		
Commission	300	
Sanitary Account	1,500	
		1,800
		64,000

The increase under the head of "Salaries" represents the remuneration of an additional Municipal Magistrate and a few minor charges.

That under the head of "Scavenging" is consequent upon the work being given out on contract, whilst that under the head of "Gas" was the result of adding 69 new lamps to the existing number of street lights and of increasing the number of hours for which certain lamps are kept burning, viz., those marking the position of cabstands and those situated at important cross roads.

The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" is casual, whilst that under the head "Annuity for Waterworks" is consequent upon the desire of the Council to settle their accounts with Government up to date, instead of being as heretofore, albeit with the considerate permission of Government, three months behindhand in respect of the Waterworks Annuity and six months in respect of their contribution towards the cost of the Police, that is to say, that the amount provided for the Waterworks payment in 1890—viz., Rs. 125,000—represented the payment of the instalments due for the fourth quarter of 1889 (Rs. 27,500) and for three quarters of 1890, leaving one quarter in arrear. The amount provided in 1891 enabled the Council to pay up these arrears as well as the current dues for the four quarters of that year, and now each quarter's instalment is paid as it falls due.

This principle is now, in 1892, being applied to the payments for Police, and the commencement of 1893 will, I hope, see this account also brought up to date.

It is undoubtedly desirable for the credit of the Municipality that these heavy liabilities should be thus speedily wiped off, but the process largely diminishes for the time our power of undertaking useful works, and the payment of such debts as those above referred to should be simultaneous with the creation of other larger debts of a more legitimate character: I mean that, instead of depending for our power of executing Municipal sanitary improvements upon the postponement of recognised claims, we should boldly face the position and raise a large loan on the excellent security we possess. This, however, is a view in which the majority of the Council do not join me, thinking rather that the institution is not able to pay its way, and therefore still less able to provide for the payment of interest and sinking fund on a loan. My proposals therefore in this behalf have been thrown out, and we are now waiting until it shall please the Government to make over to us some further share of the general revenue of the Colony.

I have myself strongly urged upon the Government the oft-repeated claim of this Council to the privilege of imposing a license fee on arrack taverns within the city (*vide* my letter No. 27 of the 17th February, 1892, appendix A), and I am still sanguine of success.

This concession would add to the Municipal revenue about Rs. 10,000 per annum, and that sum could not be better employed than in the payment of interest and sinking fund upon a Municipal loan for the provision of proper sewerage for the Fort and Pettah.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.

Although the Committee appointed to consider this question did not send in their report until April of this year, I shall take the liberty of including a brief notice of the subject (and indeed of others which belong strictly to 1892) in this my report on the year 1891, and this for the reason that now in the middle of May I am compelled by indications of failing health to take rest and change, and am about to proceed to Europe on twelve months' leave of absence.

It will be convenient therefore if in the present report, though dealing, in financial matters, only with the transactions of 1891, I should review shortly the position of affairs generally up to the present time.

I annex therefore among the appendices to this report (B) a copy of the report sent in by the Special Committee above-named, the chief feature of which is the proposal to revert to the principle of the old Municipal Law (No. 17 of 1865). I myself think that such a course would be infinitely preferable to the continuance of the anomalies resulting from the present enactment.

It will have been for a long time apparent to many that the dissatisfaction felt by the public in general and by the elected Members in particular in respect of the present constitution has been daily becoming more pronounced, and this being so, I think it behoves the Government to effect some radical change either in the direction of enlarging the powers and responsibilities of the Council or in establishing the independence of the Chairman upon a less ambiguous basis than that on which it now rests.

Personally I am in no way opposed to the adoption of the former alternative, and should regard it, now that finances of the Council have been set in order and the Bench of Magistrates abolished, as being probably as workable as the other and certainly far more popular, but I much fear that the present arrangements cannot with the present material be made to work harmoniously. However, the coming year and the experience of a new Chairman will serve either to refute or to confirm this view.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I annex a memorandum (C) from the Superintendent of Works upon the working of his Department during the past year, and I desire in general terms to endorse what Mr. Skelton says in his concluding paragraph to the effect that drainage or rather sewerage should take precedence of all other works. To this end, however, two things are needful, the money and the scheme. Of the difficulties in providing the money I have already spoken, and I should only remark in connection with the other requirement that the preparation of schemes of drainage involve necessarily the expenditure of much time, as also we have seen does the adoption of a scheme after it has been formulated.

Mr. Skelton's scheme for the drainage of the Fort was submitted to the Council on the 17th October, 1891, but it was only on the 29th April, 1892, that the principle on which it is based received the approval of the Council by the sanction of the estimate for the drainage of Chatham street, which work has forthwith been put in hand.

The Superintendent of Works has now been asked to prepare his estimate of the cost of carrying out the rest of the scheme, which I hope will be laid before the Council at an early date with a view to the arrangement, with the help of Government, of the necessary financial details.

IRON BRIDGE ACROSS THE KELANI IN PLACE OF THE BRIDGE-OF-BOATS.

In the appendices to this report (D) will be found a copy of the correspondence which led to the determination on the part of Government to undertake this most useful work.

The precise details of the contribution to be made by this Council to the cost of the work are not yet decided upon, though it has been provisionally agreed by them that the Municipality should contribute a sum of Rs. 8,000 per annum (the average amount annually spent upon the upkeep of the bridge-of-boats) for fifty years, on the understanding that the conditions at present prevailing in respect of the tolls and the upkeep of the roads be allowed to continue.

This proposal I trust will satisfy the Government, for I think it must be clear to all not only that the Council cannot afford to offer more, but that it would hardly be fair on the part of Government to ask it. Rs. 8,000 per annum for fifty years would provide for interest at 4½ per cent. and repayment of the principal of a loan of Rs. 200,000, and seeing that the bridge is estimated to cost about Rs. 400,000, the sum which it is proposed that the Council should pay annually represents about a just moiety of the cost.

There has been some discussion upon the subject of the site for the new bridge, which it is proposed by the Director of Public Works to locate a few hundred yards lower down the river than the present bridge-of-boats. It appeared to me that it was undesirable without carefully considering the effect which the abandonment of a long-established line of traffic would have upon private

interests to decide upon changing the site of the bridge. The question has now, however, received consideration at the hands of the Council and of the Government, and it has been decided that the reasons for the change of site preponderate over those which have been brought forward against it.

It is satisfactory here to note that no delay in the commencement of the work has been caused by the discussion of the above question, as has been erroneously alleged to have been the case, for as soon as the estimate was approved by Government the cylinders were ordered out from England, and the first instalment of them had not been in the Island two days before the question of site was settled.

TRAMWAYS.

I am glad to be able to state that the inception of the tramway scheme now appears to be within measureable distance. Proposals have been invited by public advertisement in the local papers as well as in the Engineering publications of England and India, and from the inquiries already received I have reason to think that before the 30th of September next (the date by which all proposals should be sent in), it will be clear that there is no lack of competition for the privileges offered.

It must be borne in mind, however, that few of the streets in Colombo are ready for the reception of tramways, and it is one of the first duties of the Council, if it desires to facilitate and expedite the completion of this enterprise, to widen the narrow places in the different routes determined upon, and to provide the new road through Silversmith street quarry, which is necessary for the construction of the line to the bridge-of-boats.

I have little doubt that the resale of the land adjoining the new road will fully recoup the cost of the land to be acquired, even if it does not cover also the cost of constructing the road.

THE COLOMBO LAKE.

The condition of the Colombo lake has recently been attracting a great deal of attention, and creating, to my thinking, an unnecessary degree of alarm. I annex in the appendices (E) copies of reports on the subject from the Superintendent of Works, the Sanitary Officer, the Consulting Engineer, and from Dr. Trimen, the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Péradeniya, who was good enough to furnish the Council with his opinion upon the extraordinary increase of aquatic vegetation in the lake during the past year.

There is no doubt whatever that the lake requires dredging. It has been receiving the silt washed down from most of the roads in Colombo for the last hundred years, and no real attempt has ever been made to maintain its original depth by the periodical removal of such deposit, which has been slowly but surely increasing, unobserved, however, so long as it was covered by water, but now whenever a spell of dry weather longer than usual reveals every here and there a long and ugly stretch of mud bank, the public begin to cry out at the Council for not giving proper attention to the lake.

This cry the Council have very readily responded to, and this year over Rs. 20,000 will be spent on this service.

The Government have lent us a steam crane and dredger, which I hope will be afloat before the close of this month, and the Council have ordered another out from Messrs. Priestman, which should be here before very long.

The water has been cleared of its abnormal growth of weeds by the rigorous use of rakes and nets, and I hope that next year the Council will be able to sanction the execution of the preventive measures recommended by the Superintendent of Works, which should I think be commenced as soon as possible after the dredging has been begun.

Annexed are the reports of the Sanitary Officer (F), and the City Analyst (G), together with a statement of work done in the Municipal Court (H), now ably filled by Mr. J. S. Drieberg.

I must apologise for the brevity and somewhat cursory nature of this report, being advised by my medical attendant to seek rest and change without delay after a long-continued spell of hard work, and consequently now preparing for the voyage to Europe.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Colombo, May 15, 1892.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Municipal Fund from 1885 to 1892.

Revenue.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Estimate for 1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Commutation Tax	25,580	25,388	24,999	37,462	41,803	44,843	50,724	50,500
Vehicles and Animals Tax ...	18,722	17,951	18,379	18,145	18,285	19,649	19,857	20,800
Licenses	22,976	21,329	15,939	30,780	39,544	47,512	49,747	49,000
Judicial Fines	6,937	7,793	5,138	7,812	10,270	13,982	15,051	12,300
Tolls	73,879	80,492	65,331	68,162	78,986	74,615	77,621	83,530
Markets	16,266	15,444	15,354	14,248	15,304	13,669	16,261	15,277
Slaughter-houses	19,418	20,884	21,505	20,892	20,522	21,666	22,636	21,940
Assessment Tax	150,085	153,360	166,972	264,642	240,960	220,018	227,101	232,701
Miscellaneous	14,211	14,840	14,147	18,319	20,653	23,092	21,659	8,398
Sale of Water	—	—	15,852	25,482	46,862	46,621	51,678	54,000
	348,074	357,481	363,616	505,444	528,189	525,667	552,335	548,446
Previous year's balance ...	34	28,121	27,706	4,635	60,274	79,059	77,337	34,029
Dividends from late Oriental Bank Corporation	50,590	10,118	10,118	—	5,059	4,047	—	—
Total ...	398,698	395,720	401,440	510,079	593,522	608,774	629,672	582,475

Expenditure.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Estimate for 1892
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries, Pensions, &c. ...	45,937	48,675	49,583	54,178	63,960	68,939	71,005	68,757
Commission	8,371	11,172	12,916	13,632	5,295	10,942	10,606	15,540
Scavenging	39,949	46,895	43,670	40,966	54,775	50,788	57,074	50,000
Sanitary Account	7,381	2,506	1,351	922	14,922	7,496	5,910	4,800
Public Works	105,305	105,827	76,325	95,316	126,956	124,219	128,111	106,892
Police	70,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	75,000
Gas	70,084	71,914	67,138	52,184	54,960	59,980	71,790	73,424
Miscellaneous	23,550	21,025	30,822	22,607	23,595	24,073	28,647	17,106
Annuity for Waterworks ...	—	—	55,000	110,000	110,000	125,000	162,500	130,000
	370,577	368,014	396,805	449,805	514,463	531,437	595,643	541,519
Balance	28,121	27,706	4,635	60,274	79,059	77,337	34,029	40,956
Total ...	398,698	395,720	401,440	510,079	593,522	608,774	629,672	582,475

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

REVENUE.

Heads of Service.	Estimated Revenue for 1891. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1891. Rs. c.
Commutation tax ...	50,000 0	50,724 96
Tax on vehicles and animals (under section No. 128 of Ordinance 7 of 1887) ...	18,500 0	17,105 75
Do. do. for 1892	213 0*	213 0
Do. costs ...	—	116 62
Dog tax	2,000 0	2,389 53
Do. costs ...	—	32 96
Licenses.		
Carriages for hire ...	5,000 0	5,719 0
Passenger hackeries ...	3,000 0	3,253 75
Cart and coach, issued by Government Agent	5,050 0	5,148 0
Boat, issued by Government Agent	60 0	79 80
Boat, issued by Master Attendant	3,100 0	2,981 10
Gun, issued by Government Agent	95 0	122 79
To sell intoxicating liquors, issued by Government Agent ...	5,400 0	6,081 50
Butchers	100 0	109 25
Coal depôts, tanneries, &c. ...	410 0	370 0
To slaughter cattle, sheep, and pigs (special) ...	45 0	45 50
To sell meat (special) ...	300 0	270 0
To sell fish (special) ...	1,650 0	1,725 0
Opium	20,800 0	20,800 0
Lake passenger boats ...	24 0	26 0
Petroleum	1,100 0	662 0
Guides	450 0	381 0
Poison	40 0	33 25
Auctioneers and brokers ...	1,800 0	1,940 0
Judicial Fines.		
By Municipal Magistrate ...	14,000 0	14,858 55
By Police Magistrate ...	500 0	193 25
Tolls.		
Bridge-of-boats and canal, Grandpass ...	43,800 0	43,800 0
Do. do. arrears	—	3,633 33
Amount payable by renter of toll, bridge-of-boats, through Government Agent for service of bridge	1,188 60	1,188 60
Bambalapitiya	26,300 0	26,300 0
Mutwal Ferry	1,500 0	1,500 0
Lock-gate	1,200 0	1,200 0
Stamp duty on Advocates', Proctors', and Notaries', certificates and articles of clerkship ...	4,200 0	4,337 70
Markets.		
Edinburgh, Nos. 1 and 2, fruit and vegetables ...	950 0	1,195 87
Do. do. for 1892	105 0*	105 0
Edinburgh No. 3, meat ...	2,600 0	2,757 25
Do. lighting ...	364 93	473 75
St. John's fish mart ...	624 0	513 68
St. John's market, fruit and vegetables	132 0	140 0
St. John's boutiques ...	1,200 0	1,200 0
Dean's road market ...	2,600 0	4,918 42
Grandpass market ...	4,800 0	3,739 33
Kollupitiya market ...	360 0	397 0
Mohammedan meat market, Dhobies' pond	440 0	370 0
Gintupitiya street market ...	400 0	410 0
Do. lighting ...	17 0	41 0
Slaughter-houses.		
Demetagoda, slaughtering fees ...	9,000 0	9,390 67
Do. feeding fees ...	9,400 0	9,626 34
Do. sale of manure, &c.	0 37	50 37
Madampitiya, slaughtering fees...	1,200 0	1,527 87
Do. feeding fees ...	1,300 0	1,841 74
Do. rent of trees and grass	216 0	200 0
Miscellaneous.		
Rent of grass lands ...	1,000 0	1,082 97
Do. for 1892 ...	167 0*	167 0
Racquet court fees, &c. ...	700 0	503 50
Do. New Floral Hall fees	500 0	330 0
Galle Face, &c., grazing fees ...	750 0	560 0
Victoria Park, grazing fees ...	350 0	486 50
Rent of building at Gasworks street	276 0	276 0
Fees for testing and stamping weights and measures ...	200 0	234 32
Carriage badges and fare tables, sale of	280 0	350 32
Hackery badges, sale of ...	380 0	408 98
Fees for painting number and year and affixing plates and fare tables on licensed carriages	82 0	97 28
Fees for painting number and year on carts and hackeries ...	150 0	165 40
Do. do. for 1892	1 36*	1 36
Scavenging account, including conservancy of private latrines	420 0	430 0
Value of tools paid for by scavenging contractor ...	418 51	418 51
Contribution from Turf Club for improvement of Galle Face ...	100 0	100 0
Guides' badges	20 0	15 0
Fees from tennis court, Victoria Park	4 0	4 0
Sale of carriage plates ...	0 36	0 42
Hire of carts to scavenging contractor	242 0*	242 0
Interest	4,500 0	3,996 6
Deposit account ...	256 11*	256 11
Deposit on account of Census ...	4,235 0	4,235 0
Fort latrine, contribution from lessees of coal grounds ...	2,000 0	2,000 0

* Not in Budget.

Heads of Service.	Estimated Revenue for 1891. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1891. Rs. c.
Miscellaneous ...		164 65
Sale of stores ...		0 78
Mulct ...		286 44
Town Hall fees		—
Overplus at sales	500 0	3 48
Sale of tender and specification forms		15 0
Sale of scavenging rubbish		—
Deposits made by tenderers		—
Deposit of value of grazing tickets	26 25*	26 25
Sale of timber ...	402 42	442 7
Security deposited for quarry licenses ...	15 0*	15 0
Assessment Account.		
Consolidated rate under section 12 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, arrears of 1888 ...	400 0	943 26
Do. of 1889 ...	7,500 0	10,889 90
Do. of 1890 ...	33,978 0	21,459 0
Consolidated rate under section 12 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, arrears current ...	200,000 0	182,428 73
Costs ...	10,000 0	9,590 41
Military contribution for lighting Fort ...	1,701 0	1,701 84
Sale of water ...	52,000 0	51,678 86
Costs of recovery of dues for sale of water ...	31 56	41 96
Proceeds of sale of property under section 158 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 ...	45 0	45 0
Miscellaneous ...	0 62	1 49
	305656 18	278780 45
Balance	—	40126 9
Total ...	305656 18	318906 54

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1891. Rs c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1891. Rs. c.
Salaries ...	44,344 30	44,339 60
Allowances ...	3,638 0	3,458 0
Pension account ...	1,111 61	1,111 53
Stationery ...	2,010 0	1,999 42
Furniture ...	300 0	211 71
Audit of accounts ...	1,400 0	1,200 0
Inspectors' uniform and transport allowance ...	360 0	245 0
Commutation Account.		
Commission ...	5,500 0	5,439 9
Do. refunds ...	100 0	56 50
Do. cost of writing out warrants against defaulters for 1890 ...	25 0	25 0
Tax on Vehicles and Animals Account.		
Commission ...	400 0	20 55
Tin plates and painting ...	220 0	206 24
Dog Tax Account.		
Commission ...	80 0	8 50
For capture and destruction of dogs and for dog collars ...	800 0	725 45
Palanquin Carriage License Account.		
Tin plates and painting ...	130 0	129 60
Badges and fare tables ...	350 0	349 62
Hackery License Account.		
Tin plates	80 0	59 48
Badges and fare tables ...	400 0	381 6
Printing Account.		
Salary of printers ...	1,980 0	1,980 0
Printing and advertisements ...	900 0	707 58
Allowance to compositor ...	7 0	7 0
Market Account.		
Edinburgh markets, coolies' wages	280 0	280 0
Do. lighting ...	1,450 0	1,390 63
Do. market-keeper's salary	300 0	299 99
Edinburgh markets, cost of renewing twelve meat stalls (Est. No. 194)	1,000 0	924 91
Gintupitiya street market, four new meat stalls ...	3,000 0	—
Do. refund of stall rent ...	11 0	11 0
Do. lighting ...	100 0	91 75
Do. gas fittings ...	81 50	81 50
Do. laying on water	40 0	34 40
St. John's market, coolies' wages	120 0	107 90
Kollupitiya market, coolies' wages	120 0	120 0
Kollupitiya market, repairing four fish benches (Est. No. 219) ...	14 0	—
Dean's road market, coolies' wages	240 0	240 0
Do. market-keeper's salary	180 0	180 0
Dean's road market, gutters for meat stalls (Est. No. 220) ...	48 0	48 0
Dean's road market, lighting ...	100 0	58 58
Dean's road market, alterations (Est. No. 196) ...	1,150 0	1,053 6
Dean's road market, reconstruction of boundary wall (Est. No. 197)	112 0	107 1
Grandpass market, salary of collector and charge for hackery hire	195 0	195 0
Grandpass market, coolies' wages	80 0	80 0
Tools for markets ...	40 0	23 65
Slaughter-house Account.		
Dematagoda, salary of keeper ...	720 0	720 0
Do. coolies' wages ...	480 0	480 0
Do. feeding charges, grass, and poonac	1,350 0	1,328 79
Do. feeding charges, watchers, & coolies	540 0	540 0
Do. oil, carbolic acid, &c.	100 0	51 84
Do. removing blood, &c.	348 0	348 0
Do. conservancy of latrine ...	36 0	36 0
Do. watering troughs for cattle ...	87 0	—
Madampitiya, salary of keeper ...	300 0	300 0
Do. do. watcher...	162 0	162 0
Do. coolies' wages ...	120 0	120 0
Do. oil and feeding charges ...	276 0	274 29
Do. building exposing shed for sheep ...	340 0	303 94
Tools for slaughter-houses ...	100 0	32 73
Sanitary Account.		
Expenses of disinfection, &c. ...	6,000 0	5,543 32
Cost of disinfectants ...	800 0	366 78
Miscellaneous.		
Revision of town surveys ...	2,500 0	2,000 0
Books of reference ...	250 0	57 90
Fee to Standing Counsel ...	1,050 0	1,050 0
Expenses incurred by Government Agent on account of cart and boat licenses ...	250 0	140 34
Remuneration to rent clerk, Kachcheri	60 0	60 0
Rent of night soil depôt ...	60 0	50 0
Contribution to Law Library ...	500 0	500 0

* Not in Budget.

Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1891. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1891. Rs. c.
Costs in legal proceedings ...	1,500 0	1,180 79
Rent of site of Grandpass latrine for 1890	10 0	–
Guides' coats	250 0	5 0
Deposit on account of Census ...	4,235 0	4,235 0
Contribution on account of Volunteer Band ...	3,500 0	3,500 0
Fine account, refund of fines ...	200 0	60 0
Fine account, refund of informers' share	85 0	64 0
Grant to late Municipal Inspector J. W. de Rooy ...	500 0	500 0
Miscellaneous	600 0	343 15
Advance account ...	—	31 28
Allowance to Mr. Raffel for acting for head clerk ...	62 49	62 49
Refund of value of guides' badges	21 0	6 0
Level Crossing.		
Maintenance of level crossing, Dematagoda... ...	250 0	250 0
Scavenging Account.		
Scavenging and conservancy of latrines	53,000 0	52,898 3
General conservancy of lake (Est. No. 12) ...	3,754 0	3,752 22
Conservancy of private latrines...	450 0	374 0
Salaries Account.		
Amount voted for Sanitary Officer's *locum tenens* for two months	400 0	400 0
Additional Municipal Magistrate	852 0	851 51
Book-keeper, Public Works Department	627 50	627 50
Amount voted for Secretary's *locum tenens* for three months...	600 0	600 0
Assistant to Mr. Samsudeen for two months	40 0	36 42
Clerk to be appointed to prepare accounts for audit (Rs. 50 per month, for nine months) ...	450 0	400 0
Amount paid by Mr. Gomes to his *locum tenens* from December 15, 1890, to January 15, 1891	43 87	43 87
Amount paid by Mr. Daviot to his *locum tenens* from March 16 to 31, 1891	21 93	21 93
Allowance to Mr. de Jong, Acting Inspector, whilst in hospital from January 16 to 31, 1891 ...	21 94	21 94
Miscellaneous.		
Floral Hall	2,090 0	2,090 0
Deposit account ...	36 30	36 30
Refund of half fines to informers	249 0	249 0
Deposit made by tenderers ...	20 0	20 0
Cost of publishing names of persons liable to payment of road-tax	183 59	183 59
Expenses of bookbinding ...	200 0	197 64
Subscription to newspapers ...	96 0	96 0
Cost of making 10 peons' belts ...	35 0	35 0
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Salaries of 2 draughtsmen and surveyors	1,900 0	1,534 96
Repair of metal and gravel roads on special estimates ...	43,949 0	33,652 45
1 General upkeep of roads ...	10,000 0	8,967 60
2 Amount payable by toll renter, Bridge-of-boats, to Superintendent, Bridge-of-boats, and coolies for service of bridge ...	1,188 60	1,188 60
3 Upkeep of bridge-of-boats	5,700 0	5,569 9
4 Do. of Victoria park ...	4,900 0	4,035 18
5 Do. of Galle Face and Racket court and Jubilee fountain ...	1,771 30	1,122 68
6 Do. of Gordon Gardens	821 0	626 26
7 Tools for road works and buildings ...	3,000 0	2,912 46
8 Watering streets ...	4,500 0	3,775 57
9 Urgent repairs to roads, bridges, and buildings not provided for by special estimates ...	4,000 0	3,176 62
10 Upkeep of public buildings	4,000 0	2,956 10
11 Repairing side rails ...	95 0	80 41
13 Clearing drains and sewers...	2,790 0	2,735 83
14 Construction of new road from Skinner's road North to St. Lucia's Cathedral ...	6,580 0	6,574 4
15 Building toll-house at bridge-of-boats ...	1,400 0	1,293 0
101 Gravelling cross road between Cemetery and Kanatta roads ...	176 0	165 55
102 Grazing tickets ...	100 0	84 72
103 Concrete pipe culvert at junction at Flower road and Green path ...	68 0	51 67
104 Improvement of side drain, Alston place ...	50 0	45 99
105 Iron arches for Gordon Gardens	100 0	55 49
106 Repair of town plans ...	78 75	78 75
107 Repair of lane along railway line from Maradana junction	300 0	267 78
108 Culvert, Horton place and Canal row ...	430 0	418 14
109 Two culverts at Elie lane and Alutmawata road ...	500 0	438 89
110 Repairing side drain, Hyde park lane ...	170 0	—
111 Wolfendahl church steps ...	112 0	15 96
112 Repair of latrine buckets ...	598 0	461 16
113 Drain, 2nd Mosque lane, from Old Moor street to New Moor street ...	540 0	521 7
114 Drain, St Lucia's lane from Kotahena hill to Convent	290 0	288 60
115 Drain, Kayman's Gate, from St. John's road to Sea street ...	558 0	478 34
116 Six wooden carts, watering	1,560 0	1,517 50
117 Construction of a urinal ...	300 0	183 69
118 Repairs to Floral Hall ...	532 32	497 30
119 North and South Base line bridge	2 75	—
121 Quarterly whitewashing and repair of public latrines ...	1,000 0	300 0
122 Making 13 new fish benches and repairing 11 old benches, Dean's road market...	160 0	147 74
123 Renewal of bridge over the canal at Madampitiya Cemetery road ...	230 0	195 61
124 Repair of Tottewatta bridge	330 0	302 7
125 Repair of Wolfendahl street barrel drain ...	530 0	488 66
200 Upkeep of St. Sebastian canal	3,265 44	2,986 4
221 Salaries of overseers and others	12,000 25	10,509 11
Bridge.		
201 Reconstruction of abutments, Urugodawatta bridge ...	4,100 0	2,266 28
Drains, &c.		
202 Repair of culvert, Campbell street	220 0	219 57
203 Repair of barrel drain, St. Sebastian street ...	557 0	463 40
204 Building culvert, Horton place	44 0	41 19
205 Repair of Dam street sewer	380 0	374 57
206 Side drains, Silversmith lane	270 0	212 16
207 Building retaining wall, St. Sebastian quarry ...	300 0	297 64
208 Reconstruction of culvert, Fishers' Hill ...	80 0	4 94
209 Side drain, Korteboam street	120 0	25 86
210 Do. Gintupitiya street	35 0	10 62
Miscellaneous.		
211 Four sheds for fire engines...	5,320 0	—
212 Pontoons for dredger ...	2,050 0	472 6
213 Blomendahl street extension (taking levels, &c.) ...	50 0	27 17

Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1891.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
214 Repairing and tarring carriage stands ...	285 0	254 41
215 Altering hydrants, &c., Kotahena street ...	170 56	159 76
Lowering gas main, Alutmawata road ...	92 0	92 0
216 Repairing lane from Fishers' Hill to fish market ...	130 0	129 55
Cost of four waterposts ...	500 0	—
217 Renewing toll-house, drawbridge	284 0	17 93
222 Approach road to Fort latrine	145 0	145 0
Clearing margin of lake ...	1,000 0	998 56
223 Repair of Municipal stables	100 0	—
224 Carriage shed for Councillors	100 0	74 89
224 Drain, Vauxhall lane ...	75 0	56 96
RE-VOTES.		
Estimate. *Metal Road.*		
No. 11 of 1890, Commissariat street	62 87	36 49
Gravelling Sides.		
No. 219 of 1890, Dam street ...	16 40	10 29
Miscellaneous.		
No. 174 of 1890, shifting fence and making ride, Victoria park	140 62	12 77
No. 175 of 1890, deepening margin of lake	1,066 61	1,062 19
No. 178 of 1890, constructing North and South Base line road bridge	47 53	—
No. 180 of 1890, constructing a 26-seat latrine in the Fort ...	4,280 0	3,895 25
No. 183 of 1890, footway, Prince street, Fort ...	640 65	394 60
No. 187 of 1890, improvement of carriage stand, Church street...	504 75	181 83
No. 197 of 1890, Maradana footway	222 94	198 88
No. 202 of 1890, cost of taking levels for scheme of Fort drainage	64 30	25 50
No. 205 of 1890, repair of lock and lower gates, St. Sebastian canal	189 65	188 80
No. 210 of 1890, additional gateways, Victoria park ...	133 28	107 99
No. 239 of 1890, fixing hydrants in Fort esplanade ...	97 0	97 0
No. 243 of 1890, fence, Dean's road market... ...	30 0	17 66
No. 244 of 1890, repair of boutiques, St. John's road ...	40 0	37 44
No. 245 of 1890, Gintupitiya street meat stalls ...	500 0	500 0
No. 246 of 1890, Hindu temple sewer	1,500 0	569 18
No. 247 of 1890, extension of landing place, north-east shore of Bridge-of-boats ...	21 35	14 70
No. 248 of 1890, repair of Municipal stables	47 57	16 57
No. 249 of 1890, footway, Dean's road	692 10	681 98
No. 250 of 1890, filling up wells at Hulftsdorp ...	35 46	34 44
No. 251 of 1890, culvert, Skinner's road North ...	352 0	—
No. 252 of 1890, side drain, 1st Division, Maradana ...	1,800 0	1,688 58
No. 253 of 1890, repairing Wellawatta toll-house ...	35 70	4 50
No. 254 of 1890, repairing culvert, Gregory's radiant ...	107 24	70 33
No. 255 of 1890, building retaining wall, St. Sebastian quarry	168 17	119 58
No. 256 of 1890, repairing buildings at Dematagoda slaughter-house premises ...	597 9	332 55
No. 258 of 1890, repairing Dean's road vegetable market ...	113 0	111 49
No. 259 of 1890, repairing eight meat boutiques, east side, Dean's road market ...	45 0	42 76
No. 260 of 1890, repairing five boutiques, Dean's road market (inside)	57 0	40 56
No. 261 of 1890, repairing Dean's road fish market ...	55 2	54 60
No. 262 of 1890, repairing Dematagoda toll-house ...	22 0	—
No. 263 of 1890, constructing cooly shed, Lock-gate latrine...	10 0	—
No. 264 of 1890, repairing cooly lines and exposing shed, Madampitiya slaughter-house ...	14 0	13 98
No. 265 of 1890, repairing Superintendent's quarters, Madampitiya	21 0	20 97
Expenses attending investigation in connection with lake ...	100 0	27 72
No. 188 of 1889, improvement in Arab lane	444 66	442 40
No. 195 of 1889, new lock-gate, St. Sebastian... ...	97 85	84 8
No. 62 of 1888, cost of improving roadway, Arab lane ...	36 9	28 80
No. 66 of 1890, construction of new meat stalls ...	2,414 0	2,414 0
No. 185 of 1890, building sick cart shed	30 0	8 90
No. 200 of 1890, extension of Dean's road fish market ...	333 85	333 1
No. 203 of 1890, meat stalls, Edinburgh market ...	6 95	—
No. 208 of 1890, new floor, Dean's road market	97 21	96 0
No. 241 of 1890, frames for Grandpass market ...	46 72	46 72
	317,932 64	276,737 19
ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.		
Annuity for Waterworks ...	162,500 0	162,500 0
Maintenance of Police ...	60,000 0	60,000 0
Lighting public streets ...	63,713 74	63,708 11
Extension of street lighting ...	7,805 10	7,768 89
Salaries	9,062 50	9,062 46
Allowances	480 0	480 0
Stationery	400 0	377 94
Furniture	50 0	2 72
Cost of collection ...	4,026 0	4,022 23
Commission to collectors ...	10,000 0	5,137 89
House numbers and street boards	140 0	133 52
Printing and advertisements ...	800 0	726 91
Refunds	100 0	95 71
Cost of tintometer ...	130 0	105 17
Gas fittings, Fort latrine ...	205 75	205 75
Supply of gas to Fort latrine ...	100 0	2 25
Water supply to Totawatta ...	1,776 0	1,742 71
No. 211 of 1890, bathing tanks	5,000 0	466 17
No. 196 of 1890, laying on water to Arab lane	1,090 0	1,088 46
Lowering gas main, Dean's road	190 0	—
No. 112 of 1889, flushing tanks and bathing place ...	780 0	731 26
Water supply to Wellawatta lane	420 0	420 0
Allowance to Mr. Rodrigo for acting for Mr. Raffel ...	45 0	45 0
Allowance to extra clerks ...	9 32	9 32
Removal and re-erection of lamp No. 913	15 87	—
Miscellaneous	200 0	74 7
	329,039 37	318,906 54
Balance on December 31, 1890	—	77,337 39
Debit balance, General Account	3,182 22	
Do. Assessment Account	40,126 9	43,306 31
Balance on December 31, 1891...	—	*34,029 8

* Including fixed deposit of Rs. 30,000.

Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1891.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1891.
ROADS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Metal Roads.		
16 Butchers' street, from Main street to Bankshall street	49 50	47 49
17 Bankshall street, from St. John's road to Front street	727 65	679 18
18 Front street, from Main street to Bankshall street	87 77	75 86
19 Gasworks street, from Main street to Norris road ...	607 37	542 78
20 Keyzer street, from 4th Cross street to Front street	651 20	646 67
21 Prince street, from 4th Cross street to Front street ...	371 30	330 59
22 St. Sebastian street, from Dam street to St. Sebastian Hill	218 75	190 10
24 Seabeach road, from St. John's road to Kochchikada	803 12	730 74
24 Galpotta street, from Green street to Skinner's road South	211 30	206 67
25 Jampettah street, from Galpotta street ...	668 77	646 4
26 Blomendhal street, from Wall's lane to Skinner's road North ...	1,189 10	1,131 49
27 Mattacooly church road ...	388 12	372 87
28 Skinner's road South, from Armour street to Maradana	949 30	902 94
29 Panchikawatta road ..	825 0	823 35
30 Darley road, from Sutherland road to Union place ..	1,098 37	1,011 11
31 New road from Parson's road to Union place ...	823 95	728 33
126 Lotus road, from Main street to Norris road ...	221 10	192 45
127 York street, from Norris road to Prince street ...	1,107 0	—
128 4th Cross street, from Main street to Norris road ...	718 90	589 51
129 Reclamation road, from Main street to St. John's road...	1,155 0	1,005 52
130 St. John's road, from Main street to Seabeach road ...	372 40	330 56
131 Cheku street, from Gintupitiya street to Wolfendhal	566 10	323 12
132 Cross road, Sea street to Seabeach road ...	39 82	—
133 Skinner's road North, Korteboam street to Armour street	1,037 40	—
134 Madampitiya road, canal to draw bridge ...	236 50	256 53
135 Alutmawata road, Cathedral gate to Korteboam street ...	358 45	—
136 Armour street, Barber street to Silversmith street ...	522 80	493 64
137 Layard's broadway, Barber street to St. Joseph's street	1,815 0	1,787 85
138 Ferry street, Hulftsdorp street to the canal ...	549 60	—
139 Prince's gate, Ferry street to Skinner's road South ...	259 0	95 15
140 Vincent street, Ferry street to Silversmith street ...	153 45	—
141 Demetagoda road, Maradana to Base line road ...	1,310 62	—
142 Malay street, Rifle street to Kew road ...	240 2	209 78
143 Parson's road, Kew road to Norris road ...	1,105 72	803 82
185 Norris road, from Front street to Queen street ...	1,517 45	856 64
188 Urugodawatta road ...	132 0	144 59
190 Symond's road ...	231 20	—
191 Dean's road, Maradana, 2nd Division, and Rudd's lane	648 82	508 52
192 Green street, Jampettah street to Barber street ...	331 16	325 57
193 Ferguson's road, Nagalagam street to Madampitiya church road ...	749 10	753 70
Gravel Roads.		
32 Bridge street, Ingham street to Galle Face ...	168 72	156 20
33 Church street, York street to Queen street ...	168 30	159 66
34 Galle Face seaside road ...	1,802 64	1,629 16
35 Galle Face lake road, centre road to Bridge street ...	550 56	545 49
36 York street, Prince street to Landing jetty ...	587 52	517 41
37 Main street footpath opposite Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co.	17 76	—
38 Akbar's lane, St. Sebastian street to Marties' lane ...	17 76	—
39 Dam street, Hulftsdorp street to Peer Saibo's lane ...	177 60	165 19
40 Dhobies' lane, Cramer's lane to Marties' lane ...	42 62	—
41 Marties' lane, St. Sebastian Hill to Dhobies' lane ...	25 33	24 84
42 Mitcho's lane, Front street to Caffre lane ...	28 41	21 12
43 Mosque lane, Old Moor street to Wolfendhal street	90 98	67 62
44 Old Moor street, Dam street to Kuruwe street ...	165 76	154 40
45 Siripina lane, Kuruwe street to Mosque lane ...	32 56	32 45
46 Gomes' lane, Marties' lane to St. Sebastian hill ...	32 26	29 75
47 Prince street, 4th Cross street to Front street ...	159 24	8 80
48 Cramer's lane, St. Sebastian street to Saunders' place...	134 97	100 32
49 Albert crescent, Cambridge place to Torrington place	124 80	—
50 Alston place, Park street to Turret road ...	323 27	314 82
51 Green path, Turret road to Alexandra place ...	471 35	465 24
52 Hyde Park Corner, Park street to Union place ...	183 60	174 30
53 Polwatta road, round Hudson's house and gate of lake bungalow ...	71 38	56 50
54 Turret road, Kollupitiya road to Regent street ...	1,452 76	159 73
55 Andiwal street, Wolfendhal street to Blomendahl street	58 1	46 86
56 Berawamulla road, Wall street to Blomendahl street ...	134 97	109 24
57 Cross road near cooly line ...	112 48	88 41
58 Gintupitiya street, Cheku street to Hill street ...	150 36	150 9
59 Pickering's road, Korteboam street to Kotahena street...	293 74	237 58
60 Santiago street, Pickering's road to College street ...	153 44	124 41
61 Shoemakers' lane ...	88 50	38 56
62 St. Lucia's street, Galpotta street to Wall street ...	150 96	140 46
63 VanRooyen street ...	168 72	136 69
64 Alutmawata road, Cathedral gate to Ferguson's road ...	1,105 91	1,090 14
65 Elie House road, Elie House to Fisher's Hill ...	197 13	—
66 Ferguson's road, Church road to Vuystwyk road ...	235 85	191 16
67 Mattacooly Farm road, Vuystwyk road to Church street	155 10	—
68 St. James' street, Mutwal road to Blomendahl street	170 63	169 32
69 Totawatta road, Farm road to the river ...	274 92	274 92
70 Madampitiya road, canal to the river ...	790 32	645 66
71 St. Mary's lane, Mattacooly, adjoining Roman Catholic Church	24 86	—
72 Road and paths, recreation ground, Mutwal ...	58 72	47 50
73 Kuruwe street, Silversmith street to Barber street ...	192 40	179 40
74 Cross road opposite Baptist Chapel, Grandpass ...	68 8	63 42
75 De Waas' lane, Grandpass road to Mill gate ...	188 66	175 10

	Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1891.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1891.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
76	Maradana road, St. Sebastian Hill to Skinner's road South	186 48	172 95
77	North and South Base line road, Urugodawatta road to Railway line ...	301 20	334 12
78	Silversmith street lane, Hulftsdorp street to Vincent street ...	79 92	49 44
79	Dean's road, Rudd's lane to Ward place	274 84	270 16
80	Forbes road, Dean's road to Darley road ...	115 20	114 23
81	Jail road, Maradana road to Base line road ...	384 47	376 64
82	Norris canal road, Regent street to Dean's road ...	222 0	215 11
83	Bridge street, Malay street to Railway crossing ...	118 40	105 40
84	De Soyas's street, Malay street to Ingham street ...	67 48	61 64
85	Glenie street, Malay street to the end	120 64	111 30
86	Ingham street, Bridge street to Convict Establishment wall	165 16	—
87	Lake road, Union place to Park street ...	507 64	228 47
88	Lane, Churchyard lane to Kew road ...	15 9	13 38
89	Lane, Union, from Union place	12 43	—
90	Rifle street, Malay street to Union place ...	222 0	200 95
91	Bambalapitiya road, Buller's road to toll-house ...	503 71	501 17
92	Flower road, Turret road to Cambridge place ...	412 98	412 39
93	Gregory's radiant, Maitland crescent to Cemetery road	332 64	332 59
94	2nd Turning, Kollupitiya road to Flower road ...	318 71	—
95	Thurston's road, 2nd Turning to Buller's road ...	190 8	20 97
96	Cemetery road, MacCarthy place to Cemetery gate ...	424 80	404 64
97	Norris canal road, Regent street to Maradana road ...	183 60	176 41
98	Regent street, Maradana to junction of Union place ...	516 81	475 64
99	Road in front of Baptist Chapel with approach road	96 0	91 37
100	Robinson street, Canal road to Cemetery road ...	185 27	—
144	Chatham street side roads ...	126 68	8 90
145	Hospital street, York street to Chatham street ...	132 6	—
146	Hospital lane, Queen street to Hospital street ...	36 72	—
147	Canal row, York street to Hospital road ...	68 85	—
148	Queen street side road ...	64 26	4 45
149	Queen street, Prince street to Church street ...	162 18	—
150	Prince street footpath ...	16 83	—
151	Caffre lane, 1st Fishers' lane to Norris road ...	36 70	31 17
152	China street, Bankshall street to Main street ...	42 14	39 3
153	China street, Cross road from Butcher street ...	12 43	—
154	Fishers' lane, 1st Front street to Caffre lane ...	17 76	17 72
155	Fishers' lane, 2nd Front street to Caffre lane ...	17 76	17 74
156	Muhandiram's lane, Saunders' place to Marties' lane ...	17 76	13 20
157	Peer Saibo's lane, Dam street to Old Moor street ...	86 43	78 63
158	Cross road, Green path to St. Michael's church ...	51 83	50 69
159	Dhobies' lane, Kollupitiya to Polwatta road ...	134 77	133 4
160	Edinburgh crescent, Turret road to Cambridge place	260 40	—
161	Hyde Park lane, Park street to Hyde Park Corner ...	77 75	59 61
162	Polwatta road, Green path to the lake	101 66	98 97
163	2nd Turning, Albert crescent to Alexandra place ...	203 3	202 52
164	Blomendahl street ...	515 75	514 94
165	Cross road along Vuystwyk bungalow ...	28 31	—
166	Grandpass market road to latrine	58 60	47 41
167	Wall's lane, Alutmawata road to Blomendahl street ...	114 23	114 23
168	Wilson's lane, Fishers' Hill to Rock House lane ...	55 5	44 61
169	Fransawatta lane	38 77	—
170	Piachaud's lane, Maradana road to Skinner's road ...	150 96	140 43
171	Smiths' street, Belmont street to Ferry street ...	28 41	—
172	Goat street, Belmont street to Ferry street ...	39 7	—
173	Molawatta road Grandpass, road to canal ...	72 81	—
174	Arab patch, Maradana road to private gardens ...	31 20	—
175	Lane near Tamby Bass, Dematagoda ...	22 55	—
176	Cross road from Dematagoda road to Maligakanda ...	33 83	—
177	Lane from Jail road to Temple road ...	38 40	—
178	New Hospital road, Regent street to Mr. Saram's ...	69 11	—
179	North and South Base Line road, Railway crossing to Jail road ...	596 16	—
180	Temple road, Maradana road to Dematagoda road ...	501 11	—
181	Vauxhall street, Cross road to Hyde Park Corner ...	182 40	—
182	Chapel lane, Slave Island ...	23 68	—
183	Churchyard lane, Kew road to banyan tree ...	14 55	13 0
184	Ditch lane, Churchyard lane to Malay street ...	25 75	—
186	Triangle, 3rd Turning to Bambalapitiya road ...	39 74	39 74
187	3rd Turning, Kollupitiya road to Guildford crescent	646 55	578 18
189	Cemetery road, Nagalagam street to Madampitiya road	360 0	309 19
218	Austin place ...	73 92	—
			33,652 45

Attendance of Members during the Meetings of Council held during 1891.

Names.	Twelve General Meetings.	Six Adjourned Meetings.	Seven Special Meetings.	
Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	11	4	6	—
Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G. ...	4	1	1	Forfeited his seat May 8, 1891. Nominated by Government, May 19, 1891.
Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G. ...	8	6	5	—
Mr. F. R. Ellis	4	3	2	—
„ J. S. Drieberg	9	5	6	—
Capt. F. Bayley	7	5	5	—
Mr. Edmund Walker	10	4	6	—
„ C. S. Hay	2	3	3	Nominated by Government, October 22, 1891.
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna ...	10	5	4	—
Mr. M. I. M. Haniffa	8	4	3	—
„ C. Perera	12	6	7	—
„ H. van Cuylenburg... ...	8	3	3	—
„ P. Coomaraswamy... ...	7	5	6	Forfeited his seat, April 10, 1891. Restored May 8, 1891.
„ C. P. Dias	12	5	6	—
„ Walter Pereira	10	5	7	—
„ D. F. Browne	9	4	2	—
„ R. H. Morgan	9	6	3	—

Standing Committee.

29 Meetings.

Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G....	Attended 2 meetings.	Mr. C. Perera ...	Attended 24 meetings.
Capt. F. Bayley ...	„ 10 „	„ W. Pereira ...	„ 3 „
Mr. E. Walker ...	„ 15 „		

Special Committee on amending Ordinance and By-laws.

12 Meetings.

Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	Attended 1 meeting.	Mr. C. Perera ...	Attended 5 meetings.
Mr. F. R. Ellis ...	„ 4 „	„ P. Coomaraswamy ...	„ 2 „
„ C. S. Hay ...	„ 4 „	„ Walter Pereira ...	„ 4 „
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna ...	„ 1 „	„ D. F. Browne ...	„ 2 „

Special Committee to report on Mr. C. Perera's Dissent recorded in Minutes of the 14th August, 1891.

1 Meeting.

Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	Attended 1 meeting.	Mr. D. F. Browne ...	Attended 0 meeting.
Capt. F. Bayley ...	„ 1 „	„ R. H. Morgan ...	„ 0 „
Mr. E. Walker ...	„ 0 „		

Special Committee to report on the recommendations contained in Dr. Kynsey's Memorandum.

6 Meetings.

Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G. ...	Attended 1 meeting.	Mr. D. F. Browne ...	Attended 0 meeting.
Mr. F. R. Ellis ...	„ 1 „	„ R. H. Morgan ...	„ 0 „
„ P. Coomaraswamy ...	„ 1 „		

Special Committee on Tramways.

5 Meetings.

Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	Attended 5 meetings.	Mr. E. Walker ...	Attended 5 meetings.
Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G....	„ 1 „	„ C. Perera ...	„ 2 „
Capt. F. Bayley ...	„ 2 „	„ D. F. Browne ...	„ 1 „

Special Committee on Chairman's Administration Report.

2 Meetings.

Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	Attended 2 meeting.	Mr. P. Coomaraswamy ...	Attended 0 meeting.
Capt. F. Bayley ...	„ 1 „	„ W. Pereira ...	„ 1 „
Mr. C. Perera ...	„ 2 „	„ D. F. Browne ...	„ 1 „

Special Committee on Financial Statements for 1890.

1 Meeting.

Capt. F. Bayley ...	Attended 0 meeting.	Mr. D. F. Browne ...	Attended 0 meeting.
Mr. C. Perera ...	„ 1 „	„ R. H. Morgan ...	„ 0 „
„ W. Pereira ...	„ 0 „		

Appendix A.—Tax on Arrack Taverns.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 27.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, 17th February, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to request that you will be pleased to lay the following facts before the Governor for the favour of His Excellency's consideration :—

On the 14th February, 1876, this Council, by their Secretary's letter No. 71 of that date, and again by letter No. 57 of the 5th July, 1877, submitted for the consideration of Government the propriety of their being allowed to levy a fee upon licenses to be issued to arrack taverns within the limits of the town.

A copy of the latter letter No. 57 of the 5th July, 1877, was transmitted to the Secretary of State with the Lieutenant-Governor's despatch of the 10th August, 1877, No. 124, in reply to which Lord Carnarvon, in the 11th paragraph of his despatch No. 254 of the 3rd October, 1877, said "with respect to the suggestion of the Municipal Council to levy a tax on arrack taverns in Colombo, I should have no objection to its adoption should further funds be required, nor do the reasons alleged by Sir William Gregory in his despatch of the 28th March, 1876, appear to me such as need prevent my consenting to the proposal, but they will doubtless receive due consideration from you."

By the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 32 of the 7th June, 1878, the Council were informed that though the Governor entirely dissented from the proposition that the whole revenue from the sale of arrack within the city ought in fairness to belong to the Council, yet His Excellency recognised "the right of the Council to derive a revenue from the arrack taverns in the city," and that he was prepared to take the necessary steps to empower the Council to levy an annual tax not exceeding Rs. 500 on every arrack tavern in the city.

This proposal was, by the Municipal Council's Secretary's letter No. 63 of the 18th July, 1878, thankfully accepted.

In the concluding portion of the 7th paragraph of his despatch No. 324 of the 31st December, 1878, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach referred again to arrack and liquorshop licenses as a legitimate source of Municipal revenue, but no steps were taken by the Government to bring the principle into operation by amended legislation; and in 1884 the Council appear to have abandoned the prospect of realising the advantage promised to them, the ground of acquiescence in such abandonment being that, viewed as a mode of furnishing them with the means of meeting their liability to the Government in respect of the water supply, the contemplated concession was not so satisfactory or so direct as the simple augmentation of the contribution to be made from the general revenue, whilst (having, as it was then believed would be the case, the certain effect of reducing *pro tanto* the receipts of the Crown on account of arrack rents), it would actually be a contribution from the general revenue, though it would be called by another name.

Without entering into the question of whether the imposition of a license fee upon the tavern itself would actually diminish the value of the Colombo arrack rent, a result which, though logically correct on paper, my experience does not lead me to think would necessarily follow in practice, and without reference to the question of the means of paying the contribution fixed by law in respect of the Waterworks, which question I am thankful to think is now satisfactorily settled, I would ask that the claim of this Council to the right to levy a license fee of say Rs. 500 on each arrack tavern in the city be considered on its own merits and by the light of the liberal utterances of former Governors and of Secretaries of State which I have quoted above.

In dissenting from the opinion of the majority in respect of the solvency of the Council, I felt bound to admit that the balance available, after providing for all the necessary and unavoidable expenditure of the year, was inadequate to the requirements of the city, and I stated that I was prepared to join the Council in an urgent request to the Government to supply us with further sources of revenue, notably the power to levy a license fee on arrack taverns, and also, if necessary, the power to levy an improvement rate, as conferred on Local Boards by Ordinance No. 7 of 1876.

The question of sanitary and improvement rates is now being raised, and I am inclined to think that it would be much more willingly and cheerfully discussed were this small concession in respect of arrack tavern licenses previously granted by the Governor.

I trust therefore that His Excellency will be pleased to grant me an early and favourable reply.

I am, &c.,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

Appendix B.—Report of the Special Committee of the Municipal Council on the revision of the Municipal Councils Ordinance.

YOUR Committee appointed to revise "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887," the amending Ordinance of 1890, and the by-laws, desire to present their report upon the revision of the Ordinances, annexing to the report copies of the minutes of each meeting.

A number of the proposed amendments are merely verbal. The following are the substantive alterations which your Committee recommended, the other verbal alterations being specified in the annexed minutes of the meetings of your Committee :—

1. *Section* 10.—That the number of nominated Members, including the Chairman, be one less than the number of Members elected.

2. *Sections* 16, 17, 18, 19, *and* 43.—That the procedure to be followed in revising the lists of persons eligible to be elected as Councillors and to vote at elections be before the District Court of the Municipal town instead of in the Magistrate's Court; and that such lists when revised be the only evidence of the due qualification of any person to be elected as a Councillor or to vote at such elections.

3. *Section* 36.—That section 36 of the principal Ordinance be amended so as to allow Members of Standing and other Committees to resign. This is desirable, as Members are unwilling to serve for a whole year.

4. *Section* 47.—That the Governor's choice of a Chairman be not confined to the Members of the Ceylon Civil Service.

5. That sections 47 and 80 be so revised that the Chairman be no longer invested with the sole executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Ordinance; that the same power be restored to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No 17 of 1865.

6. *Section* 55.—That the numbers of "The Gaming Ordinance, 1889," and of "The Maintenance Ordinance, 1889," be added in section 55, as these are amendments of No. 4 of 1841, and that sections 257, 258, and 259 of the Ceylon Penal Code be also added in the same section, as the penal section No. 7 of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1878 has been repealed by the Criminal Procedure Code. And that the Ordinances Nos. 12 and 13 of 1891 be also added to section 55.

7. That the principle of chapter VII. of the by-laws be substituted for that of section 88, the Chairman of the Council being *ex officio* Chairman of each Committee, and the total number of each Committee being five.

8. *Sections* 257, 258, *and* 259.—That the appointment of a Municipal Magistrate be not restricted to the Police Magistrate or any Additional Police Magistrate of Municipal towns, and that Municipal Magistrates be paid a salary at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum, provided, however, that if the Municipal Magistrate be engaged in any other occupation the maximum salary be at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

9. *Section* 59.—That the Chairman's power to appoint and remove subordinate officers be restricted to such officers whose salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum.

10. *Section* 122.—It is considered desirable to add to section 122 provision giving the Council power to make by-laws for the putting up and preservation of boundaries and fences of lands, whether public or private. This has been copied from the Local Board Ordinance No. 7 of 1876.

11. That under the heads "Rates and Taxes" or "Police" a section be inserted in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1878. (Repealed.)

Sections 127, *et seq. and* 262.—This your Committee recommend, as doubts have arisen as to the legality of applying moneys raised under the consolidated rate to purposes other than those set out in sub-sections (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of section 127 of the principal Ordinance.

12. *Section* 132.—That power be given to the Municipal Council to issue licenses for carriages used within the Municipality for six months only instead of one year, and that the half-yearly fee for each carriage be Rs. 5, the said license to be in force for six months from the date of issue, and that power be given to license the horses used for drawing licensed carriages, the half-yearly license being 50 cents. Also that livery stables and carriages not plying for hire in the streets be exempted from the regulations applying to those that do ply for hire.

13. *Section* 164.—That a proviso be added to section 164 of the principal Ordinance exempting sales or leases of immovable property by or to the Council from the operation of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1840, and giving the Council power to sell or lease any lands acquired. This is required as in some cases a tax collector or other servant of the Council is in default, and there are no bidders for the land specially mortgaged by him to the Council.

14. *Section* 200.—That provision be added to sections 175, 183, and 200 empowering the Magistrate to order and direct that the defendant shall, within a period to be set out in the order, remove the said obstruction, or encroachment, or building, as the case may be, and in the event of his failure to do so he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for every day's delay.

15. *Sections* 209 *and* 210.—That provision be made for an appeal to the Council against any order of the Chairman made under sections 209 and 210 of the principal Ordinance.

16. That a section be added to sections 224 and 225 giving power to make by-laws for the conservancy, use, and management of all lands vested in or under the control of the Council.

17. *Sections* 240 *and* 250.—That under the head "Prevention of Infectious Diseases" a section be introduced giving the Council power to establish houses of isolation and to frame by-laws for the regulation thereof, and the fees to be paid for occupation.

18. *Section* 263.—That the Council be given power to issue debentures, in addition to the power they now possess of borrowing money on mortgage of the rates and taxes.

19. *Ordinance No.* 25 *of* 1890, *Section* 1.—That the definition of a private market be amended into "any place with such distance of a public market as the Council may from time to time determine, in respect of each public market of the same character as the private market under consideration."

H. HAY CAMERON.
F. R. ELLIS.
CHAS. HAY.
A. SENEVIRATNA.
CHAS. PERERA.

Appendix C.—Works Department, 1891.

THE year 1891 has been an important one in the history of the Works Department. Last year, in a similar report, I indicated the necessity for change, and although the year has brought about the most complete revolution in our system, yet the process has conducted us through troublesome times.

Twelve months ago I expressed my conviction that the adoption of Public Works Department methods was the only sure means of clearing away difficulties, which it would appear had hung about the Department, and prevented it from conducting its ordinary business in even a moderately efficient manner.

The past year has also been marked by the institution of a more severe but consistent system of audit—a test which old methods were ill-adapted to satisfy, and which, without doubt, hastened the many reforms so much desired. It remained, however, for 1892 to witness the final touches, and I now look hopefully forward to the immediate future to be able to challenge criticism in any or every point of our system.

The office staff is now well constituted, and is composed of assistants well versed in their duties and industrious; but industry and skill alone will not, in the presence of excessive pressure, produce satisfactory results, and I trust that the small assistance I now ask for will be soon accorded.

Little is really known of the volume of work which falls to the lot of this Department or of the increase which recent years have made. The years 1889, 1890, and 1891 have, without doubt, been a period of progress, for, in a spending Department such as this, the ideal is to be found in the most clear and explicit allotment of funds to definite objects, and the furnishing of accounts to show that this has been actually done.

The necessary result of this must be an increase on the number of independent estimates and the decrease in the average amount of each, as the following table will show :—

Statement of the Number of Estimates worked upon in the past Eleven Years.

Year.	Public Works Expenditure. Rs.	Upkeep.	Roads.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1881 ...	148,093	11	45	39	95
1882 ...	107,234	11	41	22	74
1883 ...	97,302	11	27	28	66
1884 ...	108,292	10	52	37	99
1885 ...	105,305	10	36	57	103
1886 ...	105,827	11	39	47	97
1887 ...	76,325	9	38	42	89
1888 ...	95,316	10	12	64	86
Eight years...	813,694	83	290	336	709
Average ...	101,712	10⅜	36¼	42	88⅝

Average amount of estimates, Rs. 1,147.

Year.	Public Works Expenditure. Rs.	Upkeep.	Roads.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1889 ...	126,956 ...	8 ...	96 ...	110 ...	214
1890 ...	124,219 ...	7 ...	180 ...	93 ...	280
1891 ...	127,642 ...	13 ...	155 ...	57 ...	225
Three years...	378,817	28	431	260	719
Average ...	126,272	9⅓	143⅔	86⅔	239⅔

Average amount of estimates, Rs. 526.

Thus the average number of estimates sanctioned in the past three years is about three times the annual average of the previous eight years, whilst the average amount of each estimate has decreased by more than half. It is not difficult to see that the clerical work varies directly with the number of estimates worked upon, for, in every stage from framing the estimate to the completion report, the transactions are the same whatever the amounts may be.

This being so, it is evident that in the past three years the accounts in connection with estimates have been increased three-fold, whilst, in addition, no effort has been spared to record in the most minute detail possible the manner in which expenditure has been incurred.

Apart from the increase of work here indicated, many new returns have been called for, and although the materials for their preparation are available, they yet entail an amount of mechanical labour, seriously congesting the work of the office. But to rectify this is simple, for by the addition of a junior clerk on a small salary the time of others will be more free to attend to those duties requiring their greater experience.

Another important factor in office work is the correspondence, which included about 3,000 letters, papers, &c., transmitted to the Chairman, to which were attached as a rule reports requiring careful consideration and investigation. Of these, I find that over 1,000 had during their consideration been referred to subordinates of the Department. There were also no less than 100 special estimates attached to these papers, many of which required plans and drawings in addition.

Roads.—The past year was abnormally wet; and floods and heavy rains caused much damage to roads. Some miles of roads were on several occasions submerged, and in some instances recently repaired roads were denuded of, not only the recently added material, but also of much of the foundation. The saturation of the ground brought about the fall of many of the trees, which added so much to the beauty of the city; and whilst the cost of clearing them away was extremely heavy, the proceeds of the sale of the timber is not set off in the accounts against the expenditure so incurred. The expenditure upon No. 1, General Upkeep of Roads, in October and November was abnormal, and amounted to Rs. 2,228·37. The year's expenditure was, however, only about the average of five years preceding, and but for the floods it would have shown a great fall.

The expenditure was distributed as follows:—

Estimate No. 1, General Upkeep of Roads.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
October	935 78	
November	1,292 59	
		2,228 37
January to September and December	...	6,750 41
		8,978 78
Expenditure on gravelled roads	...	16,075 68
Do. metalled roads	...	17,743 15
Do. tools for all works	...	2,912 46*
		45,710 7

The question of steam-rolling is two-sided; the popular voice is raised against the cruelty to animals, whilst from the road officer's standpoint it is evident that light rolling will no longer suffice to secure roads capable of resisting the increased weight of traffic, and it is to be hoped that the steam-roller possessed by Government will convince the Council of its advantages.

The two most important road improvements, viz., Old Moor street extension and Malay street widening, are still in abeyance, but it is to be hoped that these works of public convenience will soon secure the attention of the Council.

Works.—The works of the year include some of importance, of which the following are the chief:—

Construction of new road, St. Lucia's Cathedral.
Maradana footway.
Kayman's Gate footway.
Arab lane, widening
Dean's road footway.
Culvert, Horton place and Canal road.
Repairing culvert, Campbell street.
Building culvert, Horton place.
Repairing culvert, Gregory's radiant.
Drain, 2nd Mosque Lane.
Do. St. Lucia's lane.
Do. Kayman's Gate.
Side drain, Silversmith lane.
Side drain, Vauxhall lane.
Repair of Hindu temple sewer.
Do. Wolfendhal street sewer.
Do. Dam street sewer.
Do. St. Sebastian street sewer.
Building toll-house at bridge-of-boats.
New stalls, Edinburgh market.
New mutton market, Gintupitiya street.
Dean's road market—water supply, paving, and reconstruction, and arrangement.
New abutment, Urugodawatta bridge.
Fort latrine.
Six wooden carts, watering.

Scavenging.—This work has been delegated to a contractor during the past year; and although I can hardly say that the town has been so well kept as was the case under Departmental labour, yet it is a service which ought to be satisfactorily done by contractors. The cost, however, has been somewhat high, and it is a question worthy of consideration as to the possibility of promoting the best results by a return to Departmental work, part of the difference of cost (Rs. 7,000) being devoted to the employment of a responsible officer to take the whole control.

But the surest road to secure a clean city is to be found in drainage. It is the dirty drains and polluted compounds which defy the most strenuous efforts of both the Sanitary Officer and myself.

Liquid refuse must be produced, and so long as it can only be disposed of at the side drain or in the back compound, the drains must be more frequently dirtied than flushed, and the compounds will continue to pollute the atmosphere with harmful exhalations; and a population condemned to such conditions must periodically be subjected to the decimating influence of virulent epidemics.

* Only a portion of this sum is properly chargeable to road works.

It has been a matter for much regret that sanitary measures so important have been delayed by a controversy having reference to a section of the city, the population of which is well capable of temporising and adopting such measures as would correct the effect of imperfect appliances. Without doubt drainage, or rather sewerage, should take precedence of all other works. The prospect of early consideration has led to increased disrepair of the side drain. I would strongly urge the Council to commit itself to the consideration of this great question, to which it will be necessary to grant me the assistance of at least one additional leveller. And I would ask that, until this subject is thoroughly investigated, every other question be set aside, which would tend to hinder the rapid solution of a problem of so much importance to the city.

Colombo, March 31, 1892.

R. SKELTON,
Superintendent of Works.

Appendix D.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 120.

The Town Hall,
Colombo, 14th August, 1889.

SIR,—IN connection with my report upon Government petition No. 1,806 of 1889, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the subject of the bridge-of-boats, and to the desirability which, I think, has long been admitted to exist of substituting an iron bridge in place of the present structure, and thus obviate the serious delays in traffic both by river and by road, which are at present unavoidably involved.

The continuity of the bridge-of-boats is now broken daily for the space of one hour from 12 noon to 1 P.M. to allow of the passage of boats up and down the river, and that one hour daily is the only time at which river traffic can pass.

During that hour all road communication between this town and the important districts lying beyond the river is suspended.

During floods the continuity of the bridge has to be broken for days together, in order to guard against loss of the boats, and sometimes even this precaution is unavailing.

In 1886 a portion of the bridge was carried away by the accumulation of drift timber floating down the river. This accident involved an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 4,428.

The amount annually spent upon the maintenance of the bridge-of-boats is about Rs. 8,000. The cost of an iron bridge has been estimated at Rs. 165,000, and it is my object in writing this letter to inquire whether His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to assist the Municipal Council in this matter by contributing from the general revenue a moiety of the cost. Should His Excellency be able to accede to such a proposal this Council could undertake to pay annually into the Colonial Treasury for interest and sinking fund a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000, without prejudice to other necessary works, and would no doubt be ready to hypothecate the revenue derived from the toll on this bridge as security for the punctual payment of their instalments.

I do not of course expect that the Governor (however willing His Excellency may be to assist the Council in this matter) would be in a position to give any definite reply to my application until he has before him a detailed estimate and report from the Director of Public Works, but I venture to hope that His Excellency may be pleased so far to evince his approval of the proposal as to call for the information necessary for forming a decision.

I am, &c.,

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 115.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 13th September, 1889.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 120 of the 14th ultimo, recommending the construction of an iron bridge at Grandpass to replace the present bridge-of-boats, I am directed to state that, considering the number of works of great importance left undone, the Governor sees no occasion for the proposed work.

I am, &c.,

A. M. ASHMORE,
for Colonial Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 101.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, 23rd July, 1890.

SIR,—REFERRING to my letter No. 120 of the 14th August, 1889, I have the honour to subjoin for His Excellency's information a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of the Municipal Council held on the 11th instant, and to express a hope that Government will afford such substantial aid to the Council in carrying out the important work referred to in the resolution, as will enable them to undertake it at an early date.

Resolution.

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has arrived for the construction of a permanent iron bridge to replace the bridge-of-boats."

I am, &c.,

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 102/09736.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 4th August, 1890.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 101 of the 23rd ultimo, submitting copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council held on the 11th July, respecting the construction of a permanent iron bridge to replace the bridge-of-boats, and expressing a hope that Government will aid the Council in carrying out the work, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor cannot at present hold out any hope of pecuniary aid from public funds to such a work.

I am, &c.,

H. W. GREEN,
for Colonial Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 99.

The Town Hall,
Colombo, 2nd June, 1891.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to subjoin for the information of His Excellency the Governor a copy of a report received by me yesterday from the Municipal Superintendent of Works, in consequence of which I have been constrained to stop all wheeled traffic over the bridge-of-boats until the flood in the river shall have subsided, and in connection I venture to express a hope that His Excellency will be pleased again to review the subject of my letter No. 120 of the 14th August, 1889, and No. 101 of the 23rd July, 1890 (of which, as well as of correspondence therewith connected, copies are for facility of reference hereto annexed). I beg that I may be informed whether in the Governor's opinion this work is one in the execution of which the Municipal Council may expect the assistance of the Government, and if so whether that assistance may be looked for at an early date.

I am, &c.,

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 102/9613.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 8th September, 1891.

SIR,—I AM directed to state that as you are aware the Governor has had under consideration your letter No. 99 of the 2nd June last, in which you requested to be informed whether in the Governor's opinion the substitution of an iron bridge in place of the present bridge-of-boats over the Kelani river is a work in the execution of which the Municipal Council might expect the assistance of the Government, and if so whether that assistance might be looked for at an early date.

2. The Director of Public Works was called upon to furnish a plan and estimate of such a bridge, and I am now, in accordance with a request expressed on a former occasion, to transmit to you the statement of cost with the drawings which have been prepared by Mr. MacBride. It will be observed that the estimated cost is Rs. 519,800, and that the bridge is of a very commodious character.

3. The Director of Public Works has been requested to furnish a statement of the grounds which necessitate such a large expenditure on the work, and of those which recommend the site selected by him as the most suitable for the proposed bridge. In his place at the Municipal Council Mr. MacBride will doubtless be willing and ready to afford any further desired information.

4. It is proposed to place on the estimates for 1892 a considerable amount on account of the contribution from general revenue to the undertaking, and I am to say that the Government is prepared to entertain as the share of the Municipality the payment for fifty years of the sum of Rs. 8,000 a year, the equivalent of what is now understood to be spent in the maintenance of the bridge-of-boats.

5. It is suggested that the acquisition and provision of the new street may better and more economically be left to the Municipal Council, who, with their powers under the 161st section of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, may be able to complete the road without any eventual cost to them.

6. The only reservation which the Governor would wish to make is the question of the appropriation of the proceeds of the toll, which are now paid to the Municipality, notwithstanding that the principal roads on both sides of the bridge are maintained at the cost of general revenue.

I am, &c.,

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

Appendix C.—The Colombo Lake.

Mr. R. D. ORMSBY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 67.

Colombo, 7th November, 1891.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 30 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to forward my report on the Colombo lake and two tracings.

I am, &c.,

R. D. ORMSBY.

Report referred to.

1. The Colombo lake, of which maps are annexed to illustrate this report, is 416 acres in extent, and has a margin of nearly 11 miles. It is formed by the damming up at the Lotus pond, and at Galle Face of rain-water drainage lying in a very irregularly shaped depression in the area, 10 square miles in extent, on which the City of Colombo and its suburbs stand.

2. Other deeper depressions or hollows exist within this area, especially in Wards 5 and 6, Kotahena and New Bazaar, but they are open to the river, becoming flooded with its back water during the wet seasons, and falling rapidly to its level when it subsides.

3. The level of the present spill of the lake is 9·36 feet above mean sea-level, its greatest depth is about 12 feet, while its average is very much less, from which it will be seen that almost the whole lake could without difficulty be emptied into the sea and reclaimed; but although this would immensely improve the drainage of a large part of Colombo, it would be most undesirable for many reasons to abolish this ornamental and useful sheet of water. It should rather be the object of the Municipal Council to improve it and add to its beauty and usefulness, to preserve it in every possible way from pollution, and to maintain in it at all seasons a reasonable depth of water.

4. The lake is almost entirely dependent for its water supply on rainfall. I say almost, as during the past few years it has also received the surplus water from Maligakanda reservoir, as well as the residue sewage of a portion of the 3,000,000 gallons of Labugama water daily used in the town, which source of supply might well be dispensed with if it were possible. On very rare occasions it also receives water direct from the Kelani, namely, when the river rises to 9·36 feet above mean sea-level, and flows into the lake through the St. Sebastian lock. The three main feeders of the lake in order of their importance are the Polwatta ditch, the Dean's road canal, and the drain which enters the lake near Alston place, and conveys to it most of the drainage of the Victoria park. In addition to these, 53 built culverts and innumerable small drains convey their quota to the lake during rainfall.

5. The exact watershed of the lake has not yet been accurately defined, but it is shown approximately on the accompanying map, and I estimate the catchment area at 1,573 acres. The average rainfall of Colombo, calculated from the record of twenty-one years, is 88 inches, which, on the area of the lake and its basin, gives the enormous total of 17,503,200 tons per annum.

6. It is plain that, without the Galle Face and Racquet Court sluices, the excessive rainfall in the early months of each monsoon would cause disastrous floods in the low-lying quarters of the town bordering on the lake, and that at least twice a year, and then usually for some weeks at a time the lake is naturally filled to overflowing up to any level that may be desired. The sluices give complete control of the floods, and no rainfall, however heavy or continuous, can equal their full discharge. During the dry months that succeed the rains the daily evaporation steadily lowers the lake level, and in exceptionally dry years, when the maximum evaporation, which has been found to reach occasionally as much as ·48 of an inch daily, has proceeded for weeks together, the lake falls until the shallow portions are exposed, the objectionable mud banks appear, and the retreating water leaves a broad margin of drying surface.

7. To remedy this evil, and as closely as possible to maintain the surface area of the lake the same at all seasons of the year, and the depth sufficient for boats of light draught should be the object of the Municipality.

8. The works to be done are simple and plain: no engineering difficulty presents itself; what is required is that the bed of the lake should be lowered by the removal of the accumulations of silt and mud, that the margins should be deepened, the side banks raised and protected by walls or well-sodded slopes, and that as far as practicable the further entrance of silt and sewage should be provided against.

9. I am strongly of opinion that, in the interests of a very large portion of the population of Colombo, the level of the spill of the lake should be permanently lowered a foot, that is to 8·36 feet above mean sea-level. The levels of the lands bordering on the lake in the Pettah, Slave Island, and Captain's Garden are not more than 1 or 2 feet above the present lake spill, *i.e.* from 10 to 12 feet above mean sea-level. It is evident that the fall for drainage from houses in such localities to the lake when full is insufficient, and that the sewers must be of necessity become surcharged, and that sewage, which should pass away rapidly from the vicinity of the dwellings, remains in or under the houses decomposing and causing sickness and death. For two years the lake has not been allowed to rise to spill level, and it has been found that this 1 foot makes a very great difference to the sanitary condition of these houses. For this reason I recommend the permanent lowering of the spill.

10. The next point to be considered is what minimum depth should be maintained in the lake below this reduced spill level, and bearing in mind the fact that in years of exceptional drought the lake has been known to fall 30 inches before it began to be again replenished by the rains. I think that a depth of at least 4 feet should be aimed at.

11. To give an accurate estimate of the amount of material to be removed, in order to attain the result above indicated, would require a series of cross sections over the bed of the lake, which it would take many months to complete, and I think it as well not to delay this report until all such observations can be completed. Much has been done in this way by the Superintendent of Works, and the result of his observations are shown on the accompanying map. It will be seen that the silting up is over a comparatively small area, chiefly adjoining the north and east shores of Slave Island, and along Captain's Garden.

12. It now remains to be shown in what way this work of deepening the lake can best be prosecuted, and the probable expense. I would recommend the early purchase of the following plant: a barge to carry a jib crane, one or two patent dredgers, and two pontoons. The barge and pontoons and the crane can be made at the Government Factory; and if these suggestions meet with the approval of the Council, drawings and specifications will be prepared for the same, and the Factory Engineer asked to estimate their cost. I am of opinion that the cost of all will not exceed Rs. 5,000. The dredgers must be obtained from England. A very good one is described in the annexed cutting from *The Engineer*, and very favourably commented on: it is a recent invention, coming into use at home on the Manchester ship canal and elsewhere. I have seen it at work, and consider it well suited to our requirements. These dredgers are complete in themselves, and can be worked with any kind of jib. The dredgers of Messrs. Priestman & Co. are well known, and can be made to suit any kind of work. In ordering the dredgers from England our requirements should be clearly stated, the depth of water in which they will be required to work, and the nature of material to be raised.*

13. The work of deepening the lake and improving the margins need not, however, await the obtaining of this plant: much may be done with baskets, mamoties, and cooly labour, and I recommend that such work should be provided for by liberal votes, and proceeded with in a systematic manner. There are many places round the lake where the silt can with advantage be placed, and in such places the work will cost very little, about 70 cents a cube near the banks and 10 cents additional for every 10 yards out. I do not think that any danger will arise from the exposure of the silt on the banks: such has not been the experience. So far the silt is quite 50 per cent. pure sand, and the remainder a peaty soil inodorous and innocuous—there are a few places where it is not so, and more care must be taken in the disposal of the excavations with which much sewage is mixed, it should be deposited at a distance from any houses, and covered with cabook earth to a depth of 1 or 2 feet. An enormous quantity of silt might be well disposed of in raising the Suduwela swamp to a height of 2 or 3 feet above spill level. Dhoby island might also with advantage be raised, and the whole of the margins of Captain's Garden.

14. I have said but little in this report of the pollution of the lake by sewage, as the matter is one surrounded with great difficulty, and must be dealt with in the much larger question of the drainage of Colombo. I cannot but think, however, that the evil is very much exaggerated. It seems not to be usually remembered that the sewage, which flows to the Colombo lake, is not such as is carried in underground sewers in towns where water-closets are used, and where all refuse, garbage, kitchen washings, &c., find their way into the sewers. Colombo is practically worked on the dry-earth system, and the scavenging contractors are supposed to and do collect most of the garbage, vegetable refuse, and rubbish of all sorts daily accumulated round and in every human dwelling. All this is removed to the outskirts of the town and never pollutes the lake. What does reach the lake besides the rainfall is the water used in bathing, washing of drains and floors, in fact the residue of the daily supply drawn from the water supply pipes used within the area of the lake's catchment basin. A very moderate shower of rain on this area would be enormously in excess of the total amount of sewage that would flow into the lake in a month. The sewage is therefore without the most foul and dangerous components of town sewage, and is very largely diluted with pure water. At present all that can be done is to insist on a more rigid attention to cleanliness in the houses, and to the retention for the scavenging carts of all vegetable and other refuse in dust bins, rather than allowing such to be thrown into the drains and carried to the lake.

15. Curtailing the dimensions of the lake by filling up certain parts has been suggested, but such work, owing to the difficulty of obtaining material for filling, is very expensive, and would seem to be at present beyond the means of the Council. I reported on this subject in my letter No. 30 of October, 1890, and gave the cost of filling at Rs. 7,839 per acre.

16. Some years ago a considerable amount of work was done in walling the margins of the lake, and plans and estimates for continuing and completing the work were prepared by the Public Works Department; but this work has not been proceeded with by the Council. I recommend that an annual vote on this account should be taken and the walling continued; in such places as bathing is permitted, steps being built and proper bathing ghauts formed. The total amount of walling completed up to 1886 was 9,523 lineal feet, and the amount then remaining to be done 48,023 feet.

17. I do not think that the condition of the lake or of the channels leading to it have changed for the worse during the past five years. It may possibly be more silted up in places, but on the other hand, the margins have been much improved, especially round the smaller lake between Braybrooke House and Polwatta, and a considerable quantity of silt and weeds have been removed and disposed of. The condition of Dean's road canal has been greatly improved by narrowing the channel and raising the sides. Polwatta ditch is no worse than it has always been, and is frequently flushed through in wet weather when the sluices are opened. What is required is more liberal provision of funds and more systematic working.

18. I venture, in conclusion, respectfully to remark that the writing of reports, preparation of maps, and collecting of data will not improve the condition of the lake. Something must be done, and yet I find that nothing whatever has resulted from the very first report I had the honour of submitting to the Council, namely, one connected with the improvement of the Polwatta ditch and the lake, dated June 3, 1890.

R. D. ORMSBY.

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* Since writing the above I have been informed by the Chairman that a crane and dredger have been lent to the Council by Government, that pontoons for carrying the same are in course of construction, and that the Standing Committee have recommended a vote for the provision of four mud barges. This will I think amply meet present requirements.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 293. Colombo, 13th November, 1891.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 293 of 10th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the Colombo lake.

I am, &c.,

R. SKELTON,
Superintendent of Works.

Report referred to.

The details given by the Consulting Engineer need not be repeated by me, and as the plan attached to his report includes the soundings taken by me, it is unnecessary for a second plan to be attached hereto.

Depth.—Generally speaking the lake is of ample depth, but from the soundings it will be observed that the Slave Island north shore is very shallow and offensive, so also is the whole arm south-east of Wavertree House, as far as the end at Union place. It was at these places that the deposit appeared above the surface of the water when the level fell to the lowest, viz., 17·2 inches below spill on or about the 3rd September.

From a record of soundings taken by the Surveyor-General in 1866, it would appear that the accumulation of silt in the past twenty-five years would be equivalent to a layer of about 9 inches in thickness, spread out over the whole area of the lake. It further appears that the lake, south-east of Wavertree House as far as Union place, had silted up to as much as 3 feet in thickness over almost the whole of this portion.

Margins.—The margins of the lake are shallow as a rule, in consequence of the deposit left by the discharge from culverts and drains, and also from the material washed from the adjoining lands.

Some indication of the amount of this deposit may be gathered from the fact that the culvert to the east of the Colonial Store tile depôt discharged a quantity of material which raised the bottom from about 3 feet below spill to 1 foot 6 inches below spill in about nine months, and I estimate that the quantity of this deposit could not be less than 25 cubes, for the most part consisting of road detritus. As there are over fifty such drains adding their quantity of deposit, it can easily be understood that in the past twenty-five years this process has reduced the depth along the margins by as much as 2 or 3 feet in many places, and in almost all the reduction by 1 foot.

The remedy is to be found in the adoption of thorough removal of road dust by sweeping, and then providing cesspits of moderate proportion at the drain outfalls to arrest any material which escapedre moval by the scavenger.

The margins should be protected by a small embankment, say 1 foot above the ordinary level of the compounds, thus preventing the free and uncontrolled discharge of surface water to the lake, the water being carried along the back of the bund to a convenient outlet so arranged, that the water, although passing freely to the lake, is yet constrained to flow at so low a velocity as to preclude the possibility of it retaining solids in suspension.

It is without doubt advisable that the water edge should become suddenly deep, with a vertical face; but it is quite out of the question to contemplate masonry walls, which would cost the Council Rs. 200,000 to complete I attach a sketch of an arrangement which will last perfectly sound for thirty or forty years, and would only cost Rs. 30,000 for the remaining portion which have to be done.

The channels leading to the lake have each been the subject of separate reports, and it will suffice to state that the Dean's canal is a sewer, and needs treating as such by properly paving its bed as far as the dry weather flow extends

The Polwatta canal becomes somewhat stagnant in dry weather; but since this is the most important feeder, every care must be taken so that no part of its water is lost.

The Flower road swamp is of vast importance to the lake, of which it is a part, inasmuch as Polwatta is a sand hill through which the water passes freely; it is impossible for the water level of the swamp to be lowered without a similar lowering of the lake level, for the water would pass away freely under Green path in the event of that swamp being drained. But the swamp may be filled up without detriment to the lake as long as the water-course passing through the grounds of the Industrial School continues to preserve an unobstructed discharge to the lake.

Islands.—The islands referred to were floating mats of weeds which had accumulated in Suduwela during the dry weather, and were carried out into the lake by the succeeding rains discharging by the Dean's canal. There are no islands in the lake except the Dhoby's island.

Weeds.—It is a notorious fact that the growth of weeds is much more plentiful at the present time than was the case formerly, and I am told that quite a new variety of weed is now growing This is no doubt partly due to the reduced depth of the water allowing the sun's rays to reach the bottom more freely and thereby encouraging vegetation more than formerly, but it appears to me that much is due to our water supply. The plentiful supply of water at the disposal of the drain flushers makes it possible for the transport of much solid matter, which formerly had to be taken from the drains and removed in carts when water was an expensive commodity. Hence herein lies a source of material ready to form soil for the support of weed life, and it is to this that the vigorous growth is probably due.

Water Level.—It is without doubt an inestimable benefit to those who reside near to the lake to keep the subsoil water as low as possible. Where the ground level is but 18 inches above spill the soil is probably damp, almost up to the surface, and it requires no demonstration to show that this is most injurious to health, and that the lowering of the water level 12 inches is equivalent to the filling up of the ground to a similar extent.

The majority of culverts and drains discharging into the lake are placed at levels below spill, thereby causing the drain to be permanently filled with water, which water must of necessity be that which last came from the town drains, armed with all the objectionable and dangerous properties of offensive sewage.

By adopting a lower top water level these drains have for the most part been enabled to discharge freely, and many objectionable smells have thereby been cured.

Perhaps it was a little bold to take so important a step before securing an uniform depth, but it must be remembered that it was for only (at most) ten days that the mud was at all exposed and unpleasant to the eye. and, compared to this slight drawback, the benefits to health and convenience have been considerable.

Water Supply to Lake.—The annual rainfall is 88 inches, the run off to the lake being equivalent to about 30 feet in depth over the whole surface, supposing there to be no losses from evaporation and absorption by plants and earth.

It is therefore evident that there is plenty of renewal, the inflow during the year being about three times the storage capacity of the lake. It is in months of dry weather, when there are intervals of ten or fifteen days without rain, that the depression of water level becomes serious. In July last, in fourteen days the lake fall 3 inches in consequence of loss by evaporation, &c., at the same time it is probable that the inflow to the lake, due to proportion of water supply passed off by the drains, was equivalent to 1¼ inch, thus making the actual loss 4¼ inches by evaporation. The only security against this is in securing a uniform depth of say 3 feet with a minimum depth of 2 feet at the margins.

It must be remembered that the longest recorded drought in the past nineteen years was in January-February, 1884, when there was no rain for fifty-five days. Upon the basis of this year's observations on evaporation, &c., it would follow that the depression of the water level would be about 11 inches; and adding this to the 12 inches now run to waste, 21 inches below spill is the greatest possible depth to which the water can fall; therefore if 2 feet is secured at margin and 3 feet at a distance of say 30 feet further out in the most unfavourable season, no mud banks would be exposed. The remedy for the present defects is deepening at the shallow places, and more careful exclusion of silt and washings from land. The lake is not in an unsanitary condition, nor has it been so: it is simply in need of deepening where the accumulation of years has reduced the water depth to a minimum.

ROBERT SKELTON,
Superintendent of Works.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY OFFICER.

I HAVE had the opportunity of reading the very full reports of the Superintendent of Works and the Consulting Engineer. It is not necessary therefore for me to enter into the physical geography of the lake, which has been so fully detailed in the two reports. I would merely add a few remarks on what measures ought to be adopted to improve the present condition of the lake so as to bring it to a better sanitary condition and render it a more attractive sheet of water than it is at present.

Measures ought to be immediately adopted for dredging and deepening the lake, the margins as well as the beds, and the side banks raised and protected as far as practicable to prevent the further entrance of silt. Of the first importance would certainly be a proper system of drainage, so that the large number of culverts and other drains should not lead their water charged with silt and organic *débris* into the lake. But this being at present apparently impracticable, either the walling in of the lake or the cheaper alternative contrivance for catching matter in suspension in water draining into the lake should be adopted.

There is no doubt that the Colombo lake has been more largely occupied by vegetable organisms than hitherto, and that this is owing—first, to a larger quantity of material capable of forming richer deposits for the growth and support of more robust aquatic and semi-aquatic plants, due to the greater availability of water as a medium for transporting refuse substances from the town into the lake; and secondly, to the reduced depth of the lake. The prevention of this overgrowth of vegetation would be secured by the deepening of the lake. As soon as these aquatic plants come above water or get exposed by the lowering of the lake they die, and being exposed to heat and moisture undergo rapid decomposition, which I do not hesitate to say is insanitary and injurious to health as productive of malarial miasma. It would therefore seem most necessary that the depth of the lake should be increased simultaneously with the adoption of such measures for preventing the washing in of silt from every direction as are taken in connection with the Kandy lake, which I think the Colombo lake ought to equal in attractiveness.

These arrangements being perfected it would be advisable that the spill level should be lowered as suggested by the Superintendent of Works, so as to lower the level of the subsoil or hydrostatic water in the land occupied by dwelling-houses near the lake and for some distance around it.

I agree with the Consulting Engineer that the so-called sewage pollution of the lake is very much exaggerated, and is not such as is carried in underground sewers in towns where water-closets are used. The sewers that most pollute the lake are those that open into it from Norris road, Pettah, and opposite the De Soysa, buildings, Slave Island.

Under a proper system of drainage these sewers of course would be diverted into the sea at Bankshall and Kollupitiya respectively.

It is the contents of these sewers only that contain an appreciable quantity of refuse and kitchen washings.

I therefore do not apprehend much difficulty as to the disposal of silt without detriment to public health. Where the silt of the bed and the margins of the lake is not polluted to such an extent as in the localities I have specified, it may be used for raising low-lying land adjoining the lake, the silt being covered with a good layer of coir dust or dry-earth where available.

JOHN B. DRIEBERG, L.R.C.P & S. Edin.,
Municipal Office, December 8, 1891. Sanitary Officer.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the DIRECTOR, Royal Botanic Gardens, Pérádeniya.

The Town Hall,
No. 1,579. Colombo, 19th December, 1891.

SIR,—WITH reference to our conversation the other day, when you were good enough to say you would favour me with your opinion on the vegetable growths in the Colombo lake and on the best method of exterminating them if I would send specimens of the plants, I now send, under separate cover, three specimens, and shall be greatly obliged for any advice you can give me on the subject.

I am, &c.,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

The DIRECTOR, Royal Botanic Gardens, Pérádeniya, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 177. Royal Botanic Gardens,
Pérádeniya, 22nd December, 1891.

SIR,—I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the specimens accompanying your letter No. 1,579 of 19th December. They are respectively:—

1. The "water lettuce" of the English, "dyaparamdella" of the Sinhalese (*Pistia stratiotes* of botanists) a pretty floating plant of no account in the present inquiry; 2, a dark-green common *conferva*, forming floating masses of interlaced filaments; and 3, *Hydrilla ovalifolia*. It is this last plant which has (so far as I know) no special Sinhalese name, which is so vastly abundant in the lake, and causes so much complaint.

2. When I first knew the lake ten or twelve years ago, a great variety of water plants grew in it, *Hydrilla* was one of them, but was in no way specially prominent. But within the last few years it has attained an extraordinary predominence, and has overcome nearly all the other species occupying the lake to such an extent that in places the water seems almost "solid" with its dense masses.

3. *Hydrilla* is common in fresh water throughout the low-country of Ceylon, and like most aquatic plants has a wide range, occurring in all the warm and tropical regions of the Old World and Australia. In connection with this sudden increase, it is interesting to note that it is a very close ally of the celebrated "American water-weed" (*Eloden canadensis*) which, introduced to English waters in 1842, in the course of a very few years filled up all the canals and still waters in the country, and has cost millions of money in clearing operations. Like that plant *Hydrilla* is entirely submerged, floating under the surface of the water, and though it roots copiously at the joints, is able to grow quite independently of the soil; indeed it increases more rapidly by broken-off fragments than by seed-propagation.

4. The cause of its sudden and great increase in the lake is not very obvious. I should be inclined to trace it to some change in the character of the water. Probably, since Colombo has had a copious artifical water supply, there has been much more surface drainage, much of which passes into the lake; and it cannot fail to happen that much of this will be considerably charged with organic matter of a fertilising character. This may have given *Hydrilla* some special advantage in nutrition, enabling it to grow rapidly and overcome other vegetation. The specimens are indeed extraordinarily vigorous, stout and luxuriant, three or four times the usual size of the species. I am also of opinion that its dispersion has been helped by partial attempts at clearing, which have broken it up into pieces, each of which at once starts into fresh growth.

5. As to extermination. Dragging and dredging to be effective must be thorough, and the whole area must be done simultaneously. The outlay cannot fail to be a heavy one, and the work will have to be followed up by a careful collection of all small floating fragments and continual removal of fresh centres of growth as soon as they occur. This watch must be continuous, the area of the lake being mapped out, and a boat constantly employed in each section to watch for and collect all *Hydrilla* seen. Other vegetation should not be touched, but rather encouraged, so as to bring back, if possible, the balance of plant life formerly existing.

6. No doubt the plant could be killed outright by rendering the lake brackish by pumping sea water into it. But I do not think this plan is to be recommended. All fresh water vegetation (as well as *Hydrilla*) would

be destroyed, and a different and much less attractive one take its place, and the whole character of the lake would be altered for the worse. The dhoby industry would also be destroyed. I have therefore nothing to suggest beyond a vigorous sustained effort on the lines indicated in the last paragraph for the extermination of *Hydrilla*, and a permanent watch afterwards to prevent its re-appearance.

I am, &c.,

HENRY TRIMEN,
Director.

Since writing the above I have read Mr. Ormsby's report as printed in to-day's newspaper. His proposal to lower the level of the lake appears to me an excellent one. If carried out, however, it will not materially affect the growth of the *Hydrilla* in any way.

HENRY TRIMEN.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the DIRECTOR, Royal Botanic Gardens.

No. 1. The Town Hall,
Colombo, 4th January, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 177 of the 22nd ultimo, and to request you to accept my very best thanks for the trouble you have taken for me in this matter.

I shall lay your letter before the Municipal Council at their next meeting; meantime I shall be much obliged if you will tell me, with reference to the question of exterminating the obnoxious weed by the introduction of salt water, whether the objection suggested by you—the substitution of an even less attractive form of vegetation for the fresh water vegetation destroyed—might not be obviated by the restoration of the fresh water character of the lake as soon as the *Hydrilla* should have been destroyed. Should you deem this to be practicable I should be glad to know what proportion of salt water you think would be sufficient to destroy the fresh water vegetation, and for what length of time you consider it would be necessary that the process should be continued.

I am, &c.,

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

The DIRECTOR, Royal Botanic Gardens, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 8. Pérádeniya, 7th January, 1892.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 1 of 4th January, I have the honour to state that I do not think the idea of killing the *Hydrilla* by saltwater, though theoretically sound, is a practicable one.

2. I do not know sufficient of the life-economy of the plant to be able to say what proportion of sea water would suffice to destroy it, nor is it possible to say for how long a period it would be necessary to keep the lake salt.

3. It is inevitable that during the process the lake would become very foul from the large masses of dead weed rotting in the salt water, which would have to be removed at great cost and with much difficulty.

4. In all probability, so soon as the lake were allowed to return to its natural condition, the struggle with *Hydrilla* would recommence.

I am, &c.,

HENRY TRIMEN.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS, Municipal Council, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 21. January 14, 1892.

SIR,—IN response to the resolution passed by Council on 18th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the scope of the report called for is far too wide to permit of an adequate report being framed with so short an interval.

The question of general improvement is one involving the expenditure of very considerable sums of public funds, and it is very necessary that, before dealing with that question, very careful attention should be devoted to the subject involving the preparation of detailed plans, &c., which I regret cannot be laid before you at the next meeting as desired by the resolution referred to.

This report therefore must be restricted to that part of the subject which immediately affects the work the Council has voted money for—"Deepening and cleaning."

In my previous letter and reports of 4th March, 1889, No. 81 of 7th September, 1890, No. 565 of 24th November, 1890, No. 293 of 13th November, 1891, I have disposed of certain details, which it is unnecessary to repeat here, and I will therefore proceed at once to the consideration of the process which appears to me to be the most desirable to follow in the execution of the work.

The first point which demands attention is the "tip" or place to which the "spoil" is to be conveyed and deposited after the dredger has placed it in the boats.

I believe that the Council is under some obligation to the Government to raise the level of the Suduwela swamp, and from its position no more suitable place could be selected, whilst the work of the dredger is within a reasonable distance from it.

There is yet another "tip" which may have advantages, which will give it preference to the swamp.

This "tip" is the formation of an embankment bordering the lake on the eastern shore of Captain's Garden, which hereafter may form a suitable and acceptable line for a road to open up and serve the isolated district known as Captain's Garden.

Each of these "tips" is convenient to the work, and I propose to excavate and deposit all the material from the two most eastern arms of the lake at these places. I would prefer that they be both taken in hand from the commencement of the work, so that the filling may proceed as slowly as possible, thereby permitting the particular fluid material with which we have to deal to settle and solidify more rapidly, and before a succeeding deposition is made upon the already discharged material.

Before either of these sites can be adopted for purposes of a "tip," it is necessary that margins should be protected with piles, so that the deposited material may be retained in the place it is desired, and also that a full depth of water may be secured at the margin, as recommended in the several reports recently laid before the Council.

These works are the more important with reference to Suduwela, where it is both necessary to preserve a clean channel for the discharge of the waters brought down by the Dean's canal, and also to secure a free waterway for the passage of spoil boats to and from the place of "tip."

At Suduwela it is necessary that large sheet piles should be used, as the bottom is composed of very soft mud in which but very little support can be obtained for piles of any description.

The cost of repairing the channel through Suduwela will not be less than Re. 1 per foot, and as there is 500 yards to be done the total cost will be about Rs. 3,000. This can, however, be spread over some years of work, and for immediate requirements a sum of Rs. 1,000 will suffice.

The preparation of the Captain's Garden margin will be only about 50 cents per foot, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 will no doubt provide a capacity of "tip" quite ample for the reception of a year's excavation.

Having prepared the "tip," the dredging will be commenced at or near to that point, so that as the work proceeds a free and ample waterway will be secured for the passage of the spoil boats to and from the "tip."

It would therefore appear to be most desirable to commence the work near to Suduwela, proceeding regularly over the whole area of this arm, deepening to a depth of 3 feet below the present top water level, or 4 feet below spill.

To secure this moderate standard of depth will occupy the dredger for a considerable time, and I think it will be much more satisfactory to hurry over as great an area as possible, with the intention of revisiting those parts when the lake has been generally improved all over, when a higher standard of depth can be worked to, and the more permanent improvement of the lake secured.

I am, &c.,

R. SKELTON,
Superintendent of Works.

Appendix F.—Sanitary Officer's Reports.

Quarter ended 31st March, 1891.

As would appear from my last quarterly report, the present epidemic of smallpox made its appearance in October, 1889. I was then on leave and out of the Island.

On the 1st January, 1890, I resumed my duties, relieving Dr. Drieberg, who was acting for me, and worked unceasingly without the help of a Medical Officer till December, when my health gave way and I was compelled to apply for leave again.

Between January and December the epidemic was kept in check by our persistent efforts and prompt action. There wore only 8 cases in town, and the average daily reported about 6.

On the 10th December, 1890, I went on leave for two months, and on my return to my work I found there was quite a panic in town, there having been a deplorable increase of smallpox cases. There were no less than 35 cases remaining in town, average daily reported about 11, and total number for the two months 486. Further, in most of the cases either the patients refused to go to hospital or their friends resisted removal. The infection, as a matter of course, rapidly and steadily spread over the whole town, even to its extreme limits, rendering supervision and inspection matters of utmost difficulty. On the 18th February there were no less than 19 cases reported, and the number concealed may reasonably be assumed to have been more than double.

My office was crowded with coolies, Police constables, and others, all clamouring for money; the noise was intolerable, and much of my valuable time wasted in signing vouchers for payment of these men, who were alleged to have been employed for disinfecting premises, watching smallpox houses, detecting concealed cases, &c. From an inspection of these men and what I gathered I was satisfied that most of these men idled away their time, and it occurred to me that these coolies, instead of helping the Sanitary Department in stamping out the disease, had been more likely instrumental in suggesting all manner of obstacles and encouraging smallpox patients to resist removal to hospital, as on their retention depended their earnings; and it also occurred to me that as most of the coolies were engaged by the Inspectors, the practice would tend to demoralise them. Indeed, I regret to have to record that I found such to be the case in some instances, for the time of the Inspectors appeared to be taken up in clamouring for money and writing letters complaining of delay than in attending to their legitimate duties.

Some of the old Inspectors seemed to me to have lost heart in their work, and to be in a state of despondency by the open way in which householders were defying the authorities.

It was under these circumstances that I adopted an entirely new line of action.

(1) I discharged all the coolies engaged for disinfecting purposes.
(2) Interdicted the Inspectors from engaging any coolies.
(3) Dispensed with watchers and Police attendants.
(4) Discharged all detectives as they were found next to useless, and (like the watchers) to encourage concealment of cases their monthly wages being insured and hush money added to it.

In place of the above so-thought safeguards, I made it compulsory on every householder who has or had a case of smallpox in his house to keep a watcher at his door, and have his house disinfected by coolies employed by him, disinfectants only being provided by the Municipal Inspectors; and in failure of their doing so, either ordering prosecution for spreading the disease under the Code, and for filthy premises under the Nuisance Ordinance.

Only 4 able-bodied men were employed by me to help in carrying smallpox patients to the cart, conveying messages, and other sundry work.

By the above arrangement I not only saved the Municipal Council a very large sum of money required to pay this large staff of coolies and Police guards, but I have succeeded in getting the work done better. The patients who resisted removal readily yielded to my persuasion or to my threats, and with the help of Dr. Roberts (for whose valuable and ready co-operation I cannot be too grateful to the Principal Civil Medical Officer), I am glad to state that we managed almost to stamp out the disease by about the middle of April; and were it not for concealed cases and the number of persons who refused to be re-vaccinated or had been unsatisfactorily vaccinated, I believe their would have been an end to this epidemic of smallpox long ere this.

I fear that as long as there is a constant supply of infection imported from Southern India, and the present unsatisfactory system of vaccination is allowed to be continued, smallpox will ever and anon make its appearance in Colombo and spread as now.

My observations during the present epidemic have led me to consider the causes which chiefly contribute to outbreaks of the disease, its spread and maintenance for an inordinate time. I note that the majority of cases concealed are amongst the Coast Moors, also among fresh arrivals from Indian ports, and those working in boats at the wharf.

I also note that a large number of the adult population are unsatisfactorily or not at all vaccinated, and as a natural sequence the largest number of smallpox cases occur among adults.

I feel it therefore incumbent on me to make some observations on the present system of vaccination, and make such suggestions as occur to me to be the most efficient measures for the prevention of smallpox in the town of Colombo.

The practice, as now obtained, is for vaccinators (who generally are drawn from a class of people who command no influence and have no social status) to go periodically to certain places, generally to a police station, and there vaccinate as many subjects as are collected and brought together. As a rule the majority of subjects so collected and vaccinated are children from 10 months to 10 or 12 years old. In view of this unsatisfactory state of things I asked Mr. R. J. Lenore, the Vaccinator who comes to the Municipal office for information, to obtain permission of the Superintendent of Vaccination to go round with the Municipal Inspectors during their rounds. He has since done so, and I find that there has been a great improvement in the number vaccinated. One morning, and in one compound alone, in the Slave Island Ward, no less than 40 unvaccinated subjects were secured by the Municipal Inspector for the vaccinator, but to my astonishment I learnt that in almost every case the operation proved abortive. The lymph used is either from calves or that stored in tubes, or what is taken from children who had been previously vaccinated.

Now it appears that it has been recently discovered in India that lymph stored in glass tubes deteriorate within a few days. Dr. Vanderstraaten, the Colonial Surgeon, informed me that he found it to deteriorate within a much shorter time. To remedy this it was found necessary in India to perambulate the districts with vaccinated calves, or to establish a large number of vaccine stations.

Surgeon-Major W. G. King, Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, in order to dispense with the above-mentioned costly system, has been conducting a series of experiments with several substances to retain the efficacy of vaccine lymph, and reported as the result of his labours as follows :—

(1) Lymph stored in glass tubes, even surrounded with non-conducting media, retain its efficacy only for three days.

(2) Lymph mixed with glycerine for seven days.

(3) With boroglyceride for fifteen days.

(4) When lanolin was used, the lymph resisted deterioration longest, and its efficacy lasted forty days.

Vide British Medical Journal for March 18, 1891, No. 1,578, page 731.

The great value of vaccination and re-vaccination in minimising the death-rate from smallpox may be gathered from the statistics of English towns in the British Medical Journal of 4th April 1891, No. 1,579, page 780:—

"The year 1889 was marked by a small mortality from smallpox in England and Wales. There were only 28 deaths in a population of some 29 millions. Of these there were only 7 among the nine and a half millions inhabiting the 28 large towns ; and of these 7, only one occurred in London with its population of four millions."

In view of what has been stated I would suggest that—

(1) Re-vaccination be made compulsory by a Legislative enactment.

(2) Vaccination be made compulsory on all fresh arrivals from Southern India, who should be kept under observation for some hours.

(3) That a Commission be appointed to inquire into and report on the alleged deterioration of vaccine lymph stored in glass tubes, and if the report of Surgeon-Major King be found correct, steps be taken to adopt the most approved method of securing its efficacy.

(4) That every Municipal Sanitary Inspector be taught the theory and art of vaccination, and they be held responsible for every subject in their ward being duly vaccinated.

(5) That it be made compulsory on every subject to hold a certificate (like that of baptismal) of his or her having been vaccinated by a duly qualified officer.

(6) That in cases of insusceptibles, persons on whom vaccination has no effect, vaccinators be required to state in the certificate the number of times they had been vaccinated without any effect, and insert the word "insusceptible," in order to account for the absence of vaccination marks, and prevent persons unvaccinated from imposing on the officers.

Before concluding, I feel it my duty to bring the services of both Drs. Drieberg and Roberts prominently to the notice of the Council. The former by his kindness and attention at all times, and his amiable manner in the Smallpox Hospital, gave great satisfaction to those whom I forced into hospital, or who went there at my personal request against their own inclinations, and thus encouraged others to follow their good examples ; and the latter, although not provided with horse allowance, he managed, at great expense and inconvenience to himself, to be almost omnipresent. For when my horses were knocked up and hired conveyances were not procurable, as they were during the month of February and part of March, we had to travel in rickshaws long distances. It would, I think, be a graceful act on the part of the Council if they would vote a sum of money in compensation for the loss of horse allowance to Dr. Roberts.

Nor should I forget the services of Mr. Mason, the Police Magistrate, who both at the Police and Municipal Courts, by the prompt assistance he rendered in granting summonses forthwith and inflicting exemplary punishment, particularly on two rowdies in Silversmith street at the commencement of my labours, effectually put a stop to this class of people attempting resistance to authority.

The Municipal Inspectors, too, had a very hard time of it, especially those in the New Bazaar, Maradana, Pettah, St. Sebastian, Slave Island, and Kotahena North Wards. Of the veteran Inspectors, Messrs. Akbar and Gomes deserve to be mentioned as having been not only indefatigable with the others in their efforts, but by their tact and experience helped me greatly in enforcing removal of obstinate cases of smallpox, where I had to employ a variety of schemes which these officers as well as Dr. Roberts understood, and readily entered into without any false move. Of the younger Inspectors Mr. A. Casie Chetty was conspicuous for activity and perseverance: he not only personally detected a very large number of smallpox cases in Slave Island, but succeeded in promptly prosecuting the parties and having them punished.

Of the Acting Inspectors Messrs. Arndt and Ondatjie did good work, and gave promise of being good Sanitary Inspectors.

Annexed are returns of smallpox cases and prosecutions for the quarter, and a diagram showing the rise and fall of smallpox from the commencement of the outbreak.

S. DE M. ASERAPPA, M.D. EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Colombo, 12th May, 1892.

Quarter ended 30th June, 1891.

IT is with a sense of relief that we have to record the fact that smallpox, which engaged our most anxious attention for the last eighteen months, showed signs of steady abatement during this quarter, and that by the month of June the average number of cases daily reported was reduced to 23, and the total number to 7, as against 12 in June, 1890.

2. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught us by this epidemic will lead to all necessary precautions being taken to protect the town of Colombo from the inroads of this dire malady, which has cost so many lives, and brought sorrow to many a poor and helpless family, by vaccination and re-vaccination of every resident, and particularly the working classes, whose duties bring them in daily contact with fresh arrivals from Southern India.

3. The number of cases against March last was 124, and the fall to 7 in June is a favourable sign. It is also satisfactory to note that the town during this quarter has been free from other disease.

4. Amongst the sanitary improvements in the town may be mentioned the introduction of side pavements and the adoption of the improved system of street drains. Bad drainage of both houses and streets has been one of the crying evils of our town, and yet there is a good deal to be done in this direction.

5. If to this improvement a better system of disposing of night soil and some public urinals in certain central places be built, the public of Colombo will have good reason to be thankful to our Municipal administration.

6. The demolition of insanitary buildings and the substitution of suitable dwellings for the poor and labouring classes, to which I have frequently in my reports invited attention, should not be lost sight of, nor the drainage of the large tracts of marshy land within the town.

7. The acquisition of Hettiawatta should be soon followed up by the building of cottages for the people who occupied this locality, as they are likely to enter other crowded parts of the town to the risk of public health.

8. Annexed are returns of smallpox cases and prosecutions for the quarter, also a chart showing the progress of smallpox during the epidemic.

S. DE M. ASERAPPA, M.D. EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Colombo, 17th August, 1891.

Quarter ended 30th September, 1891.

Smallpox.—I assumed duties as Acting Sanitary Officer early in June, Dr. Aserappa having gone on three months' leave. The memorable epidemic of smallpox, which started in October, 1889, was still lingering on, but showed signs of dying out. In July there were 7 cases. Of these, 6 were removed to hospital, and 1 isolated in the town. In August there were 6 cases reported, and all these also were removed to hospital. The sixth was reported on the 27th of August, and this was the last case of the epidemic, for not a single case was reported during the remainder

of the quarter. There was not a single admission into the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the month of September; and the hospital was quite empty from the 19th, when the last patient was discharged. I may be pardoned for mentioning the peculiar coincidence that I saw the first case of smallpox of the epidemic in October, 1889, when acting for Dr. Aserappa, and that I saw the last case of the epidemic in August, 1891, also when Acting Sanitary Officer.

I believe I am correct in stating that this has been the severest epidemic of smallpox that has visited the Island, not only in the number and the fatality of the cases, but for the persistency with which it continued for very nearly two long years. Since the commencement of the epidemic the total number of cases was 1,401. Out of these 1,167 were sent to hospital, of which 230 proved fatal and 937 were discharged. 234 cases were allowed to remain in town, of which 52 proved fatal.

The epidemic has taught us many lessons, and they have been embodied in the valuable memorandum of the Principal Civil Medical Officer furnished to the Council. The difficulty that has been experienced in the removal of patients to hospital, I venture to say, was due in the vast majority of cases, not to any special objection, but positively to fright. The poorest man living in a miserable hovel objected. The prevailing idea among the public was that the motive that actuated the authorities was simply to get out of the way those that were attacked, and once packed off to hospital we cared nothing more for them. Hence the wildest and most exaggerated rumours of the experiences of those that were removed to hospital. I am glad to say that this is nearly, if not entirely, a thing of the past. They now know that our object is as much to save the sick as to protect the healthy. The 937 patients who have left the Infectious Diseases Hospital have given the hospital a good name to the public, which will stand the Sanitary Officer in good stead in the future. I anticipate with some confidence that there will not be the same difficulty in removal of patients to hospital in the future as there has been in the past. Out of the 13 cases that occurred during this quarter, only 1 was allowed to remain in town. The case occurred in Brassfounder street, and the patient, a young Chetty lady, was isolated in her own house. No other case occurred in this street.

Floods.—The Municipality should I think invite the immediate attention of the Government to the question of flood outlets. It is distressing to see the town and adjacent country periodically flooded, houses crumbling down in the very heart of the city, the poor driven from their houses and exposed for weeks to the inclemency of the weather without food, the wholesale destruction of crops and live stock, the interruption of trade and traffic And there are further evils that follow the subsidence of these floods when the whole town is exposed for weeks to the noxious malarial emanations of decaying vegetation in stagnant sheets of water. What if cholera broke out under these circumstances? Without anticipating such a frightful contingency it is a wonder that after one of these floods, such as we have recently experienced, and whose after effects we are yet experiencing, an epidemic of malarial fever of a malignant type does not break out and carry off the whole population of Colombo, as it very nearly did at Mauritius not long ago from similar negligence.

Insanitary Buildings.—The insanitary state of many parts of the city, where the poor are herded together in little huts into which light and air have practically no access, is another subject that calls for attention at present. It is owing to the existing state of affairs in this connection that I cannot concur as to the desirability of the acquisition by the Municipality of land, such as Hettiawatta for example, for the opening out of recreation grounds, unless such scheme is accompanied by provision for the proper accommodation of the persons dislodged from the land—or indeed any money at present being spent for recreation purposes, such as recently has been done at the Mutwal beach, and is being agitated for in other crowded parts of the city. The growing inconvenience of the want of houses in the fashionable parts of the city for the occupation by the better class of our citizens is being greatly felt, and complaints by them are frequently ventilated in the daily papers. But the inconvenience to the rich cannot be compared with the hardships to which the poor are put to from the want of houses in which they can be accommodated at a rental within their means. A suitable project for the amelioration of the condition of the people and of public health would be the acquisition of the lands, not for the purpose of recreation grounds, but for the erection of small but sanitary ranges of buildings for the poor, as I understand is contemplated by the Chairman. This is the use to which Hettiawatta should be put to when it is acquired; otherwise, the unfortunate people from this locality would be driven into worse hovels in more crowded parts of the town, and a recreation ground would be opened the benefits of which they would never enjoy. This want of proper provision for the housing of the poor in the city of Colombo ought to immediately engage the attention of the Council, as it is likely to take a very serious aspect if not attended to. I would strongly urge that no land that has been or is to be acquired be given up for purely recreation purposes. It is this disgraceful housing of the poor that so severely hampers the Municipal authorities in their endeavour to check an epidemic when once it has broken out. In this connection I would advise the Council that I think it injudicious to expend any money on the widening of Cramer's lane on the supposition that it would benefit the inhabitants of another disgraceful rookery, Kehelwatta.

Those who know the net work of alleys and the slums of Kehelwatta proper know that the acquisition of that part of Kehelwatta, and the demolition of the rookeries, and the erection of proper buildings would be the first step in the right direction, and not the widening of Cramer's lane, which may be termed the "west end" of Kehelwatta.

JOHN B. DRIEBERG, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN., L.F.P. & S. GLAS.,
Sanitary Officer.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1891.

Smallpox.—As I stated in my last quarterly report, the epidemic of smallpox that commenced in October, 1889, came to an end on the 27th of August, 1891. There were no cases reported during the month of September, but, as an unpleasant surprise, there was a sudden and fresh outbreak in Colombo, and the source of infection I have been successful in tracing to importation from Southern India. There were fifteen cases reported during the month. All these, with one exception, were residents of that part of New Bazaar close to Messrs. Freudenberg and Co 's Mills. The patients were all Cochin Tamils, with the exception of three, of whom two were Sinhalese women and the third a Sinhalese man. The Sinhalese man, however, as well as the women, were residents of the infected locality. The Sinhalese man was employed in the same mills as the Cochin Tamils, and had no house of his own. The infected locality is a small colony of Cochin Tamils. The Sinhalese man stated that he often got his board and meals at one of their houses. The two Sinhalese women were not able to give any satisfactory history of themselves, but having seen a good deal of this locality in the course of my inspection, and having seen the number of Sinhalese women who live with these Cochin Tamils who do not bring their wives to the Island, I have no doubt that these women were infected by these coolies.

The infection was brought into New Bazaar by a man named Idroos, who was attacked with smallpox twelve days after his arrival from Malayalam, South India, that is, within the incubation period. This man had no residence of his own, and after his arrival resided in New Bazaar, and lodged with a number of his Cochin friends. Many of his fellow-countrymen who subsequently came into hospital with smallpox stated that they know this man Idroos to be a recent arrival, and that he had been visiting their houses. This man must thus have spread the disease a good deal as he had no fixed residence, and when attacked with fever went and sought shelter in the Maradana Mosque, where the Police discovered him with eruptions of about four days' standing.

The New Bazaar outbreak was effectually checked on the 27th, the date of the last case, twelve days after the report of the first case, which occurred on the 16th. Not a single patient was allowed to remain in town.

One case of smallpox was reported on the 12th of November in Dam street, the source of infection of which I was not able to trace. The patient was a young Moor who hawked about confectionery from a shop in Dam

street. He was removed to hospital and recovered. On the 24th of November the second case of the month was reported. This patient was a Tamil who arrived from Malayalam a week previously (within the incubation period), so that he must have brought the infection with him. These were the only two cases in November.

On December 3 a case was reported at Borella. The patient was a poor old woman, the wife of a shoemaker, who used to go out as nurse amongst her own class. I have not been able to satisfy myself how she was infected. She was removed to hospital and her case proved fatal. Two other members of the family were subsequently admitted into hospital and were discharged cured. No other case occurred in this locality.

Then occurred what may be termed the "Kochchikade outbreak," which, I may venture to say, I have traced to infection from the shipping. The first case was that of a Tamil cooly, who was found by the side of the Skinner's road, probably on his way to the hospital. He was in an unconscious state when admitted, and died shortly after, and was thus not able to give any information about himself. The second case was that of a Sinhalese woman named Balahamy, a brothel-keeper, whose husband is a cooly working at the shipping; the third was a Tamil girl, a frequent lodger at the Sinhalese woman Balahamy's; the fourth case was a Moor cooly who goes to the wharf and works in the shipping. It was this last man who gave me information about the first case. He stated that this man was a frequent visitor at Balahamy's, and was a paramour of the young Tamil girl, and a man who, like himself, worked as a cooly in the shipping. Taking into consideration the connection that existed between these four, and that the two male patients were wharf coolies, as also was Balahamy's husband, I think the conclusion is justifiable that these men brought the infection with them from the shipping and infected the two women.

I have also to record that on the 19th of December one case of smallpox was landed from H.M.S. Grontes and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The patient was a private of the Shropshire Regiment, bound from Cairo to Hongkong, and was discharged on the 15th January, 1892.

Influenza.—During the last quarter of the year there has been a serious epidemic of influenza. It is impossible to give an accurate return of the number of those attacked and the number of cases that proved fatal. But there can be no question that there has been a great increase in the mortality, not only of the city, but of the whole Island during the epidemic. The dreadful ravages of this epidemic in England has drawn the attention of the Medical Faculty to everything concerning it: its history, the theory of contagion, sanitary administration, symptoms, and treatment, and it will, I am sure, be soon decided by the Society of Medical Officers of Health whether influenza should not be placed in the list of "Dangerous Infectious Diseases" which are enumerated in the Notification Act. If the experiences of last year are to be again repeated I do not know that there will be any other alternative. There can be no doubt, however, that there will be greater difficulties in the application of the ordinary methods of sanitary administration during an epidemic of influenza than during an epidemic of smallpox or cholera. The disease is so infective in an early stage, and the symptoms so largely subjective that it may well be doubted whether notification will result in bringing to light the earliest cases. If this be so it is certain that it would be useless at the latter stage of an epidemic in any given locality. It is quite a different matter with such diseases as smallpox or cholera. The objective symptoms are obvious. It is not unreasonable to punish a man who does not report himself to the authorities, and who exposes himself while suffering from such a disease; but would public opinion sanction the similar punishment of a man who feels a little ill and has the symptoms of a more than severe cold, who remained at home and did not report himself to the sanitary authorities. And the symptoms of a severe cold are very often the only symptoms of influenza in a mild form. The truth is that we have yet to learn a great deal more of this disease, which is undoubtedly infectious. We do not know sufficient of the natural history of the disease, whence it comes, how it spreads, whether by air, water, or fomites. We do not know whether the disease which frequently attacks horses and other animals at about the same time is the same disease or not, and lastly we do not even know the measure of protection which one attacks affords against a second. It is reasonable, however, to hope that the researches now being carried out in Germany and England will result in placing valuable practical methods of dealing with the disease in our hands at no distant date.

Dry-earth System and Incineration.—I am very anxious to see the town cleared of the abominable cesspit nuisances as soon as possible, and substituted entirely by the dry-earth system. With the approval of the Chairman I have made it a rule never to recommend the opening of new cesspit privies. But how we are to deal with the existing ones is a question the solution of which is beset with great difficulties. The carrying out of the dry-earth system in a large town like Colombo will be very expensive and laborious. The great difficulty besetting the enforcement of the dry-earth system throughout the town is the disposal of the night soil. Householders cannot be allowed to do so themselves for two reasons: (1) we cannot depend on the majority of them for the proper disposal of the night soil, and (2) the cost of carriage of night soil is entirely prohibitive to the poorer classes. The other alternative is that the Municipality should start a carriage service removing the night soil from all private houses for some reasonable charge to meet the expense in part. I am not sure if it would be prepared to undertake such an expensive scheme, unless the expenses are partly met by the ratepayers. I, however, am inclined to be of opinion that the cheapest and most satisfactory disposal of the night soil would be by incineration on some such lines as recently laid down by the late Sanitary Officer, Dr. Aserappa. I may mention that his method of the disposal and treatment of sewage by coir dust and incineration is being carried on in the Madama mills, the Leper Asylum at Hendala, and at a large boarding school in Cinnamon Gardens, with unqualified success, and without giving the slightest offence to the neighbourhood. Like all new things the introduction of them proved to be ever so good, their adoption is always slow. The Hon. Dr. Anthonisz, writing to me on the subject, says, "I have seen the method of incineration tried in my presence and the presence of other medical men at a meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association, and every one was pleased and satisfied in the way it acted." I think it is for this reason that it is to be greatly regretted that the operations, which were being carried out at the Gasworks street latrine, had to be abandoned owing to the unreasonable objections of the Gasworks authorities. The incinerator was then being worked under my personal supervision. I am quite prepared to state that no nuisance was ever created. I am sure further independent medical opinion, as valuable as that of the Hon. Dr. Anthonisz, will be abundantly forthcoming to substantiate my opinion. I am very anxious, with the permission of the Council, to make another trial of the incinerator at Gasworks street, and this will enable me to come to a definite conclusion as to some scheme for the enforcement of the dry-earth system throughout the town, and the disposal of the night soil by incineration, and thus abate the cesspit nuisances. I may add that I have been successful in having all the cesspits in the Fort closed, and the dry-earth system substituted.

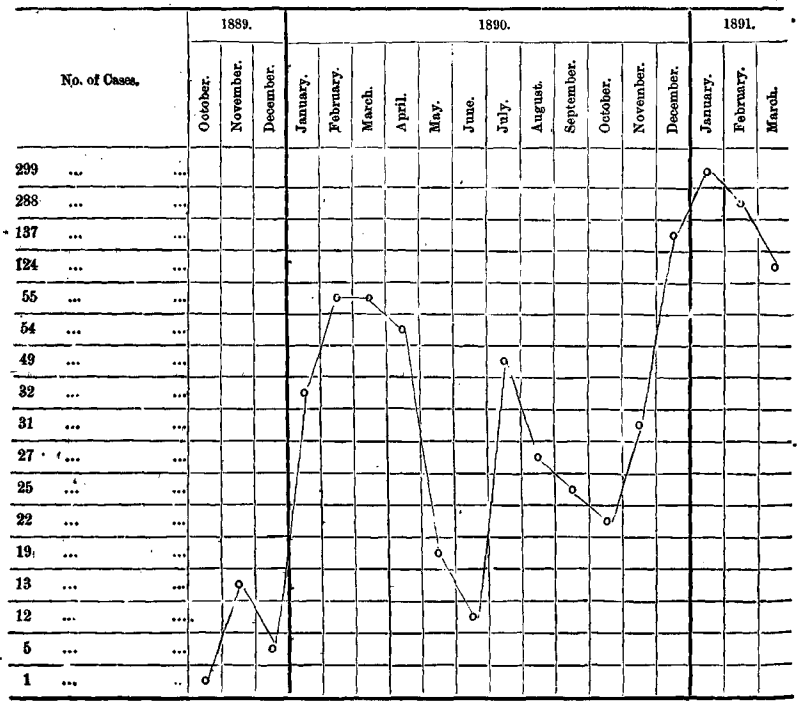
A Municipal Police Force.—I would again bring to the notice of the Council, as I did in my report for the second quarter of 1889, when acting for Dr. Aserappa, the inefficient aid the Municipality derives from the Police in sanitary matters. If the Police Inspector of each Ward requires a staff of constables to aid him in the detection and prevention of crime, is it not a reasonable deduction that such a staff is as necessary to each Municipal Inspector to aid him in the detection and prevention of offences against the laws of sanitation. I venture to say that the present system of spasmodically seeking the aid of the Superintendent of Police, when sanitary offences become a public scandal, is not a satisfactory method of procedure. The Police are quite indifferent to the Municipal authorities from whom directly they cannot receive instructions. As to their duties in sanitary matters constables cannot possibly be expected to aid us if their duties are not explicitly defined, and unless they receive their directions directly from the Sanitary Officer. My recent experience confirms my former conviction, that unless a special staff of constables be placed directly under the Sanitary Department with the Sanitary Officer as their superior officer, the existing disregard of sanitary laws will hardly ever be brought effectually under control. I would recommend three constables to be attached to each Municipal Inspector.

Annexed are the usual returns.

JOHN B. DRIEBERG, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Colombo, 29th February, 1892.

Diagram showing the Number of Smallpox Cases in each Month from the commencement of the Epidemic in October, 1889.



Return of Smallpox Cases during 1891.

	Number attacked.										Number recovered.										Number proved fatal.									
	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Moors.	Tamils.	Malays.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Moors.	Tamils.	Malays.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Moors.	Tamils.	Malays.	Males.	Females.
First Quarter.																														
January 3 ...	30	—	1	—	12	6	10	1	15	18	23	—	1	—	9	4	8	1	7	16	7	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	5	2
Do. 10 ...	40	—	1	—	23	6	8	2	25	15	28	—	1	—	16	5	5	1	17	11	12	—	—	—	7	1	3	1	8	4
Do. 17 ...	69	—	11	—	39	11	7	1	34	35	57	—	9	—	32	9	6	1	27	30	12	—	2	—	7	2	1	—	7	5
Do. 24 ...	81	—	7	—	63	3	8	—	38	43	68	—	7	—	52	2	7	—	34	34	13	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	4	9
Do. 31 ...	79	—	8	—	45	10	16	—	43	36	68	—	6	—	36	10	16	—	35	33	11	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	8	3
February 7 ...	58	1	1	—	36	9	10	1	33	25	50	1	1	—	31	7	9	1	28	22	8	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	5	3
Do. 14 ...	76	—	6	—	53	10	7	—	36	40	65	—	5	—	45	10	5	—	31	34	11	—	1	—	8	—	2	—	5	6
Do. 21 ...	76	1	7	—	44	6	17	1	48	28	55	1	5	—	30	3	15	1	33	22	21	—	2	—	14	3	2	—	15	6
Do. 28 ...	78	—	3	—	52	14	9	—	48	30	65	—	2	—	46	11	6	—	40	25	13	—	1	—	6	3	3	—	8	5
March 7 ...	29	—	1	—	19	6	3	—	13	16	24	—	1	—	17	3	3	—	10	14	5	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	3	2
Do. 14 ...	39	—	1	—	22	13	3	—	23	16	30	—	1	—	17	9	3	—	17	13	9	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	6	3
Do. 21 ...	22	—	3	—	8	2	8	1	13	9	18	—	3	—	5	2	7	1	9	9	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
Do. 28 ...	18	—	3	—	11	2	2	—	8	10	12	—	3	—	7	2	—	—	4	8	6	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	4	2
Do. 29–31 ...	16	—	—	—	3	3	9	1	10	6	14	—	—	—	2	3	8	1	9	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Total ...	711	2	53	—	430	101	117	8	384	327	577	2	45	—	345	80	98	7	301	276	134	—	8	—	85	21	19	1	83	51
Second Quarter.																														
April 4 ...	14	—	—	—	10	2	2	—	5	9	13	—	—	—	10	2	1	—	5	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Do. 11 ...	31	—	1	—	19	7	4	—	21	10	25	—	1	—	15	6	3	—	18	7	6	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	3	3
Do. 18 ...	26	—	1	—	19	4	1	1	11	15	22	—	1	—	16	4	1	1	8	14	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	1
Do. 25 ...	20	—	1	—	12	5	2	—	12	8	13	—	1	—	7	3	2	—	7	6	7	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	2
May 2 ...	16	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	8	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	6	5	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	3
Do. 9 ...	9	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	5	1	7	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Do. 16 ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 23 ...	8	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	3	5	7	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do. 30 ...	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
June 6 ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Do. 13 ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 27 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do. 28–30 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	139	—	4	—	92	31	10	2	75	64	109	—	2	—	71	26	8	2	59	50	30	—	2	—	21	5	2	—	16	14

	Number attacked.	Number recovered.	Number proved fatal.
Eurasians ...	53	45	8
Europeans ...	2	2	—
Sinhalese ...	430	345	85
Moors ...	101	80	21
Tamils ...	117	98	19
Malays ...	8	7	1
Total ...	711	577	134
Males ...	384	301	83
Females ...	327	276	51
Total ...	711	577	134
Eurasians ...	4	2	2
Sinhalese ...	92	71	21
Moors ...	31	26	5
Tamils ...	10	8	2
Malays ...	2	2	—
Total ...	139	109	30
Males ...	75	59	16
Females ...	64	50	14
Total ...	139	109	30

Week ending	Number attacked.										Number recovered.										Number proved fatal.									
	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Burghers.	Singhalese.	Moors.	Tamils.	Malays.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Burghers.	Singhalese.	Moors.	Tamils.	Malays.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Burghers.	Singhalese.	Moors.	Tamils.	Malays.	Males.	Females.
THIRD QUARTER.																														
July 4 ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 11 ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 18 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 19-31 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 1-7 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 8 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 15 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 22 ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 29 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 30 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September 30 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	13	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
FOURTH QUARTER.																														
October 3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 17 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Do. 24 ...	10	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	8	2	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Do. 31 ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November 7 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 14 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 21 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 28 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 5 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Do. 12 ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Do. 19 ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 26 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 27-31 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	24	—	—	3	4	4	13	—	18	6	16	—	—	2	3	4	7	—	12	4	8	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	6	2

	Number attacked.	Number recovered.	Number proved fatal.
Singhalese ...	10	6	4
Tamils ...	2	2	—
Moors ...	1	1	—
Total ...	13	9	4
Burghers ...	3	2	1
Singhalese ...	4	3	1
Tamils ...	13	7	6
Moors ...	4	4	—
Total ...	24	16	8
Males ...	18	12	6
Females ...	6	4	2
Total ...	24	16	8

Return of Prosecutions during 1891.

Name of Inspector.	Division.	No of Cases pending from last Quarter.	No. of Cases instituted during the Quarter.	Total.	No. of Cases withdrawn.	No. of Cases warned and discharged.	No. of Cases fined.	No. of Cases pending.	Total.
FIRST QUARTER.									
Mr. P. Pullenayegam ...	Pettah and St. Sebastian	26	78	104	27	4	55	18	104
„ J. C. Gomes ...	St. Paul's ...	75	45	120	75	1	40	4	120
„ H. Akbar ...	Kotahena North ...	10	16	26	2	3	9	12	26
„ E. T. Koch ...	Kollupitiya ...	13	13	26	2	4	12	8	26
„ E. A. Casie Chitty ...	Fort and Slave Island ...	20	36	56	24	3	22	7	56
„ O. M. Daviot ...	Maradana ...	19	52	71	—	—	66	5	71
„ A. Arndt ...	Kotahena South ...	3	19	22	8	—	10	4	22
„ F. P. Abeyesekara ...	New Bazaar ...	100	49	149	100	3	32	14	149
	Total ...	266	308	574	238	18	246	72	574
SECOND QUARTER.									
Mr. P. Pullenayegam ...	Pettah and St. Sebastian	18	276	294	10	16	162	106	294
„ J. C. Gomes ...	St. Paul's ...	4	220	224	4	13	119	88	224
„ H. Akbar ...	Kotahena North ...	10	160	170	3	2	43	122	170
„ E. T. Koch ...	Kollupitiya ...	8	40	48	2	9	22	15	48
„ O. M. Daviot ...	Maradana ...	5	210	215	3	11	103	98	215
„ E. A. Casie Chitty ...	Fort and Slave Island ...	7	180	187	3	6	94	84	187
„ A. Arndt ...	Kotahena South ...	4	83	87	3	8	52	24	87
„ H. Ondaatjie ...	New Bazaar ...	14	142	156	1	4	47	104	156
	Total ...	70	1,311	1,381	29	69	642	641	1,381
THIRD QUARTER.									
Mr. P. Pullenayegam ...	Pettah and St. Sebastian...	106	247	353	23	16	177	137	353
„ J. C. Gomes ...	St. Paul's ...	88	165	253	14	7	160	72	253
„ H. Akbar ...	Kotahena North ...	122	129	251	23	20	123	85	251
„ E. T. Koch ...	Kollupitiya ...	15	60	75	2	4	28	41	75
„ O. M. Daviot ...	Maradana ...	98	162	260	26	22	149	63	260
„ E. A. Casie Chitty ...	Fort and Slave Island ...	84	184	268	7	13	219	29	268
„ A. Arndt ...	Kotahena South ...	24	85	109	15	12	55	27	109
„ H. Ondaatjie (acting) ...	New Bazaar ...	104	176	280	12	6	145	117	280
	Total ...	641	1,208	1,849	122	100	1,056	571	1,849
FOURTH QUARTER.									
Mr. P. Pullenayegam ...	Pettah and St. Sebastian	137	103	240	44	11	167	18	240
„ J. C. Gomes ...	St. Paul's ...	72	96	168	31	4	95	38	168
„ H. Akbar ...	Kotahena North ...	122	69	191	31	35	102	23	191
„ E. T. Koch ...	Kollupitiya ...	41	19	60	12	1	38	9	60
„ O. M. Daviot ...	Maradana ...	98	112	210	26	34	119	31	210
„ E. A. Casie Chitty ...	Fort and Slave Island ...	29	67	96	16	5	69	6	96
„ A. Arndt ...	Kotahena South ...	27	66	93	10	24	53	6	93
„ H. Ondaatjie (acting) ...	New Bazaar ...	117	80	197	56	24	89	28	197
	Total ...	643	612	1,255	226	138	732	159	1,255

Appendix G.—City Analyst's Annual Report for 1891.

Colombo, 11th January 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit a report upon the examinations of the town water, town gas, and miscellaneous substances sent to me for analysis and report during 1891. The number of substances examined and reported upon was 106. This does not include determinations connected with gas examination, nor the testings of cinchona bark and citronella oil, in the two latter of which I am associated with Mr. C. E. H. Symons. Many of the examinations made have included full quantitative determinations of all the important ingredients present in the samples, involving, in some cases, the expenditure of several days' work on a single substance.

Town Water.

It is said by some authorities that public water supplies have a tendency to deteriorate. I am glad to report that as yet no deterioration in the quality of the water supplied to Colombo has taken place. On the contrary, the average of the analyses for the past year indicates a decrease in the results of three out of the four more significant determinations, as compared with previous years.

	Free and Saline Ammonia. Grs. per Gal.	Albumenoid Ammonia. Grs. per Gal.	Iron. Grs. per Gal.	Oxygen absorbed. Grs. per Gal.
June to November, 1887 ...	·0009	·0097	·0735	·0319
January to December, 1888 ...	·0008	·0076	·0620	·0360
Do. 1889 ...	·0006	·0059	·0690	·0308
Do. 1890 ...	·0011	·0058	·0450	·0316
Do. 1891 ...	·0010	·0050	·0340	·0263

I append in tabular form the twelve analyses for the past year, by which it will be seen that, between the 14th March and 18th April, there was a phenomenal rise in the free and saline ammonia to ·0025 grains per gallon. This proportion is, however, still much less than is present in ordinary rain water, and it is worth noting that the sample of water which gave this result was drawn a week after what was regarded as the burst of the little monsoon. With the advent of the south-west monsoon the free and saline ammonia again rose, though only to ·0011 grains per gallon, which amount was maintained till the close of the year. The albumenoid matter was greatest in March, and at its lowest in July, October, and December.

Some determinations, viz., total solids, solids volatile on ignition, and chlorine were discontinued from August. These, though important determinations when analysing water for the first time, have, with the exception of the second, been always so far below the limit recognised for the best class of waters that I considered they might safely be discontinued. The significance of the solids volatile on ignition is sufficiently indicated by the albumenoid matter and oxygen absorbed. On the other hand, I have added two other significant determinations, viz., the colour as determined by the tintometer, and the zymotic power of the water as determined by treatment with sterilised culture gelatine. (The word zymotic is used here in its strictly etymological sense.) I have made as yet comparatively few determinations with these tests; but, so far as I have observed, a low degree of colour in the Labugama water is associated with a low zymotic power, the latter property increasing with the colour.

In my last year's report I pointed out that the Labugama water contained more organic matter than is present in the various London water supplies as delivered to the consumer; but, when tested by the biological test, the Labugama water is found to be freer from micro-organisms than are the London water supplies from the Thames and Lea, even after these waters have had their zymotic power reduced by 96 to 99 per cent. by passing through the filtering beds of the Water Companies. The case is different with the London water supplies from the Kent wells. According to Dr. P. F. Frankland, "the water of the Kent Company leaves the well almost wholly destitute of living organisms, and the few organisms which it does contain are almost certainly imported into it in passing over the surfaces at the mouth of the well." Before it has reached the consumer, however, even the water of the Kent Company is more zymotic than the Labugama water, and sometimes more so than the filtered Thames and Lea waters. Of course too much importance must not be attributed to the development of micro-organisms by treating water with culture media, as so many of these micro-organisms are developed from spores that are not pathogenic. At the same time it is a point decidedly in favour of a drinking water, that it should have a low zymotic power, as is the case with the Labugama water. According to Dr. P. F. Frankland, "the biological standard of purity as regards drinking water is of more importance than the chemical standard." The biological test is at all events a significant one, and I mean to continue the use of it during 1892.

Gas.

The illuminating power of the town gas, its purity, and the pressure at which it is supplied, have been satisfactorily maintained. According to contract the gas should have an illuminating power of not less than 12 standard candles, and should not contain more than 20 grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet of gas, and should be supplied at a pressure that will balance a column of water nine-tenths of an inch in height. The following is a tabular view of the actual results obtained during 1891, as compared with the contract figures, and also with the results obtained in 1890:—

		Illuminating Power in Standard Candles.	Sulphur in Grains per 100 cub. ft.	Pressure in Tenths of an Inch of Water.
Contracted for ...		12	20	9
Obtained in 1890	Maximum	17·2	8·6	—
	Minimum	15·3	1·6	—
	Mean	16·1	3·6	9·59
Obtained in 1891	Maximum	16·4	4·2	—
	Minimum	15·1	2·6	—
	Mean	15·9	3·44	9·52

Miscellaneous.

The following is a list of the substances that I have been required to examine and report upon during the past year:—Well waters, stream waters, Kandy water supply, beer from the canteen, milk, arrack, extract of tea, native drug (supposed to contain opium), brandy and soda, lemonade, tea prunings, pods of theobroma cacao, various forms of desiccated cocoanut, cocoanut shells (fresh and fermented), cocoanut poonac, crushed tallow oil cake, crushed castor cake, bone dust, steamed bones, dissolved bones, superphosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, nitrate of potash, muriate of potash, fish manure, sulphate of quinine manufactured by the Government of India, aniline black, oil supply for the Ceylon and Minicoy Imperial Light Service, plumbago.

A few remarks of some of the above may be interesting.

Manures.—These were nearly all genuine; one sample of bone dust, however, contained 10 per cent. excess of sand over the average amount, and 8 per cent. over the extreme limit that should be passed as legitimate. In the case of fish manure it is difficult to say what is adulteration: it is evidently a substance that should only be purchased on analysis, as the sand varies from 3 per cent. in specially prepared kinds to 50 per cent. The castor cakes, though not adulterated with foreign substances, were nearly all somewhat deficient in nitrogen, as compared with that in the best quality produced.

Drugs.—Samples of the sulphate of quinine manufactured by the Government of India have been analysed for the Medical Department of the Ceylon Government. The results obtained by the analysis of different samples have been somewhat variable, due, no doubt, to different species of bark being operated upon at the factory at different times: thus *Ledgeriana* bark will yield its quinine in a pure state more readily than *Succirubra*. Sulphate of quinine is regarded as pure for medical purposes, *i.e.* "officinal," if it does not contain more than 5 per cent. of sulphates of other cinchona alkaloids. The following gives a tabular view of the composition of the four samples of Indian sulphate of quinine which I have analysed, as compared with the article manufactured in Europe. The latter sometimes so nearly approaches absolute purity that I give this as the superior limit of the European article:—

	Indian 1890.	Indian 1891.	Indian 1891.	Indian 1891.	European. Officinal.	European. Pure.
Water of crystallisation and moisture	12·79	13·02	9·4	9·05	14·57	14·45
Anhydrous sulphate of quinine	79·57	86·28	85·6	84·08	80·43	85·55
Sulphates of other cinchona alkaloids	7·46	·64	5·00	6·28	5·00	—
Mineral matter other than sulphuric acid	·18	·06	trace	·14	—	—
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The Indian product has not such a highly finished appearance as the European article. This is partly due to a trace of colour and partly to the crystals not having their full complement of water. I should expect it, however, to be at least equally efficacious as a febrifuge from its high percentage of anhydrous sulphate of quinine and its high total alkaloidal strength. This article, produced by the Indian Government, is to be commended. A very much cruder quinine sulphate than that of the Indian Government, we find, makes an excellent febrifuge. I refer to the rough sulphate obtained in the first part of the process in the analysis of cinchona bark. Hundreds of fever stricken natives have been cured by this crude sulphate of quinine distributed and adminstered free by the missionaries. It is anhydrous, containing no water except moisture taken up from the atmosphere. Its average composition is about 75 per cent. anhydrous quinine sulphate, with about 25 per cent. sulphates of other cinchona alkaloids, moisture, and a little colouring matter. When *Ledgeriana* bark is operated on, this crude sulphate contains about 95 per cent. anhydrous quinine sulphate.

Well Waters.—The town well waters have all shown unmistakable signs of sewage contamination, yet so quickly does the process of nitrification, nature's method of rendering nitrogenous organic impurities innocuous, go on in Ceylon soils, that the well waters analysed have been mostly, so far as could be inferred from the chemical analysis alone, in a state fit for drinking. To cite an extreme case of how nature disposes of nitrogenous organic matter by oxidation before it reaches some of the Colombo wells, I analysed water from a Colombo well situated inside a large enclosure, but in a very populous locality. It contained no less than 15 grains per gallon of nitric acid, and fully 19 of chlorine, showing that the sources of the well could have been little better than town sewage. Yet this water did not absorb more oxygen than Labugama water, and did not contain more albumenoid matter (but in this case of animal origin) than I have occasionally found in Labugama water. The water was of course condemned, as the sources of the well were so manifestly polluted.

Lemonade.—One sample of lemonade was analysed. It was fortunate that the sender of it had merely tasted it, as it was found to contain a considerable quantity of arsenic, evidently introduced with criminal intention.

Arrack.—Four samples of commercial arrack were examined. All of them, I am glad to report, were fully up to the trade strength of 25 per cent. under proof, both before and after re-distillation.

Milk.—It does not require an analytical chemist to inform the public of Colombo that the milk supply is shamefully adulterated with water. With most other substances, adulteration is the exception. In the case of milk it is not only the rule, but it is scarcely possible for any one to get a regular supply of pure milk from a seller of the same. The adulteration of milk with water is regarded as such a matter of course that each householder takes the law into his own hands, and inflicts whatever fines seem to him to be meet. Cow's milk and buffalo milk are also mixed and sold as cow's milk, the mixture being of course watered as well. Cocoanut is also mixed with milk to the peril of infant life. Some check upon these fraudulent practices seems called for, both in the interest of the public who buy, and also in the interest of those among the milkmen who might prefer to be honest. In the present demoralised condition of the milk trade, when milk of a kind can be purchased for less than the genuine article can be produced at a profit, it must be a difficult matter for a milkman to be honest. If the milk supplied by vendors were systematically tested, and the results registered in such a way that the householder could at any time ask the milkman to produce his record, it would, by and by, be as much against the interest of the milkman to water his milk as it is against the interest of an appu to be found picking his master's pocket. To make an impression on the evil, however, the testings would have to be done free, or at quite a nominal fee so far as householders are concerned. If, therefore, the Municipality means to grapple with and suppress or greatly lessen this form of fraud, it will be necessary to allow me the services of a well educated young man, whom I could train to be a skilled assistant analyst. A graduate or student of either the Medical or the Agricultural College would be the most suitable man to appoint; indeed, apart from the milk question, I think Council should let me have such an assistant in training now, as for the past year my working day has usually been from 7 A.M. till 6 P.M. with from 1 to 2½ hours on duty between 6 P.M. and 12 midnight.

I would further suggest that the analytical work should be fostered by a small annual grant if it were only Rs. 250 for the purchase of apparatus.

M. COCHRAN, F.C.S.,
City Analyst.

[For Analyses of Colombo Water Supply see next page.]

The foregoing Report by the Chairman was referred to a Special Committee of the Council on the 8th July, 1892. The Acting Chairman reports under date October 11: "Two meetings were fixed but there was no quorum on either occasion."

Analyses of Samples of Colombo Water drawn from Street Hydrants during 1891.

Date.	Colour in Degrees.		Free and Soline Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Total Solids.	Solids Volatile on Ignition.	Fixed Mineral Matter.	Chlorine.	Iron.	Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	Rainfall for previous 31 days.	Biological results. Colonies of Micro-organisms per Cubic Centimeter.
1891.	Yellow	Red	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal.	Grs. per gal.	Inches.	
January 13	—	—	·0007	·0050	2·17	1·05	1·1200	·1430	·0520	Absent	·0207	No return	—
February 17	—	—	·0008	·0055	1·96	1·078	·8820	·1427	·0448	do.	·0233	do.	—
March 14	—	—	·0007	·0073	2·24	1·120	1·1200	·1597	·0280	do.	·0374	12·30	—
April 18	—	—	·0025	·0065	1·89	·798	1·0920	·1359	·0420	do.	·0393	17·56	—
May 30	—	—	·0007	·0060	1·54	·840	·7000	·1461	·0315	do.	·0227	22·54	—
June 22	—	—	·0009	·0054	1·68	·840	·8400	·1868	·0840	do.	·0371	32·34	—
July 21	—	—	·0010	·0035	1·61	·840	·7700	·1665	·0260	do.	·0231	7·38	Practically sterile.
August 18	1·8	—	·0008	·0050	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	·0140	do.	·0210	9·07	do.
September 21	1·8	—	·0006	·0045	do.	do.	do.	do.	·0140	do.	·0215	19·21	do.
October 24	2·5	·4	·0011	·0038	do.	do.	do.	do.	·0385	do.	·0196	27·8	·66
November 26	3·2	·9	·0011	·0042	do.	do	do.	do.	·0227	do.	·0272	24·99	2·66
December 12	1·5	·5	·0011	·0038	do.	do.	do.	do.	·0112	do.	·0250	24·85	Practically sterile.
Average ...	2·2	·5	·0010	·0050	1·87	·938	·932	·1561	·0340	do.	·0263	19·80	·55

Appendix H.—A Classified Statement of Charges Instituted and Disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during the year 1891.

	Vagrant. No. 4 of 1841.		Thoroughfares. No. 10 of 1861.		Cruelty to Animals. No. 7 of 1862.		Nuisances. No. 15 of 1862.		Carriers. No. 14 of 1865.		Police. No. 16 of 1865.		Carriages let to Hire. No. 17 of 1873.		Contagious Diseases. No. 17 of 1867.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.		C.	P.
Instituted during the year	1,012	1,701	483	651	509	609	1,529	1,925	18	20	1,880	2,349	75	83	a*	—	1,651	1,786	7,157	9,124
Convicted	940	1,578	433	561	493	589	1,169	1,525	13	15	1,728	2,172	38	43	—	—	1,367	1,476	6,181	7,959
Acquitted and dismissed	42	73	38	74	5	9	241	263	5	5	109	121	29	30	—	—	232	251	701	826
Pending	30	50	12	16	11	11	119	137	—	—	43	56	8	10	—	—	52	59	275	339

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the By-laws of the Municipal Councils Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1864, 17 of 1865, and 18 of 1877.

NOTE.—Prosecutions under Ordinance No. 8 of 1866 are entered under "Miscellaneous."

J. S. DRIEBERG,
Acting Municipal Magistrate.

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

CHAPTER I.

No changes have been made during the year in the limits of the Municipality or of its several divisions or wards, which were fully described in the report of 1888.

The following were the Members of the Council at the commencement of the year :—

The Hon. R. W. D. MOIR, Chairman.

F. Vine, Esq., nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 10.
Dr. F. Keyt, do. do. do.
J. N. d'Esterre, Esq., do. do. do.
J. B. Siebel, Esq., District No. 3, elected.
J. H. Sproule, Esq., District No. 5, nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 24.
E. Beven, Esq., District No. 1, elected.
F. van Langenberg, Esq., District No. 2, elected.
Barnes de Alwis, Esq., District No. 4, elected.

The Hon. R. W. D. Moir left the Island in November on leave, and has since retired from the service of the Colony on pension. He was succeeded by the Hon. P. A. Templer as Government Agent, who assumed the office of Chairman on the 18th November.

The following resolution in respect of Mr. Moir was unanimously adopted by the Municipal Council :—

That the Council desires to record its regret at the retirement of the Hon. R. W. D. Moir, and to express its sense of the valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Council during the three years he presided at the Board.

The following is an extract from Mr. Moir's reply :—

I beg that you will convey to the Municipal Council, Kandy, my sincere thanks for the honour they have done me in passing the resolution, a copy of which is appended to your letter.

To the members of the Council individually I am much beholden for the assistance and advice which they were always ready to afford to the Executive officers, and I shall ever retain the most agreeable memories of my stay in Kandy and of my relations with the Municipal Councillors.

There was no change amongst the Councillors.

During the year eleven ordinary general meetings were held and one special one, the minutes of proceedings of which, together with the general statements, progress reports of works, and health officer's reports, were from time to time published in the *Government Gazette*, as provided by section 90 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance.

At the General Meeting held on the 29th January the following Councillors were appointed to form, together with the Chairman, a Standing Committee for the year :—Messrs. F. Vine, J. B. Siebel, J. H. Sproule, and E. Beven.

Twelve meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

A record-keeper was appointed from 1st January to take charge of the office files of correspondence and to act as assistant clerk. The office was held by Mr. Louis Perera.

Mr. W. Penney, who had gone to England the preceding year, continued to draw half of the allowance as Municipal Magistrate up to 30th June, from which date Mr. Hopkins, who had been acting for him, drew the full allowance.

Dr. W. G. Keith, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who had been appointed Health Officer by the Municipal Council, was removed to Colombo in September. Dr. J. T. Morgan was appointed Health Officer by the Council from 1st October.

There were no changes in the members of the office staff.

Several applications were received from the different employés of the Council for an increase of salaries. After full consideration the Council increased the salaries of the Chief Inspector (Mr. VanTwest) and Mr. G. Poulier, for special reasons urged. The others were informed that the financial position of the Council did not admit of their applications being favourably considered.

The revised set of by-laws adopted by the Municipal Council were forwarded to Government for sanction by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council. On 17th June, by letter No. 15, the Colonial Secretary forwarded, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, for any observations or remarks which the Council might desire to make, the following extract from a report by the Acting Solicitor-General :—

I would suggest that in view of the difficulty of framing by-laws which are not *ultra vires*, that the Municipalities of Kandy and Galle be asked to prepare their proposed new by-laws to be passed as an Ordinance, and, as when I was a member of the Municipal Council of Colombo, a Committee was appointed to frame fresh by-laws for that Municipality, it seems to me that if the three Councils can agree, one general Ordinance might be passed having application to the three Councils, with schedules applying to any Council as regards any matter special to that Council.

The suggestion had the careful consideration of the Council at the meetings held on 27th June, 13th August, and 5th September, and the following is the resolution adopted :—

That the suggestion made by the Government should be adopted, and that the Municipal Councils of Colombo and Galle should be communicated with with a view of holding a Conference to consider whether a General Ordinance applying to all the Councils can be agreed to, or whether separate schedules are required by each Council.

In accordance with the resolution the Municipal Councils of Colombo and Galle were severally addressed on the subject, and asked if they agreed to a Conference being held to consider the proposal. The Municipal Council of Galle, by letter dated 10th November, intimated its readiness "to appoint representatives to confer with those of other Councils at Colombo, the time of meeting to be decided by the Councils of Colombo and Kandy."

The Municipal Council of Colombo, by letter of 18th November, applied for a copy of the Council's revised by-laws for the information of the Special Committee of the Council. These were at once forwarded and acknowledged, but no further communication has been received on the subject.

A continuous audit of the accounts of the Municipal Council was carried out during the year by the Auditor (Mr. J. Guthrie) appointed by Government (under section 116 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887). The following is a copy of his annual report to Government :—

Colombo, 29th March. 1892.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I have audited the accounts of the Kandy Municipality for the year 1891, and that I found the several statements submitted for audit to be correct.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GUTHRIE.

The following statement gives the number of letters, petitions, &c., received at and despatched from the Municipal Office during the year :—

		Received.	Despatched.
Letters and petitions, General	... ...	1,023 ...	1,005
Do.	Colonial Secretary	42 ...	61
Do.	Government Agent	94 ...	105
Complaints	... ...	10 ...	7

The following is a statement of the total receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund during 1891 :—

			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance from 1890	... ...		—	9,590 13
Revenue for 1891 :—				
Assessment tax	... ...		17,665 56	
Other taxes	... ...		9,187 46	
Water-rate	... ...		19,063 9	
Other sources	... ...		43,321 78	
In deposit	... ...		64 43	
				89,302 32
				98,892 45
		Expenditure during 1891 ...		87,795 17
		Balance to 1892 ...		11,097 28

For purposes of comparison the following shows the corresponding amounts received and expended during the previous year :—

			Rs. c.
Balance from 1889	... ...		8,702 10
Revenue of 1890 :—			
Assessment tax	... ...		18,062 84
Other taxes	... ...		9,035 63
Water-rate	... ...		19,152 87
Other sources	... ...		40,570 82
In deposit	... ...		64 30
			95,588 56
	Expenditure ...		85,998 43
	Balance to 1891 ...		9,590 13

The following remarks on several different subjects, for purposes of which the Municipal Council is authorised to expend funds, are submitted :—

Lighting.—During the year no addition was made under this head, the funds available not being more than sufficient to provide for the maintenance of the existing 43 lamps in the town.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.—The number of places licensed during the year were :—

Tanneries	... 3	Taxidermist	... 2
Brick kilns	... 9	Kerosine oil stores	... 2
Lime kilns	... 2		

The several places were frequently visited by the Inspectors of the several districts in which the buildings, where the business or trade is carried on, are situated.

Public Market.—There was a full supply during the year of meat, vegetables, and other articles of food. Complaints were occasionally made of the inferior quality of the beef sold. This was owing, in a measure, to the scarcity of cattle, so many having died during the year on the pasture grounds from murrain. The Council can exercise but little control over the quality of the beef sold, beyond seeing by means of the Health Officer and the Inspectors that only meat of healthy animals is allowed into the market.

The market was frequently visited by the Health Officer, who examines each time the articles of food exposed for sale; and twice daily the Inspector on duty inspects the several stalls and spaces, and examines the articles exposed for sale. Articles unfit for human consumption were seized and destroyed, and the owners dealt with as provided for by the law.

Complaints were made that beef of an inferior quality, and unfit for food, was surreptitiously brought into the market from beyond Municipal limits. One butcher was prosecuted and fined.

Steps were taken to prevent a repetition of the practice. There appears to be little or no control over the nature of animals slaughtered beyond Municipal limits, there being reason to believe that animals rejected by the Health Officer are often taken beyond the limits and slaughtered. An amendment of the existing law appears necessary.

The roads on the south and to the east of the market, which were widened during the preceding year, were metalled early in the year, and now easily accomodates the traffic, which is generally greatest in the mornings when supplies are brought in. Concrete side drains were constructed along the outer edges of the verandahs on the south and western portions. The floors of these verandahs, which are gravelled only at present, require to be laid in cement concrete as soon as funds can be provided for the purpose.

The privilege of selling vegetables and fruit in the northern portion of the town was put up as usual to public competition, and realised the sum of Rs. 335.

The boutique where the articles are exposed for sale was regularly visited by the Inspectors.

Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses (one for cattle and the other for goats and sheep) were daily inspected by one of the Inspectors specially detailed for the purpose. The cattle were daily inspected by the Health Officer, who passed for slaughter only those which were in healthy condition. The floor of the northern building comprising the slaughter-house was during the year laid in cement concrete, replacing the brick floor, which was much worn.

Cattle Exposing Shed.—This shed is used for stabling cattle brought to slaughter, as they have to be kept twenty-four hours. The floor which was laid in asphalte some years back was much worn, and was taken up and re-laid in cement concrete.

Public Latrines.—A new latrine (Horbury's galvanised iron) was imported during the year, and put up on the piece of ground situated between Malabar street and Lady MacCarthy's road, and which was handed over to the Municipal Council for the purpose by the Government Agent. This is the third public latrine that has been recently put up, bringing the total of these conveniences to four, and it is proposed to add another during 1892 to meet a long-felt want.

Private Latrines.—The privies attached to private houses have been periodically inspected during the year by the Inspectors of the several districts in which they are situated, and notices issued to the owners or occupiers of the premises in accordance with the reports made.

Drainage.—During the year the drain in Brownrigg street, situated on the west side of the street between Colombo street and King street, and which had been complained of by the Military authorities, was improved by altering the gradient of the invert, which was found to be in fault, not allowing of a free flow of the water. The drain appears now to work satisfactorily. The drainage of a portion of Katukele near the site of the second tank, which was filled up some years back on sanitary grounds, was improved during the year, first, by the construction of an additional barrel drain under the road, as it was found that the then existing drain was insufficient to carry off all the water coming down from the hill to the north during heavy downpours of rain, causing the flat ground, the site of the old tank, to be flooded; secondly, by the construction of a side drain to a length of 266 ft. along the northern side of the road from premises No. 1,008 towards the junction of the Halolluwa road. It was proposed that a side drain be constructed the whole length up to the amblam, and an estimate was prepared, amounting to Rs. 3,868·90, but the Council were only in a position to allow Rs. 1,000 during 1891 for the work, and so much as could be done was carried out. A further Rs. 1,000 was provided for the work in the votes of 1892, and the drain will be extended. The invert of the drain has been constructed in cement concrete, and the side walls built in brick pointed with cement.

The number of approaches necessary in order to give access to the houses along the road has added very much to the cost of the work. The drain was much required, its want having been repeatedly pointed out by several Health Officers. Its construction will no doubt tend to improve the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood. For improvement of the public drain between Malabar street and the lake running through the premises known as "The Firs," the Council voted a sum of Rs. 250, the Government contributing the other half. This drain had been frequently complained of, and was the subject of correspondence. The work of re-constructing a portion and repairing the remainder and providing a ventilating shaft will be carried out during 1892 by the Public Works Department.

Pavements.—Wherever necessary the pavements along the several streets in charge of the Municipal Council were re-gravelled and repaired. The pavements will, however, never be in a satisfactory condition until paved with brick or concrete, as the gravel is so frequently washed away owing to dripings from the roofs of houses and from defective gutters and spouts along the several streets. Brick-paving is in some respects objectionable, as it soon wears and becomes uneven. As soon as the Council is in a position to do so the pavement should by degrees be laid in cement concrete, as being probably the cheapest form of pavement in the long run.

Fountains.—The Prince of Wales' fountain near the Police Court and the one within the market grounds were kept in order during the year, and painted when necessary.

Water Supply.—There was no stint during the year in the supply, the quantity in the storage reservoir having been well maintained. The surface water fell to 5 ft. 3 in. below spill level. Waste of water still takes place, it is regretted, at the several standposts, owing to the neglect and carelessness on the part of persons drawing off water who fail to close the taps. A number of ball lever-taps were fixed to standposts during the year, but owing to rough treatment they soon got out of order.

Watering of Streets was carried out occasionally during the year when necessary.

Flushing of Drains.—The open side drains along a portion of Péradeniya road, Colombo road, Kirk street, and portions of Castle Hill street and Katugastota road, were regularly flushed during the dry periods of the year three times each week, and during the wet season twice.

Town Streets.—The town streets and several roads within the Municipality were regularly swept, and the sweepings together with house rubbish removed and disposed of. Complaints having been made at the end of the year of the nuisance caused by the deposit of rubbish near the quarry at Castle Hill, arrangements were made to cart it elsewhere from the commencement of 1892, provision having been made in the Budget to meet the extra cost of transport.

Recreation Grounds.—The Victoria esplanade and recreation ground have been periodically weeded and the grass cut. Greater attention was paid to the cutting of grass and rolling of the recreation ground, but as it involves greater expenditure a larger portion of the annual vote will be absorbed in the work, leaving less available for continuing the stone-pitching of the main channel.

Waste land adjoining habitations have as usual been kept clear of noisome vegetation by issue of notices to owners or occupiers from time to time to clear the same when reported to be necessary. Vegetation growing along the sides of roads and paths has been periodically removed by the Council's employés.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Those planted out in previous years have been regularly attended to, vacancies being supplied, hedges and fences renewed and repaired, pruning carried out where necessary, and branches overhanging public roads removed. New plants were put out in different places, as follows :—

Railway approach road	18
Uḍawattakeḷé	14
Katugastota road	67
Victoria drive	91
Torrington road	63
Lady Longden's drive	37
Land at Mahaiyáwa in charge of Municipal Council	120
Land round reservoir	130
	540

From time to time many plants have been destroyed, some cut down, others torn up and thrown away soon after being planted, while others have been ruthlessly broken off. This has been done chiefly by children out of pure mischief, especially in the more thickly populated streets, but even Victoria Drive and the bund have not escaped. A reward was offered early in the year to any person giving information which would lead to the conviction of offenders, but with no result.

Streets and Roads.—The several streets and roads in charge of the Municipality have during the year been regularly maintained and kept in order—the sides of the roads being weeded and cleaned ; vegetation, when found encroaching, cut back ; and the side-drains cleared of silt and *débris*. Where necessary, portions of streets and roads have been newly metalled or gravelled, and other portions repaired. The total length of streets metalled was 5,373 lineal yards, and repaired 295 squares.

Buildings.—The several buildings belonging to the Municipal Council have been kept in order during the year, the expenditure being limited to the vote granted for the purpose. To improve the ventilation of the Town Hall eight ventilators were placed in the ceiling.

Many of the rafters and reepers of the stores at the Town Hall were found to be decayed from age, and were renewed. The roof of the main building will in course of a few years require a good overhauling.

Measures to prevent the silting of the Lake.—Following on representations made by the Municipal Council in 1890 in respect of the gradual silting up of a portion of the lake, the following works were carried out by Government under a vote provided in the Budget of the year :—

(1) The raising by two feet of the masonry spill of the silt-trap to the north of the lake adjoining Ampitiya road, thereby enlarging its capacity. The earthen dam was subsequently widened and raised by the Municipal Council.

(2) Sixteen minor silt-traps at the head of the corresponding number of culverts under Victoria Drive were constructed by the Public Works Department. The size of each is about 6 ft. by 4 ft. and 3 ft. in depth. These are intended to arrest the carrying in of silt to the lake. The Council have made provision in the Budget of 1892 for the periodical cleaning out of these traps, being a sum in addition to the usual annual vote for clearing out silt from the larger traps.

During the year the trap on the south side of the lake was cleared out to an average depth of 3 ft., but the heavy rains in October soon filled it up or nearly so.

Application has been made to Government for further aid, as suggested in the report attached to the Administration Report for 1890 (appendix B), and is still under consideration.

General Health during the year was satisfactory within the Municipality. There were cases of smallpox in July and August, but owing to the action taken by the Health Officer and the Inspectors the disease was stamped out.

The disease appeared at Katukelé, having been introduced by a Moorman, and was discovered by the Health Officer, but, owing to concealment, not until the case was in a confluent stage,

The Health Officer reported :—

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the prompt and efficient manner in which the Municipal Officers helped me in stamping out the disease by removing cases at once to the hospital and thoroughly disinfecting premises. Mr. VanTwest, the Chief Inspector, was most indefatigable, and supervised the work in every case. The Sanitary Officer who was re-appointed since my last report rendered most important help. Were it not for him the cases would not have been discovered so early, and the disease would have spread to a greater extent than it did.

I must here repeat what I stated in my letter of July 2, that serious inconvenience, not to say danger, to the public health was caused by the discontinuance of the sanitary constable, and the fear expressed in the concluding part of the letter was proved to be "well founded by the outbreak that took place only a few days after."

The sanitary constable was discontinued without reference to the Council or the Health Officer on orders received from the Superintendent of Police. He was re-appointed on representation made by the Council at the instance of the Health Officer.

The person who concealed the case was prosecuted, and on conviction, fined by the Magistrate Rs. 2·50. In connection with this matter the Council received a communication from Government on the subject of the amendment of the law to give power to destroy as well as clean or disinfect any articles likely to retain infection, compensation being paid in case of those whose poverty prevented them from meeting the cost. The matter was fully considered by the Municipal Council, who approved of the proposed amendment, and expressed their readiness to pay the compensation for articles destroyed as determined by the Health Officer.

The Health Officer's report for the year is annexed.

Mahaiyáwa Cemetery.—In a letter from the Colonial Secretary it was intimated that "the Governor considered it desirable that the several portions of the Cemetery remaining vested in the Crown should be consigned to the Municipality in trust for the various religious bodies."

In reply, the Municipality stated that they saw no reason for altering the decision come to in 1874, and did not desire to accept the trust, but were quite prepared to continue the management of the cemetery as heretofore, Government defraying all costs.

Rains.—Heavy rains fell on October 20 and 21, causing serious landslips on the Railway incline and interrupting Railway communication for a time. The prices of rice and other commodities obtained from Colombo were raised in consequence for a short time. Many landslips occurred along Municipal roads, especially Gregory Road, Victoria Drive, and Lady Horton's Drive.

Improvements suggested.—The Council had under consideration the improvement of that portion of Temple street between Pavilion street and Trincomalee street, which requires widening, and a pavement along the north side. As a preliminary step the Government have, on application of the Council, given them permission to take over a strip of land along the southern boundary of premises acquired some years back for public purposes, for the purpose of widening the street. The Council were unable to make provision in this year's Budget for the work.

Late Hon. James van Langenberg.—The Municipal Council was presented by Mr. F. Corbet with a portrait (in oils) of this gentleman. He was one of the original members of the Municipal Council, and served uninterruptedly until February, 1877, when he resigned his seat in consequence of a decision to reside in Colombo. He was an active Councillor, and the minutes of proceedings bear testimony to the good work he did in Council. The Council thanked Mr. Corbet for his gift, and ordered the portrait to be placed in the Town Hall, where the late member had so often taken part in the deliberations of the Municipal Council.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The sources of Municipal Revenue may be classed as follows:—

Assessment Tax.—For maintenance of Police supplied for Municipal purposes, cost of collection, and lighting so far as it can be carried out.

Commutation Rate.—In lieu of six days' labour to which every male inhabitant within the Municipality is liable between the ages of 18 and 55.

Fines.—Levied by the Police Magistrate for certain offences within the Municipality and by the Municipal Magistrate for offences against the provisions of the Municipal Councils Ordinance and the by-laws.

License Fees.—For licenses issued in respect of firewood depôts, lime and brick kilns, tanneries, sale of opium, and depôts for sale of kerosine oil, taxidermists.

Rents.—From public market, private market, recreation ground, and lands in charge of the Municipal Council.

Slaughter-house Fees.—For cattle, sheep, and goats slaughtered at the Municipal Councils slaughter-houses.

Stamp Duties and Licenses.—To butchers, carriages plying for hire, and carriers; certificates of advocates, proctors, and notaries; licenses to possess guns, liquor, and poisons.

Taxes.—On vehicles and animals kept or used within the Municipality, carriers, bullocks, dogs.

Toll Rents.—Bridges and ferries.

Water Rate.—Within certain limits to meet cost of waterworks and to pay interest on loan from Government for construction of works, and contribution towards sinking fund in repayment of loan.

Miscellaneous.—Sundry small items.

The assessment tax and water-rate being collected for certain specific purposes are kept under separate accounts apart from the general revenue, an arrangement which has been found very convenient for dealing with these accounts. These two accounts are charged with a proportion of the cost of salaries of the Secretary and clerical staff, as much of their time is taken up with work connected with them. Were the whole cost of the staff thrown on the general revenue, but a small sum would annually be available for public works, much less than the sum now voted, which as it is, is inadequate for all requirements of the kind.

The following is a general abstract of receipts and disbursements during the year :—

	Receipts.		Disbursements.		
	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.		Actual.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
General Revenue :—					
Original	46,768 0	48,227 56	46,309 20		
Supplementary No. 1	—	—	1,141 24		
Do. No. 2	—	—	379 0		
				47,829 44	47,535 30
Assessment Tax :—					
Original	17,969 20	17,870 25	17,969 20		
Supplementary	—	—	29 17		
				17,998 37	17,321 18
Deposit	—	64 43			
Water Rate :—					
Original	19,679 0	23,140 8	19,679 0		
Supplementary	—	—	29 17		
				19,708 17	22,938 69
Cash Balances from 1890 :—					
General Revenue	2,137 90	2,137 90	—	—	2,830 16
Assessment Tax	6,108 65	6,108 65	—	—	6,722 15
Water Rate	1,343 58	1,343 58	—	—	1,544 97
Total ...	94,006 33	98,892 45	—	—	98,892 45

The following is a corresponding statement in respect of 1890 :—

1890.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Disbursements. Rs. c.
General Revenue	46,580 78	47,046 55
Assessment Tax	18,249 89	17,723 69
Deposit	64 30	...
Water Rate	21,991 49	21,228 19
Cash Balances from 1889 :—		
General Revenue ...	2,603 67	2,137 90
Assessment Tax ...	5,518 15	6,108 65
Water Rate ...	580 28	1,343 58
Total ...	95,588 56	95,588 56

The following statement gives particulars under different heads of the estimated receipts and disbursements, and the actual amounts received and disbursed :—

REVENUE.	Estimated. Rs. c.	Actual. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Voted. Rs. c.	Disbursed. Rs. c.
To balance ...	—	2,137 90	By arrears ...	—	390 15
Arrears ...	—	635 92	Commutation rate—commission and charges ...	1,090 0	1,007 29
Commutation rate ...	7,500 0	7,432 0	Judicial account—salaries and printing ...	1,325 0	1,292 50
Interest ...	125 0	183 83	Lake silt, removal of ...	1,500 0	1,495 49
Judicial fines ...	1,650 0	1,214 49	Licenses—printing ...	15 0	6 25
Licenses ...	1,365 0	1,369 75	Miscellaneous charges ...	455 0	330 80
Miscellaneous receipts ...	260 0	147 93	Office charges—salaries, &c....	5,465 33	5,169 77
Public markets—rents ...	10,000 0	10,392 57	Public market—salaries, light, &c. ...	2,083 0	1,969 30
Public works—Government contribution ...	850 0	850 0	Public works ...	18,211 30	17,763 96
Rents ...	325 0	559 25	Rents ...	360 0	336 75
Scavenging ...	324 0	311 29	Sanitation—salaries, &c. ...	3,644 47	3,644 47
Slaughter-houses ...	3,574 0	4,108 62	Side drains of main roads in charge of Public Works Department ...	600 0	584 73
Stamp duties ...	2,875 0	3,353 0	Scavenging ...	8,068 0	7,988 27
Taxes ...	1,500 0	1,159 54	Slaughter-houses—salaries, &c.	1,308 45	1,254 39
Tolls ...	15,870 0	15,870 0	Stamp duties—tin plates, &c.	253 75	208 71
Town Hall—rents ...	400 0	370 0	Taxes—tin plates, &c. ...	325 0	220 90
Recreation ground—rents ...	150 0	190 50	Time charges—wages, powder, &c. ...	480 11	480 11
Guides deposits ...	—	6 0	Tolls—commission ...	110 0	60 0
Manure ...	—	6 0	Town Hall—lighting, &c. ...	365 50	315 36
Sundry debtors account—recoveries ...	—	172 33	Volunteer and Public band...	720 0	720 0
Sale of broken metal ...	—	66 87	Victoria Esplanade and recreation ground ...	1,449 53	1,449 53
			Manure ...	—	127 39
			Stores ...	—	142 93
			Sundry debtors account ...	—	232 16
			Green Gallop case ...	—	516 42
					47,707 63
			Balance ...	—	2,830 16
Total ...		50,537 79	Total ...	47,829 44	50,537 79

The following is the corresponding statement in respect of 1890 and given here for purposes of comparison :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance	2,603 67	By arrears	242 28
Arrears	913 40	Commutation rate	1,041 42
Commutation rate	7,146 0	Judicial charges	1,377 55
Interest	145 36	Lake silt, removal of	1,490 28
Judicial fines	1,957 50	Licenses—printing	5 25
Licenses...	1,323 25	Miscellaneous charges	463 71
Miscellaneous receipts	235 98	Office charges—salaries and charges ...	5,115 75
Public market rents	10,121 92	Public market—salaries and charges ...	2,191 65
Public works—Government contribution	850 0	Public works	18,697 8
Recreation ground rents... ...	156 0	Rents—printing	7 75
Rents from lands and spaces ...	334 0	Sanitation—salaries, &c. ...	3,461 94
Scavenging	240 0	Scavenging	7,127 71
Slaughter-houses—fees	3,886 25	Side drains of main roads in charge of Public Works Department ...	594 58
Stamp duties	3,286 75	Slaughter-houses—salaries, &c. ...	1,308 3
Sundry debtors account	80 61	Stamp duties—commission to stamp vendors, &c.	200 55
Taxes	1,339 2	Taxes—seizing dogs, &c. ...	165 49
Tolls	13,940 0	Time charges—salaries, powder, &c. ...	463 50
Town Hall rents	410 0	Tolls—commission, &c.... ...	72 50
Manure sold	111 50	Town Hall—lighting, &c. ...	464 34
Broken metal sold	103 24	Town Hall—new oil holders ...	586 72
		Volunteer and Public band ...	720 0
		Victoria Esplanade and recreation ground	972 66
		Stores, Rs. 131·07 ; manure mixing, &c., Rs. 131·12	262 19
		Sundry debtors account ...	50 86
		Green Gallop case	32 0
		Suspense account	10 50
		Reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught	70 26
			47,046 55
		Balance ...	2,137 90
Total ...	49,184 45	Total ...	49,184 45

Explanatory Notes on items in the statement of Receipts and Disbursements during 1891.

Arrears.—The total recoveries is made up of—

	Rs. c.
Commutation rate	482 50
Recreation ground rents	40 0
Tax on vehicles and animals	113 42
	635 92

The disbursements are commission to collectors and wages of peons.

Commutation Rate.—Amounts recovered from persons liable to perform six days' labour, as fixed by resolution of the Council :—

	1891.	1890.
Number of persons liable	4,749	4,754
Do. paid and worked	3,549	3,515
	1,200	1,239
Defaulters committed	24	23
Do. exempted for life	7	8
Do. paid double rate	14	4
Do. fined	36	21
Do. discharged	215	191
	296	247
Leaving undealt with	904	992

The disbursements are commission to collectors and warrant officers, printing and advertising

A Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during the year 1891.

	Instituted during the year.		Convicted.		Acquitted and dismissed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Nuisances (No. 15 of 1863) ...	99	338	90	320	9	18
Carriers (No. 14 of 1865) ...	4	4	3	3	1	1
Police (No. 16 of 1865) ...	20	20	16	16	4	4
Petroleum (No. 6 of 1887) ...	2	2	1	1	1	1
Municipal Councils (No. 7 of 1887)	190	195	142	144	48	51
Carriages let to hire (No. 17 of 1873)	15	15	14	14	1	1
Contagious diseases (No. 8 of 1866)	6	6	3	3	3	3
Guides (No. 15 of 1887) ...	3	3	2	2	1	1
Miscellaneous* ...	213	217	196	200	17	17
Total ...	552	800	467	703	85	97

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the by-laws of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 17 of 1865.

Warrants were issued for those who had failed to discharge their liabilities, but the majority of defaulters were reported "not to be found," many having left the Municipality. Payments of the commuted amount in lieu of six days' labour was recovered up to February 28. Single labour was called out for 30th March.

Those who had not performed labour or paid the commuted amount were called out for double labour on 20th April or to pay a sum of rupees four.

Judicial Fines.—The recoveries in the Municipal Court were Rs. 498·24, and in the Police Court Rs. 716·25. The disbursements are allowance to Magistrate, salary of clerk, and peon, and printing.

Removal of Lake Silt.—The Government having withdrawn their sanction to the employment of prisoners for this work, it was carried out by means of hired labour. The removal of silt from the lake itself could not be carried out to any extent, as it was necessary to clean out the trap on the south side, in which a large accumulation had taken place. This was thoroughly cleared, but the heavy rains towards the end of the year soon filled it up again, or nearly so. Had the clearing of the trap not been carried out, all extra silt would have been deposited in the lake.

Licenses.—The following licenses were issued during the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	
Fruit and vegetables, for sale of, outside the market ...	1	1	1	
Firewood depôts	56	58	50	
Opium, sale of	7	6	6	
Brick kilns	9	9	9	
Lime kilns	3	4	2	
Tanneries	3	3	3	
Pottery	1	—	—	
Straw depôts	6	4	7	
Kerosine oil	112	144	139	+ 2 stores
Auctioneers	—	2	3	
Taxidermists	—	2	2	
Recreation ground permits	14	6	12	
Total ...	212	239	234	

Miscellaneous.—Under this head are included receipts and disbursements in connection with cattle trespass, badges for horsekeepers, medical aid to Municipal Council coolies.

Public Market Receipts are amounts paid for use of stalls rented by the month and spaces rented out daily. The number of stalls and spaces occupied varies at times. The following statement gives particulars of the stalls occupied and vacant in December :—

	Occupied. 1890.	Occupied. 1891.	Description of Article.	Vacant. 1890.	Vacant. 1891.
Stalls Nos. 1 to 12 ...	12	12	Beef	—	—
Do. 13 „ 16 ...	—	—	Fresh fish ...	4	3
Do. 17 „ 21 ...	5	5	Bread and fruit ...	—	1
Do. 22 „ 26 ...	—	—	Miscellaneous ...	5	5
Do. 27 ...	1	1	Dry fish ...	—	—
Do. 28 ...	—	—	Do. ...	1	1
Do. 29 to 31 ...	3	1	Do. ...	—	2
Do. 32 „ 39 ...	1	1	Dry fish and vegetables ...	7	7
Do. 40 „ 46 ...	2	3	Vegetables ...	5	4
Do. 47 „ 51 ...	5	5	Beef	—	—
Do. 52 ...	—	—	Market keeper's room ...	—	—
Do. 53 to 57 ...	3	4	Beef	2	1
Do. 58 ...	—	—	Electric engine ...	—	—
Do. 59 to 68 ...	9	8	Fresh fish ...	1	2
Do. 69 „ 78 ...	7	8	Mutton ...	3	2
Do. 79 ...	—	1	Vegetables ...	1	—
Space 1 ...	1	1	Fruit and vegetables ...	—	—
Stalls Nos. 80 to 81 ...	2	2	Do. ...	—	—
Do. 82 „ 90 ...	4	5	Vegetables ...	5	4
Do. 91 ...	1	1	Fowls	—	—
Total ...	56	58		34	32

The amounts realised during 1889, 1890, and 1891 were as follows :—

	1889. Rs. c.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.
For stalls ...	8,009 5	7,838 96	8,016 88
For spaces ...	2,076 46	2,282 96	2,375 69
Total ...	10,085 51	10,121 92	10,392 57

The disbursements are wages to the market-keeper and his assistant, coolies, cost of lighting, disinfecting, whitewashing and painting, and cost of books and forms.

Public Works.—The item under the head "Receipts" is the moiety paid by Government of the cost of upkeep of Lady Horton's walk and the connected paths situated at Uduwatelkele. Full particulars of expenditure is given in appendix A.

Recreation Ground.—The amounts recovered are rents for the use of the ground by the A B C D Club and other cricket clubs, and from the Military, Volunteers, and Police for use of the rifle range. The expenditure, of which full particulars are given in appendix A, was for wages of watchers, cost of cutting grass, rolling the ground, pitching channel, &c. No prisoners being allowed during the year all the work was carried out by hired labour.

Sanitation.—The disbursements were on account of allowance to the Health Officer, salaries of three inspectors, and cost of disinfectants, and application of same.

The number of notices issued during the year on reports of the several Inspectors was as follows :—

	Number of Notices issued.	Number attended to.	Number for Prosecution.
Limewashing and disinfecting ...	280	256	24
Emptying privies	175	154	21
Constructing and repairing privies	56	38	18
Troughs and pipes ...	222	207	15
To construct and repair drains ...	38	30	8
To repair carriages, &c. ...	16	16	—
To remove rubbish and clean premises	47	28	19
To remove obstructions ...	2	1	1
Miscellaneous notices ...	90	77	13
Total ...	926	807	119
Total for 1890	1,230	1,080	150

Scavenging.—The staff employed for sweeping of streets and removal of rubbish was the same approximately as during previous years, but in consequence of the additional public latrines, an additional cart for the removal of night soil was found necessary, and also an additional keeper. To put a stop to persons committing nuisances in several parts of the town, and which had been several times complained of and reported by the Health Officer and Inspectors, an additional watcher was put on, and though nuisances do occur of the nature, yet they are not so frequent as before.

Side Drains of Main Roads.—These were regularly cleared of silt from time to time.

Slaughter-house Fees.—They are collected daily on all cattle brought to the slaughter-house in accordance with the rates fixed by the by-laws. The privilege to collect fees on sheep and goats brought for slaughter at the Municipal Council's slaughter-house is annually put up for public competition and realised Rs. 28 per month from 1st July of the year, the previous rate having been Rs. 28 also. The charges are wages of the slaughter-house keeper and two coolies; the cost of disinfectants, and application of same; the supply of grass for cattle exposed previous to being slaughtered; and printing of receipts, permits, &c.

The number of animals slaughtered is given below:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Cattle	4,370	4,553	4,882
Sheep and goats ...	4,308	4,377	4,518

Stamp Duties.—The amounts recovered during the year were as follows under different heads:—

	1891.	1890.
From Proctors, Supreme Court	7	6
Do. District Court	10	11
Notaries	10	11
Articled clerks	—	1
Butchers	40	34
Carriers	126	138
Carriages	73	63
Hotels	4	3
Liquor	9	3
Guns	20	15
Poisons	2	2

The disbursements are chiefly commission to stamp vendors and cost of tin plates.

Taxes.—The receipts are from vehicles and animals kept or used.

Tax on Vehicles and Animals.

	1890.	1891.
Number of owners liable (exclusive of owners of dogs)	178	156
Carriages	81	76
Horses	88	86
Ponies	28	18
Bullocks	165	139
Asses	3	2
Carts	52	33
Hackeries	82	64
Bullocks employed by carriers ...	226	217
Jinrickshas	5	6
Dogs	51	56

The disbursements are cost of seizing and feeding dogs, commission to collectors, &c. The revised set of by-laws not having been adopted yet, it being under contemplation to form an Ordinance embodying the by-laws of the three Municipalities, the difficulty of recovering the tax on dogs still remains. The total number of dogs seized during the year was 370. Of these there were claimed and removed 90, destroyed 280.

The toll rents for the year were put up to public competition by the Government Agent on behalf of the Municipal Council, and realised the following amounts:—

	1891. Rs.	1890. Rs.
Bogambara (commuted amount) ...	40	40
Gonawatta and Talatu-oya	4,750	4,400
Halloluwa	380	200
Katugastota	6,250	4,950
Lewella	2,900	2,650
Péradeniya	1,550	1,700
	15,870	13,940

Green Galop Case.—The disbursements are stamps and fees in District Court case No. 4,627, and part costs of appeal.

ASSESSMENT TAX.

The assessment of the properties within the Municipality, liable to the tax, which had ruled for several previous years was adopted in respect of 1891, and notices issued accordingly. Several objections to assessment were made by owners and occupiers, and were dealt with by the Standing Committee. The rate for the year was fixed at 5 per cent. on the annual value of the property, and this was approved of by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council. The mode of collection was the same as that in force since the establishment of the Municipal Council.

The number of properties liable to assessment was as follows :—

Private Buildings	2,629
Private Waste Lands	498
Government Buildings	124

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements :—

RECEIPTS.	Estimated. Rs.	Actual. Rs.
Balance from 1890	... — ...	6,108 65
Assessment tax, arrears and costs ...	... — ...	3,889 41
Do. for 1892	... 17,924 20 ...	13,856 1
Interest	... 45 0 ...	62 33
Sundry debtors	... — ...	62 50
	17,969 20	23,978 90
Amount in deposit on account overplus ...	... —	64 43
	17,969 20	24,043 33

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Assessment tax arrears—charges ...	... — ...	30 17
Do. 1891—salaries and sundries ...	... 3,542 67 ...	3,404 78
Police maintenance during 2nd half of 1890 ...	... — ...	6,196 66
Do. do. 1891 ...	... 13,000 0 ...	6,430 49
Street lighting	... 1,300 0 ...	1,079 75
Street names, &c.	... 155 70 ...	179 33
	17,998 37	17,321 18
Balance	... —	6,722 15
	—	24,043 33

The corresponding statement in respect of 1890 is as follows :—

REVENUE.	Actual. Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Disbursed. Rs.	c.
Balance from 1889	5,518	15	Assessment tax arrears—charges ...	43	87
Assessment tax, arrears and costs ...	4,057	18	Assessment tax, 1890—salaries and sundries...	3,256	10
Assessment tax for 1890 ...	14,062	11	Maintenance of Police during 2nd half of 1889	6,180	67
Interest	45	0	Maintenance of Police during 1st half of 1890	6,205	91
Overplus by sales of properties ...	64	30	Street lighting	1,791	45
Sundry debtors account ...	16	99	Street names, &c.	146	68
Costs on account of 1890 ...	68	61	Sundry debtors account	1	63
			Overplus by sales of properties ...	58	1
			Costs on account of 1890	39	37
				17,723	69
			Balance	6,108	65
Total ...	23,832	34	Total ...	23,832	34

The following are the two Police Bills for Police supplied during the year :—

For Police supplied during the Half-year ended December 31, 1890.

	Rs.	c.
Half salary of Assistant Superintendent at Rs. 1,600 per annum ...	400	0
Do. 1 Clerk at Rs. 700 „ ...	175	0
Do. 1 Inspector at Rs. 1,025·26 „ ..	256	32
Pay of 2 first class Sergeants at Rs. 480 each per annum ...	480	0
Pay of 2 second class Sergeants at Rs. 320 per annum ...	320	0
Pay of 33 Constables at Rs. 210 „ ...	3,465	0
	5,096	32
Two per cent. on above total, for pension	101	92
Uniform at Rs 15 per man per annum	277	50
Horse allowance to Assistant Superintendent and Inspector ...	420	0
Oil for lanterns, station-houses, &c.	207	0
Oil for Getambe and Katugastota stations	32	0
Provisions to prisoners detained for offences committed within the Municipality	52	75
Petty expenses	9	17
Total ...	6,196	66

For Police supplied during the Half-year ended June 30, 1891.

			Rs.	c.
Half salary of Assistant Superintendent	at Rs. 1,600 per annum	...	400	0
Do. 1 Clerk	at Rs. 700 „	...	175	0
Do. 1 Inspector	at Rs. 1,025·26 „	...	256	32
Pay of 2 first class Sergeants	at Rs. 480 each per annum	...	480	0
Pay of 2 second class Sergeants	at Rs. 320 „ „	...	320	0
Pay of 35 Constables	at Rs. 210 „ „	...	3,675	0
			5,306	32
Two per cent. on above total for pension	...	...	106	12
Uniform at Rs. 15 per man per annum ...	...	...	292	50
Horse allowance to Assistant Superintendent and Inspector		...	420	0
Oil for lanterns, station-houses, &c. ...	...	...	214	90
Oil for Getambe and Katugastota stations	...	...	32	0
Provisions to prisoners detained for offences committed within the Municipality	...	...	53	37½
Petty expenses	...	...	5	28
	Total	...	6,430	49½

The following statement shows the percentage of recoveries of assessment tax during 1891, as compared with amount due for the year:—

			Rs.	c.
Total of one year's tax (1891) as estimated	...	...	17,924	20
Arrears on December 31, 1890 ...	...	...	3,856	14
Percentage of arrears on one year's tax	...	...	21	51
Arrears collected in 1891 ...	...	...	3,856	23*
Amount collected on account of 1891	...	...	13,809	28
Total collections in 1891 ...	...	...	17,665	56
Arrears at end of 1891 ...	...	...	4,114	92
Percentage of the arrears on one year's tax	...	...	22	96

WATER RATE.

The limits within which the rate is collected are the same as fixed by Ordinance No. 29 of 1884.

No extension of the water supply was made during the year, owing to the insufficiency of funds for the purpose, and the south side of the lake, a portion of Péradeniya road, and one or two places still remain unprovided. The water-rate collected annually, as will be seen from the statement of account, only suffices to meet the annual expenditure, and this only after cutting down all expenditure to the lowest. The estimate submitted as the cost of upkeep was Rs. 5,512·50, but did not exceed Rs. 4,202·58.

The rate for the year was fixed at 6 per cent. on the annual assessment of all properties liable to the rate.

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements during 1891:—

	Estimated. Rs. c.		Actual. Rs. c.
Balance from 1890	—	...	1,342 74
Water-rate, arrears and costs ...	—	...	1,210 35
Water-rate for 1892 and costs	19,009 0	...	17,944 2
Interest	45 0	...	58 10
Sale of grass	625 0	...	668 94
Sale of bricks and water	—	...	1,144 50
Excess water supply	—		72 80
House service—work done	—	...	1,979 71
Sundry debtors	—	...	62 50
	Total	...	24,483 66
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Water-rate arrears—charges	—	...	26 36
Water-rate for 1891 salaries—sundries ...	3,445 73	...	3,297 9
Interest and sinking fund	12,500 0	...	12,500 0
Upkeep of Waterworks	3,752 50	...	4,202 58
Waterworks plant	1,309 94	...	1,309 94
House service materials	—	...	1,602 72
			22,938 69
Balance	—	...	1,544 97
	Total	...	24,483 66

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements in respect of 1890 for purposes of comparison:—

REVENUE.		Actual. Rs. c.
Balance from 1889	...	580 28
Water-rate—arrears and costs	...	1,159 40
Water-rate for 1890	...	18,049 69
Interest	...	44 0
Sale of grass	...	610 95
House service—work done	...	1,447 44
Sundry debtors account	...	19 99
Costs on account of 1890	...	71 46
Sale of water	...	19 56
Sale of bricks	...	569 0
	Total ...	22,571 77

* Which includes the assessment tax for the Half-year on Government buildings, and which is recovered at the time the Police bill for the corresponding half-year is paid.

EXPENDITURE.	Disbursed. Rs. c.
Water-rate arrears	44 74
Water-rate for 1890—salaries and charges	3,165 26
Interest and sinking fund for 1890	12,500 0
Upkeep of Waterworks	4,265 27
House service materials	1,210 97
Sundry debtors account	1 62
Costs on account of 1890	40 34
	21,228 19
Balance	1,343 58
Total ...	22,571 77

The following statement shows the percentage of the recoveries of water-rate during 1891, as compared with amount due for the year:—

	Rs. c.
Total of one year's rate (1891) as estimated ...	19,073 80
Arrears on December 31, 1890	973 83
Percentage of arrears on one year's rate	5 1
Arrears collected in 1891	978 50
Amount collected on account of 1891	17,890 19
Total collections in 1891	18,868 69
Arrears at end of 1891	1,183 61
Percentage of arrears on one year's rate	6 2

The annual contribution to Government on the loan account, fixed at 5 per cent. on the original amount of the loan (Rs. 250,000) was paid on due dates, viz., 30th June and 31st December, and after deduction of interest due the balance is applied in reduction of the loan. The loan account stands as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Balance of loan due on January 1, 1891	230,884 64
Paid during the year	3,298 30
Balance due, December 31	227,586 34

The number of buildings liable to water-rate are as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Private buildings	2,036 0
Government buildings	57 0
Railway buildings	25 0

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Average Expenditure under different Estimates for three years ended December 31, 1891, Expenditure in 1890, and Amounts estimated, voted, and expended during 1891 under each Estimate.

	Estimates of Expenditure.	Average for three years to Dec. 31, 1889.	Amount of Estimates, 1890. Original.	Amount of Estimates, 1890. Voted.	Estimated for 1891.	Voted.	Expended.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	Pavements and drains ...	989 64	1,200 0	1,000 0	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,193 26
2	Town streets	3,977 88	4,445 15	4,000 0	4,682 75	4,200 0	4,173 91
3	Alutgantota road and Lady Anderson's road	377 42	540 80	450 0	516 68	450 0	448 57
4	Udawattakele roads	1,639 7	1,755 54	1,700 0	1,709 9	1,700 0	1,696 67
5	Halloluwa road, Slaughter-house road, Deiyannewela road, Bahirawakanda road, and road to Smallpox Hospital	892 2	1,084 0	900 0	1,084 0	900 0	899 91
6	Municipal buildings	936 15	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,413 2
7	Watering streets	—	580 0	300 0	580 0	300 0	308 86
8	Main sewers	355 58	1,000 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	307 98
9	Market buildings and roads ...	887 0	1,200 0	1,000 0	1,439 0	1,200 0	1,188 60
10	Miscellaneous	267 43	300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	268 11
11	Care of, and planting ornamental plants	467 49	560 0	500 0	500 0	500 0	499 98
12	Tools	382 85	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	361 31
13	Ferry approaches	88 72	200 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	84 10
14	Upkeep of bathing tank ...	190 72	340 0	340 0	250 0	250 0	151 10
15	Lady Gordon's road, Lady Longden's drive, and Lady MacCarthy's road...	898 55	957 92	957 92	986 96	900 0	794 17
16	Ferry boats	—	625 0	625 0	300 0	300 0	215 83
17	Fountains, upkeep of ...	—	—	—	182 64	182 0	179 14
		12,614 66	16,688 41	14,672 92	16,331 12	14,982 0	14,184 52
18	Public latrine	—	—	—	450 0	450 0	445 83
19	Péradeniya road side drains ...	—	—	—	3,868 90	1,000 0	978 59
20	Cattle exposing shed... ...	—	—	—	252 40	133 0	132 68
21	Slaughter-house	—	—	—	847 60	847 60	810 8
22	Altering drain in Brownrigg street and providing ventilating pipes ...	—	—	—	624 0	624 0	595 10
23	Barrel drain under Péradeniya road near premises No. 996 ...	—	—	—	278 24	278 24	275 45
24 } 25	Clearing of silt-traps along Victoria drive	—	—	—	92 0	92 0	90 0
		—	—	—	22,744 26	18,406 84	17,512 25

From this it will be seen that the sum voted under the usual heads was—

		Rs.	c.
For Maintenance, &c.		14,982	0
Extra works		3,424	24
Making a total of ...		18,406	24

The expenditure under the usual heads was :—

		Rs.	c.
For maintenance, &c.		14,184	52
Extra works		3,327	73
Making a total of ...		17,512	25

In addition to these works the following were also carried out, the votes and expenditure being entered in the General Account under separate headings :—

	Voted. Rs.	c.		Expended. Rs.	c.
Clearing silt of lake	1,500	0	...	1,495	49
Victoria Esplanade and Recreation Ground } Original Rs. 1,000·00 Supplemental Rs. 449·53	1,449	53	...	1,449	53
Side drains of streets and drains ...	600	0	...	584	73
	3,549	53		3,529	75

The total votes were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Public works	18,406	84
As above	3,549	53
	21,956	37

The total expenditure :—

	Rs.	c.
Public works	17,512	25
As above	3,529	75
	21,042	0

APPENDIX B.

Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Town of Kandy for the year 1891.

IN consequence of the resignation of Dr. Keith on September 31, 1891, I was appointed by the Chairman of the Municipal Council to succeed him as Sanitary Officer of the town of Kandy. This report will therefore consist of a résumé of the sanitary state of the town, &c., taken from the reports of my predecessor for the first nine months and from my reports for the last three months of the year.

The town of Kandy has for a long period enjoyed an immunity from the prevalence of fever and cholera in an epidemic form. This I have no doubt is in a great measure owing to the use by the inhabitants of pure water supplied from the reservoir, and to the efforts made by the Municipality to enforce sanitary regulations.

During the year under consideration the health of the town was on the whole satisfactory. Owing to the hot weather towards the latter part of the month of March cases of bowel complaint of a choleraic nature occurred in some parts of the town. One case, which was reported by the police occurred at Malwatta Vihâre, a Buddhist priest being suddenly attacked and succumbing readily to the disease. Two cases of infectious cholera occurred on December 14 at Mulgampola, near Getembe, and proved fatal in the hospital, whither they were removed. These patients, an immigrant labourer and her child, caught the infection at Mâtalé, where the disease was prevailing. The infected amblam was disinfected. Chest affections and fever were prevalent during the wet weather. Cases of influenza, and an unusual number of cases of bowel complaints were treated in the hospital and Government dispensary in the month of December; a few cases of smallpox occurred in the months of February, May, June, and July; and chickenpox and measles prevailed more or less throughout the year.

There were 36 cases of smallpox reported by the police from the town of Kandy. In the month of February a confluent case was discovered in a crowded locality at Getembe. The patient, an old woman, came from Harispattu, and resided there for three months. It was impossible to discover how the disease had appeared in that locality. The patient was at once removed to hospital and the house disinfected, and the rest of the inmates kept under observation. There were no fresh cases till February 23, when another case was discovered in an alley in Brownrigg street, and similar sanitary precautions were taken. For two months after the occurrence of the above cases the town of Kandy was free from the disease. In the month of May one case was reported from Katukele, which was traced to a village a few miles from Katugastota. The patient was a Moorman, who had lived in the village and had to come to Kandy a few days before he took ill. This man was at once removed to the hospital and his house well disinfected, and the inmates kept under observation. On June 26 the Sanitary Officer received information privately regarding a suspected case of smallpox in the house of one Cadersah' near the Post Office. On communicating the information to the Superintendent of Police he was informed that the case was reported as one of chickenpox. When the house was visited the body of a woman was found with confluent smallpox, just about to be buried, and a large crowd of men, women, and children round it. The woman, it was believed, came from the infected village beyond Katugastota. The body was speedily buried and the premises disinfected, and the inmates were kept under observation. Cadersah, the husband of the deceased, was prosecuted for not reporting the illness of his wife, and fined Rs. 2·50. This was the first case that occurred in town, a confluent one, and the body was about to be buried when inspected by the Sanitary Officer.

The following remarks occur in the monthly report for July :—"Smallpox made its appearance in some parts of the town, especially Katukele, near the Post Office. This outbreak of the disease was undoubtedly the result of infection from the case reported last month. The first case reported was that of a Moorish woman in a house almost next door to the one occupied by the man Cadersah. At the same time a Moor lad was suffering from the disease in the same locality. After this, cases were almost daily reported, and some of them discovered at the time of the visit of inspection, till the 14th July, when altogether 16 cases occurred within a limited area in Katukele. On the 15th a case was discovered at Deiyannewela, near the Railway Station: that of a lad whose mother had been attacked at Katukele on the 13th. On the same day, too, a case occurred in the Police Barracks in Bogambara in an old woman, whose son, a policeman, had come from Hatton, where cases of smallpox had

occurred some time previously. Whether this case contracted the disease from the cases at Katukele, or whether the policeman had brought the infection from Hatton, it was difficult to say. All these cases, as they occurred, were at once removed to hospital and the dwellings disinfected, and the inmates kept under observation. By this means the disease appeared to be stamped out altogether. There were no fresh cases till the 24th July, when two cases occurred in a house in King street, and were removed to hospital. On the 28th of the same month one case was again discovered at Katukele, that of an unvaccinated infant, who was removed by the parents to an isolated house beyond Katugastota. On the same day a case occurred at a village near Lady Anderson's road, which was also removed to hospital, and another case was again discovered at Katukele on July 31st. Several of the cases were of a confluent nature, and many of those that were inspected appeared to have been several days ill before they were discovered."

In the month of August there were 7 cases of smallpox—3 in Katukele, 1 in a village near Lady Anderson's road, 1 at Bahirawakanda, and 2 in King street, on the 20th of the month. Since then the disease had disappeared from the town.

In the absence of a correct return of the number of cases of chickenpox and measles that occurred in town during the year, I am obliged to confine myself to the information given in the monthly returns, where the diseases are merely stated to have occurred during some months, but no number of the cases recorded. In all 54 cases of chickenpox and 43 of measles were reported, and the patients isolated in their houses. There is reason to believe that large numbers of the cases in various parts of the town were never reported, and most of them not seen by a medical man.

The state of the town drains called for a deal of comment in the monthly sanitary reports. The drains in Trincomalee street, Colombo street, Castle Hill street, and Katukele were not in a satisfactory sate, and drains in many parts of the town were reported to emit offensive odours and to require frequent flushing and overhauling. Low fevers of a typhoid character were said to arise in some localities, notably at Katukele, from the foul state of the drains. Since the above reports were written the Municipal drains, I am glad to say, have been attended to, and are now in good order. A few drains under the supervision of the Public Works Department, particularly the one at the junction of the Post Office road with Ward street, become frequently choked and foul. This drain should be flushed oftener, and the main drain in Trincomalee street cleaned out once every three months.

A new public latrine at Malabar street was erected during the year. There are altogether five public latrines, and a few more erected in crowded localities will supply a great want.

The number of persons vaccinated in the town of Kandy during the year was 2,142. Of these, 1,616 were successfully operated upon, 40 failed, and 486 were absent. Those re-vaccinated were 432, of which 116 were successful, 78 failed, and 238 absent. The vaccination was conducted weekly at the Outdoor Dispensary by one of the vaccinators belonging to the Medical Department. At the Bogambara jail newly admitted prisoners were vaccinated every Sunday.

The cattle were daily inspected before they were slaughtered, and were on the whole found to be in fairly good condition.

THEODORE MORGAN,
Sanitary Officer.

The foregoing Report was submitted to the Municipal Council at a meeting held on the 8th October. No resolutions were passed thereon.

MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE year has been one of advancement and prosperity to all classes, accompanied by a further development of trade, especially in the products of the Province which find a market in the town.

The Revenue, though it shows a small decrease in the aggregate, yielded a fair advance under the heads justifying the remark in the previous paragraph.

The Expenditure was somewhat higher, chiefly owing to provision being made for the remuneration of the Municipal Magistrate, and a Sanitary Officer. The extension of the lighting to the Kaluwella ward also added to the outlay.

The Improved Sanitation of the town has been always a matter of solicitude to the Council, and various measures have been taken to improve it.

The Fort Drains have had a large expenditure in the past, and there now only remains one large sewer, which requires reconstruction on modern principles. The flushing of the drains and the watering of the streets with sea water in the dry weather have had, it is believed, a good influence on the public health. The Council is in a position to do this at a very cheap rate, owing to the windmill constructed on the ramparts, which is found to work well all the year round. The reclamation of the swamps and additional facilities for the escape of floods in the suburbs have also received attention.

The Water Supply of the Fort will, it is trusted, be soon placed on a satisfactory footing by the completion of the reservoir still under construction. The distributing pipes have been all laid. The cost will be probably somewhat in excess of the Rs. 70,000 borrowed for this special purpose.

Cemeteries are badly required to prevent burials in private gardens in the suburbs. Particulars of the steps taken with this view will be found fully stated in the body of the report.

The Public Health.—Cholera which first appeared in the town in November, 1890, did not disappear till the end of the first quarter of 1891, having carried off 150 persons in that time. There was a small outbreak of smallpox early in the year, and the close was marked by the appearance of influenza.

Public Works.—The permanent repairs, that is the thorough remetaling of sections of the roads, was carried out by contract on the system which has been some years in force. Owing to the withdrawal of prison labour, an arrangement was made with a contractor to execute "patching" and other small repairs on a schedule of prices. This has not proved satisfactory, and it has been determined to undertake the work by hired labour in the ordinary way.

A Town Hall being required, a beginning was made in 1890 by the construction of the centre portion of a building designed, while answering this purpose, to also be available for use as a cricket pavilion and stand. The amount required to carry out these views, being considerable, it has been decided to defer further expenditure on the building for the present in view of the demands on the Council in connection with the Waterworks and other more pressing sanitary wants of the town. Meanwhile the Council is fairly housed in one of the military buildings in the Fort.

A Fire Engine has been provided during the year.

Police.—The special taxation raised for the purpose now amounts to Rs. 10,667, and the force retained at Galle for Municipal purposes has been 33 of all ranks, but it is doubtful if this is sufficient.

With these introductory remarks I proceed to give fuller details under each head of the administration of the past year.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The statement in Appendix A shows the particulars of the revenue of 1891 as compared with that of 1890. There is a decrease of Rs. 739·75 in 1891, which is accounted for chiefly by the Paraduawatta toll realising Rs. 340·50 less than the previous year, by the stamp duties on articles of clerkship having under the new legal regulations ceased to be paid into the Municipal fund, and by reductions in receipts from petroleum stores, and judicial fines.

On the other hand there is an increase under the heads "Commutation Tax," "Gintota Toll Rent," "Licenses for Carts for Hire," "Auctioneers' and Brokers' Licenses," and "Market Licenses." An increase of Rs. 299·98 under head "Lighting Rate" arose from the extension of the limits within which the public streets were lit, and the consequent extension of the imposition of the rate.

The financial results of the year cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, as when the items "Articles of Clerkship," and "Fee for an Additional Petroleum Store opened in 1890," are eliminated from the total decrease, the revenue of the year equals that of 1890, and shows an increase over the revenues of the years 1884–89 (see statement E. in Appendix), and indicates an advancing prosperity that will probably show more marked results in the present and succeeding years.

A few brief notes on the various heads of revenue are appended.

Commutation Tax.—The excess over 1890 is Rs. 134·75, over 1889 Rs. 1,120·25, and over 1888 Rs. 2,249·75. The total number of persons returned as liable under the Ordinance was 7,283. The number of persons who commuted labour, were brought up on warrants and either fined, imprisoned or discharged was 5,978, being 82 per cent. on the number borne on the Division Officers' Returns, and 89 per cent. of one-fifth of the population according to the census of 1891.

Of the remaining 1,305, 850 are reported as dead, absent from Galle, or had their names twice entered in the lists. There is thus a balance of 455 unaccounted for (see statement L.) This is not to be wondered at, when it is considered how large a number of the residents within the Municipality go to the Western and Central Provinces in search of employment. The reduction of the Paraduawatta Toll Rent was caused by a combination among the bidders at the auction sale. The increase in licenses on carts and hackeries plying for hire is a proof of increased activity in trade.

Expenditure.—The returns of expenditure, a detailed statement of which will be found in appendix B, shows a decrease of Rs. 47·61. The increase under head "Salaries" is explained by the addition of Rs. 600 as salary to a Sanitary Officer, Rs. 500 to the Municipal Magistrate, and some additions to the salaries of a few of the Municipal Officers. The cost of a new iron safe, the one in use having become unserviceable, caused the increase under head "Furniture." The stringency with which the provisions of the Road Ordinance were applied in 1890, resulted in a smaller number of defaulters being found in 1891. This accounts for the reduction in the charge for "Arresting Commutation Defaulters." The Kaluwella ward, comprising the bazaar, Kaluwella, China Garden, Minuangoda, and Dangedara, was provided with street lamps in September last. The initial expense amounting to Rs. 1,781·30 was borne from the general revenue, and the cost of lighting met by a lighting rate of 2 per cent. on all properties within the ward levied from September 1, 1891. The outbreak of cholera in 1890 lasted to March 1891, and accounts for the increase under the head "Sanitary Contingencies and Abating Contagious Diseases." In sweeping streets an addition of five coolies to the staff, and the appointment of a head cooly, caused the increase of expenditure appearing in the statement. Early in January 300 lb. of gunpowder, and 300 friction tubes were purchased from the Ordnance Store Department, for the use of the time-gun. The previous year no gunpowder was purchased. The increase or decrease of expenditure under Public Works will be explained in the portion of the report detailing the works undertaken and executed during the year.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The outbreak of cholera at Galle, which occurred in November, 1890, and was still prevailing when the year closed, continued its ravages during the first quarter of the year, during which 133 cases were reported, of which 85 proved fatal. These added to the cases of the previous year, make a total of 261, and of 150 deaths. The localities where the disease was most prevalent were Mahamodera, Talapitiya, Dangedera, Kaluwella, and Wellawatta.

A few cases of smallpox occurred during the first quarter of the year, as did chickenpox of a mild character. The majority of these cases were imported from Colombo by natives of Galle resident there, who returned home as soon as they found that they had contracted the disease.

The prevalence of cholera at Galle gave rise to a lengthened correspondence between the Council, the Colonial Surgeon, Southern Province, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer, as to the causes of the outbreak and the means adopted for suppressing it; in the course of which these officers alleged great neglect of sanitation on the part of the Council. The special defects put forward were (1) want of latrine accommodation in private houses, (2) overcrowding in some parts of the town, (3) want of a General Cemetery, and (4) dirty and miserable condition of houses where cholera occurred. The Chairman in a letter to Government very fully, and the Council believe very satisfactorily, disposed of these charges, and showed that the Council had done all that lay in its power, in regard both to the finances at its disposal, and the power conferred on it by law, to remedy these evils.

As regards the want of latrine accommodation in the crowded parts of the town, it may be further stated that the matter has engaged the attention of the Council from the time of the establishment of the Municipality. Many of the tenements unprovided with privies are too small to admit of the construction of separate privies within each curtilage, and where scores of these, belonging to separate owners are crowded together, the Municipality finds it impossible to enforce the construction of one common privy. The Municipality endeavoured to meet this by providing as many public latrines as possible. Since 1890, ten public latrines have been added to those in existence at a cost of Rs. 2,403.

Overcrowding, the Council would observe, in any locality, is an evil beyond the reach of the Municipality, and one which remains unremedied not only in many towns in the Island, but in many cities of civilised Europe. The law gives Municipalities power to deal partially with the evil, but only under certain conditions, and these conditions were found not to have arisen in the localities referred to.

The providing of a General Cemetery is not a duty imposed on the Council by law, nor has any such responsibility been thrown upon the Municipalities of Colombo and Kandy, in both which towns cemeteries with walled enclosures have been provided at the cost of the general revenue.

The houses in which the majority of the cases of cholera occurred were those belonging to the poorest in the land. Such people are likely to be found in the worst houses in the town, but these did not differ very much from the houses which the same class of people would be found occupying in Colombo. Persons in these circumtances are most susceptible to epidemics; and when in times of epidemics they are found dying in such places, though their surroundings become the subject of remark, they do not always justify the inference drawn.

As regards Cemeteries, the Council was impressed at an early period of its administration with the necessity for the establishment of a General Cemetery for the town, and has on several occasions pressed the subject on the attention of Government. A *resumé* of its past action to secure this will show that it has not been indifferent to the evils arising from crowded burial grounds in the immediate vicinity of the most populous parts of the town.

In 1867 the Council applied to Government to close the Buddhist cemetery at Kaluwella, and to provide a more suitable one in its place. After a lengthened correspondence extending to 1871, the Government acquired a piece of land at Dadalla, and opened it as a pauper burial ground. This has not been used, however, by the general public, only paupers from the General Hospital being buried in it.

In 1875 the Council's attention being drawn to the objectionable practice existing among the Sinhalese of burying their dead in private gardens close to dwelling houses and in populous localities, applied for the establishment of a General Cemetery under the Cemeteries' Ordinance. By direction of Government, a suitable site was selected by the Government Agent in consultation with Dr. Anthonisz. It was surveyed and appraised by a "jury of seven good and and lawful men" at Rs. 3,250. The Government Agent considered the valuation excessive, and wrote to Government that he could not recommend the land to be taken over. The matter then dropt.

In 1882 the Council passed a resolution asking the Government to establish a General Cemetery for the town of Galle, on the ground that the two existing burial grounds were injurious to public health from their proximity to the habitations of a large number of people, and their being surcharged with animal matter. At the request of the Government Agent, a Committee of the Council was appointed to select a site, and it recommended that a piece of land at Ettilligoda, about 2½ miles from the Fort, be acquired for the use of the inhabitants of the eastern side of the Municipality, and that the Pauper Hospital at Dadalla be enlarged and opened for general use, a portion being reserved for paupers. This was to serve the western half of the Municipality. The Council was informed by Government that the appropriation bill for 1883 having been passed, and no provision made in it for a cemetery, no expenditure can be undertaken then, but if ground can be procured at a reasonable price, and if the revenue permits, a vote may be taken next year. This was in January, 1883. Yet, with strange inconsistency, in June of the same year, the Government inquired whether the Municipal Council will be prepared to pay for the land in question if it were taken up. The Council replied that the duty of providing cemeteries for the use of the public not being one imposed on the Council by law, it was not prepared to appropriate any portion of its revenue for the purpose.

Again in 1887 the Council forwarded the following resolution to Government through the Government Agent. "Resolved,—that in view of the complaint made regarding burials in private lands, the Government Agent be asked to move Government to improve the Dadalla cemetery, setting apart a portion for the use of the Buddhists, and also to provide a cemetery for the eastern part of the town; and when this has been done to issue a Government proclamation forbidding burials in specified localities in the town." No result followed.

It is abundantly evident from the above recital of facts that the Council has done its part in the endeavour to provide a General Cemetery for the town.

The question was revived during the year by the Government Agent inviting the attention of Government to the urgent necessity of establishing a General Cemetery at Galle. The reply of Government to this application was forwarded for the information of the Council, with the inquiry whether the Council is prepared to meet the cost of a General Cemetery. In this reply was expressed His Excellency's opinion that the providing of cemeteries would seem to be included among the elementary functions of a Municipality, and that the Municipal Council of Galle may, therefore, be reasonably expected to discharge such a duty without Government assistance. It added that Government had done a good deal towards providing the town of Galle with cemeteries, and that further help should not be looked for. This communication from the Government Agent came up for consideration at a meeting of the Council held on the 8th June, 1891, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved,—that the Municipalities' Ordinance does not in any way impose upon the Council the duty of providing general cemeteries, nor has any such responsibilty been thrown upon the Municipalities of Colombo or Kandy, in both of which towns cemeteries with walled enclosures have been provided at the cost of the general revenue."

The Council in forwarding this resolution to Government earnestly requested a reconsideration of its decision.

The Government in reply proposed that the several portions of the cemeteries at Galle remaining vested in the Crown should be conveyed to the Municipality in trust for the various religious bodies. The Council decided that it was not prepared to accept the trust, and that it was still of opinion that the duty of providing a General Cemetery was one devolving on the Government and not on the Council.

Even were the Council willing to accept the trust, the end in view—the closing of the several objectionable cemeteries, and the prevention of burials in private lands—would not be secured, for without a General Cemetery established under the Cemeteries' Ordinance, neither the Government nor the Council will have the power to carry out these desirable measures as the law now stands.

Water Supply.—The Administration Report for 1890 recounted the preliminary steps taken towards the execution of this work, which commenced in October, 1890. It has steadily progressed since then, and is now close upon completion.

In February, 1891, the pipes with the bends, ties, &c., required for the work were received from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay, in terms of their contract. The number of pipes originally estimated, 1,640, was found insufficient, as the Council, in consideration of representations made by the residents of Church and Leyn Baan streets, determined to extend the piping to those streets. Two hundred more were consequently ordered, and have been received.

Under an agreement entered into with the Tunnel Portland Company, a supply of 1,200 barrels of cement was received. This was subsequently found insufficient, and a further supply of 1,000 barrels was procured from White Brothers through Mr. E. B. Creasy.

In July, 1891, the present Provincial Engineer, Mr. Deslandes, to whom the supervision of the work was entrusted by Government, sent in a report in which he stated that the amount of the loan (Rs. 60,000) from Government was found insufficient to complete the work, and asked the Council to arrange for an additional sum of Rs. 10,000. The points in which there had been in his opinion miscalculation as to the cost of the work were (1) the rates allowed in Mr. Prime's original estimate (upon which Mr. Burnett's estimate was based) for concrete and masonry in cement: (2) difference in quantities of masonry as estimated by Mr. Prime caused by the large amount of rotten stone which had to be taken out of the bottom; (3) compensation for land and law expenses for which no provision was made in either Mr. Prime's or Mr. Burnett's estimates; and (4) fee to Mr. Burnett. This report was brought before the Council on July 25 and August 1, and the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, that after full consideration of the report of the Provincial Engineer the Council is of opinion that the increase in the outlay on the Water Supply of the Fort is unavoidable, and it is therefore resolved that the report of the Provincial Engineer with all the connected papers and plans be forwarded to Government with the request that the Government will move the Legislative Council to advance a further sum of Rs 10,000 at 5 per cent. to enable the Council to complete the work. To cover the interest on this sum it will be necessary to increase the water-rate sanctioned by Ordinance No. 2 of 1890, from 6 to 7 per cent., and the Council resolve that the Government be asked to make the necessary legal provision for this increase."

The Government acceded to this application on the condition that the water-rate should be assessed as proposed at 7 per cent. An Ordinance, No. 18 of 1891, amending the previous Ordinance, to enable the Government to make the additional advance passed the Legislative Council on December 8, 1891.

The Council much regretted the necessity for an additional loan, involving as it did an increase of the rate from 6 to 7 per cent., but it was impossible to charge the completion of the work to the general revenues of the Municipality, and the enhanced rate of 7 per cent. was found not substantially to increase the sums now paid by the inhabitants for the very limited quantity of water which they are compelled to buy for domestic use.

The Provincial Engineer in his amended estimate inserted a sum of Rs. 1,500, with the concurrence of the Council, as remuneration to himself. The Governor in Executive Council disallowed this item on the ground that it was not included in the scheme on which the ratepayers voted, and that there was no intention when the scheme was framed to pay it or ask for it. The Council passed the following resolution in regard to this order of Government:—

"Resolved,—that the Council admit that special provision was not originally made for payment of any remuneration to the Provincial Engineer, and that the question of such payment was not specially submitted to the tax-payers of the Fort when their consent was obtained to the raising of a loan for the Waterworks."

"The Council, however, desires to point out that had not the services of Messrs. Smith and Deslandes been available for designing the work, for preparation of detailed estimates, and specifications (for contracts), and for supervision of the work while in progress, it would have been absolutely necessary to engage a special officer for these purposes, as the Council's Superintendent of Works has had no experience in works of this nature (which call for skill and knowledge such as can only be looked for in a professional engineer). It is for the Government to say whether the services rendered to the Council by Messrs. Smith and Deslandes form a legitimate portion of their ordinary duties; but if they are not so considered, the Council is of opinion that these services should be adequately remunerated, and that such remuneration may fairly be charged to the Water-works loan, provided that the sum required for construction is not exceeded."

In November last a contract was entered into with Mr. James Samerekoon, of Colombo, for the laying of pipes of the Waterworks for a sum of Rs. 3,000. He completed the work in a satisfactory manner.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *The Upkeep and Repair of the Public Roads.*—This includes the permanent repair of metalled and gravelled roads, and the surface repair of portions of roads. Both these were done by contract, the former at fixed rates per line according to the width of the road, and the latter at Re. 1 per square. There were permanently repaired 231 lines of metalled road, and 368 lines of gravelled road at a cost of Rs. 8,209·31. The partial repairs as filling up ruts, clearing drains, and the maintenance of bridges cost in all Rs. 3,903·12. The work included the repair of 1,566 squares of road, and 699 lines of drain. The expenditure in 1891 exceeded that of 1890 by Rs. 1,154·09. This increase is mainly due to the withdrawal of prison labour from road work.

2. *The Municipal Buildings* were kept in a state of repair, and some improvements effected. The meat market was thoroughly repaired, new guttering and down pipes of a durable kind being provided, and cemented drains built round the market. The green market and fish auction shed were also put in good order, the latter having a floor of cement given it. The other buildings on which expenditure was incurred were the cattle shed, the slaughter-house, and the refuse meat market.

3. *Minor Works and Improvements.*—Among these may be mentioned the following:—a shed for carts built at a cost of Rs. 221, dust bins for holding house refuse erected in the more populous parts of the town, and a retaining wall on the side of the Kumbalwela road.

4. *Clearing Canals and Reclaiming Swamps.*—The work of reclaiming the swamp on the banks of the Pettigala-ela has progressed well. It is one of some magnitude, and will occupy a few more years before it could be completed.

5. *Improving Drainage and Sanitation, Fort.*—Compared with the expenditure of previous years under this head, little was done in 1891. In fact the more urgent requirements of the Fort, in the shape of improved sewers and drains had already in a great measure been supplied, and little remained to be done. The side drains of Lighthouse street, Leyn Baan Cross street, and Pedlar street were repaired, and two new cross drains to Lighthouse and Leyn Baan streets built.

6. *Improving Drainage and Sanitation, Suburbs.*—This included the following: improvement of drain near the bazaar mosque; building side drain of Hirimbure road, 1,500 feet long; renewing the masonry drain on the south of China garden; repairing open side drain round the green market; and building cross drains on the Wakwella, Talapitiya, and Circular roads.

7. *Additional Latrines.*—Two Horbury's Patent latrines were procured from Bombay and erected, one at China garden, and the other at Pettigalawatta.

8. *Town Hall.*—Nothing was done during the year to complete the design, except building a permanent staircase to the upper floor, and preparing plans and specifications for adapting the building to a town hall by enclosing the lower and upper floors, and building two annexes. As already explained it has been decided to postpone further expenditure for the present.

9. *Victoria Park.*—In addition to the maintenance of the park, the expenditure of this year included the building of a wall 500 ft. long on the seaside to prevent the incursion of cattle.

V.—POLICE.

The police assessment tax yielded in 1891 Rs. 10,667·37, being Rs. 1,118·25 in excess of that of 1890, and sufficed to meet the expenditure for the maintenance of the town police. This adjustment was happily brought about by a revision of the Assessment List, when the increased rental many properties fetched, enabled the Council to increase their assessed value.

The question of the adjustment of the payments made by the Council for the town police with the actual cost of the force employed for Municipal purposes came up for consideration during the year. In July last the Governor informed the Council that the Inspector-General of Police had suggested the reduction of the police force stationed at Galle, and desired an expression of the views of the Council on the subject. The alternatives the Council had to decide on were whether the Municipality would pay for the full number of the police then employed on Municipal duty, or submit to a reduction of the force, such as will bring it within the sum which the Council was prepared to pay. The former consisted of 1 inspector, 8 sergeants, 54 constables. These cost Rs. 17,522·38 a year.

To maintain the force at this strength, it would have become necessary to raise the assessment rate from 5½ to 9 per cent.

The reduction of the force to bring it within the present means of the Council would leave for town protection only 1 inspector, 4½ sergeants, 29 constables, and its annual cost would be Rs. 9,765·78.

The late Chairman (P. A. Templer, Esq.), held a conference with the Superintendent of Police, and the information he thus gathered led him to the conclusion that the smallest force that could be employed should consist of 1 inspector, 4½ sergeants, 43 constables, though in his opinion these would not afford real police protection. The cost of such a force was calculated to be Rs. 13,006·33, and to meet it it would have been necessary to raise the rate from 5½ to 7 per cent. In a memorandum circulated among the Members, the Chairman invited the serious attention of the Council to the subject, and recommended the adoption of the scheme agreed upon with the Superintendent of Police.

The matter came up for consideration at a Meeting of Council held on August 26, 1891. After anxious deliberation, it decided that the rate levied for police expenses could not be increased. This was intimated to Government, and a reduction of the police force at Galle by 5 sergeants and 23 constables was accordingly made by Government. The force now employed for Municipal purposes is only such as the Council actually pays for, and consists, as stated above, of 1 inspector, 4½ sergeants, 29 constables.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Revision of By-laws.—The Sub-Committee appointed to revise the Municipal by-laws, completed their work in the course of the year, and the revised by-laws were forwarded to Government for sanction. They were referred to the Attorney-General for report, who, in view of the difficulty of framing by-laws which are not *ultra vires*, suggested that the three Municipal Councils should be asked to prepare their proposed new by-laws to be passed as one General Ordinance applicable to the three Councils, with schedules applying to any Council as regards any matter special to that Council. The Council accepted the suggestion made, and intimated to the Municipal Councils of Colombo and Kandy that it was prepared to act in the matter in concert with them. The Municipal Council of Kandy proposed a conference of representatives of the three Councils with the view of coming to a common agreement. The Council acceded to the proposal, as did the Council of Colombo. The revised by-laws have been forwarded to the Special Committee of the Colombo Council for their information. This was in November, 1891, but nothing has been heard since then from Colombo.

Vacancies in the Council.—A vacancy occurred in the Council by the death of Mr. Simon Pérera Abeyewardene, member for Ward No. 3. Notice of election to fill up the vacancy was given, but neither electors nor candidates were in attendance at the appointed time. The chairman applied to His Excellency the Governor that he will be pleased to nominate under section 24 of the Ordinance, Mr. C. L. M. Abdul Carim, Mudiliyár of the Governor's gate, as member for the vacant ward. His Excellency desired that another election be held, so as to give the electors another opportunity of exercising their rights of election, as His Excellency was not desirous of nominating members to represent wards, where such a course can be avoided. This was done, and again neither electors nor candidates presented themselves. In communicating this to Government, the application previously made was repeated. But His Excellency preferred not to fill the seat by a Government nominee.

Fire Engine.—The fire engine procured from Messrs Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay in 1890 being found on trial to be of insufficient power to send a jet of water over the top of a two-storied building, the Council exchanged it for a more powerful one, which has proved satisfactory in working.

Municipal Office,
Galle, May 20, 1892.

E. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

P.S.—The foregoing report having been laid before the Council at a meeting held on the 21st May, the following resolution was passed :—"That the Council approve of the report, and have no suggestions to make."

SANITARY OFFICER'S REPORTS.

Quarter ended March 31, 1891.

General Health.—The general health of the first half of the quarter was bad. Cholera continued its ravages in epidemic form till the 25th of February, and then gradually declined—no cases being reported since the 7th of March. This declension and final cessation was mainly due to the enforced removal of all cases, whether mild or otherwise, and independent of sex to hospital in spite of the opposition offered. Had this step not been adopted, I am convinced that the disease would not have been stamped out yet.

Talapitia was revisited by the epidemic in January and February, owing to the removal there of two cholera cases from Mahamodera. As usual the Moors were the offenders, and this instance of obstinacy and stupidity resulted in the occurrence of fourteen cases in the locality, of which eight died. Legal steps were taken against the two offenders, who were each fined Rs. 50.

With the decline of cholera, smallpox has asserted itself, and during the latter part of the quarter the number of smallpox cases reported within Municipal limits has daily steadily increased. The majority of these cases were imported from Colombo, being brought in by native carters, and Moorish traders. In all instances immediate removal to the smallpox hospital is enforced, but cases still continue being reported despite all other efforts to stamp it out.

A reference to the annexed returns will indicate the number of cholera and smallpox cases reported during the quarter.

I have no special sanitary improvement to record during this quarter.

The Markets.—Their condition is good. They are regularly flushed, and no objectionable odour is noticed in their vicinity.

The Wards.—The visitation of cholera has induced landowners and tenants in the several wards to attend more carefully to the cleanliness of their gardens and compounds. Burning of all garden rubbish is regularly enforced, and the undergrowth that disfigured several gardens is being cut down, and the grounds thus cleared offer no opportunity now of being converted into open latrines: on the whole the condition of the several wards is satisfactory.

Public Latrines are in good order and condition, and are cleanly kept. The want of private latrines, however, is still severely felt in several parts of the town. In Kaluwella three new latrines have been constructed by landowners at the request of the Council. Several houses in the same and other localities that require latrine accommodation can offer no available space for latrine construction, and the difficulty in such cases therefore is awaiting final decision. In the meantime the beach along Mahamodera and near the markets is habitually resorted to by many under cover of darkness. This is an unmistakable nuisance, and might be dealt with in the meanwhile by the police on the beat in such localities detecting the transgressors.

The Scavenging has on the whole been satisfactorily done, though the number of carts employed for the purpose is insufficient, and a few more are required to carry out the work more effectually.

The Street Sweeping.—The removal of the street sweepings has not been satisfactory: being often left by the roadside till late in the day, and frequently to the next day. This I learn is chiefly due to the misunderstanding that exists as to the duties of the contractors and ward coolies respectively, and to their curious inability at times to define house refuse from street sweepings. The contractor's liability extends to the removal only of house rubbish, and the ward coolies are engaged to cart away all street sweepings. Hence it often happens that the roadside in some places is liberally garnished with heaped up rubbish awaiting definition by the coolies. Instead of having this divided labour, I have to recommend that the removal of all rubbish, whether of street or of house, be centered in one individual, who alone will be responsible for its daily and complete removal in the several wards—a plan I am convinced that will avoid a great deal of unnecessary confusion and labour.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The quality of the cattle produced for slaughter has decidedly improved, and good meat may now be had daily; to ensure this daily supply, however, is no easy matter. Frequently more than half is rejected of the four or five animals produced for slaughter, and the butchers retaliate by raising the price of the remaining meat in the market. Unless a remedy is effected, this undesirable method of procedure will remain unchecked, and a scale of charges should therefore be drawn up to regulate the sale of beef. At the same time buffalo beef should be labelled as such, to prevent its being sold to purchasers as the beef of other cattle.

H. HUYBERTSZ, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Quarter ended June 30, 1891.

Public Health.—THIS has been good in the respective wards for the quarter. No smallpox or chickenpox cases have been reported, and cholera has practically died out. A sudden death was reported on April 27 last, at Kumbalwella, which was attributed to cholera. The body was immediately examined, and judging from its condition, and also from the evidence gathered on the spot, I concluded death was due to chronic phthisis. The Coroner's jury, however, decided death was caused by cholera; but no cases of infection have since been reported in the neighbourhood. A Sinhalese villager took ill on June 12 with vomiting and purging, and was removed to a crowded boutique in the Galle bazaar, where I visited him soon after his condition was reported, and suspecting it might ultimately prove a case of cholera, his removal to the Bathfield hospital was directed, where he died the next day. No cases however of infection have since been reported either in the bazaar or elsewhere.

During the last month several cases of typhoid fever complicated with glandular affection existed in Parawa and Chando streets, of which one proved fatal, due in a large measure to the insanitary surrounding of the locality, of which the covered drains and offensive latrines are the chief factors; and the existence of this disease, of all others, affords I think a sufficiently strong test of the efficiency or otherwise of the sanitary administration of a locality.

Now that cholera has disappeared from our midst, I take this opportunity of recommending the behaviour of the inspectors of wards 2, 4, and 5, to the favourable consideration of the Council. I understand that during the previous epidemic of cholera in Galle, the inspectors were rewarded for the work performed by them, and as the work done during the late outbreak was no whit inferior, or less responsible, or less dangerous than that of previous times, I trust the inspectors will receive a similar recognition of their very valuable services that were rendered in the face of much opposition and much unpleasantness.

The Markets.—Their condition is good, and calls for no special comment.

The Latrines.—The public latrines are in good order, and are cleanly kept. Since my last report on the subject, I visited China Garden to ascertain its latrine accommodation, which I need hardly state was quite inefficient. Those living between the Wakwella road and China Garden road use the Talbot town latrine, which is quite close by. But those living between China Garden road and the canal have not a single latrine, with results that can be better imagined than described. I have therefore to recommend the erection of two latrines on the dry-earth system, one at the Kakiribokkewatta end, and the other at the Mahagalawatta end of China Garden to meet this much felt want.

The attention of the ward inspector was invited to the absence of a latrine in Kolawalawa watta, in Kaluwella, which accommodates at least fifty families, and he was instructed to report its condition to the Chairman to have a latrine erected there. Again the land adjoining the House of Observation requires a proper latrine, the one in existence being dilapidated, exposed, and very objectionable. Houses Nos 21, 22, 23, 26, and 27 in Leyn Baan street, have latrines facing Rampart street that emit a most offensive odour, polluting the whole atmosphere of the neighbouring promenade. Of course I am aware that all latrines smell, but there are "smells and smells," and latrines that border public roads and promenades should especially be maintained in a condition less fraught with danger to the general health, and unpleasantness to wayfarers. These cesspit latrines are well situated for conversion into dry-earth ones, not to mention several others in the Fort; but I can hardly urge the systematic use of the dry-earth system in private houses, as only lately I discovered that the night soil will have to be removed at private expense. It is therefore scarcely to be expected that those who shirk the occasional expense of cleaning out cesspit latrines will incur the fixed expense incident on the daily removal of night soil; unless this is carried out entirely at the expense of the Municipal Council, the poor will have to continue the use of cesspit latrines. However objectionable the plan may be, I am aware that the system thus recommended will prove costly, but to secure a perfect and healthy system of night soil removal, no trouble or expense should I think be spared; and if the night soil were sold to landowners as manure, not only will the value of the land for agricultural purposes be enhanced, but the greater part of the cost of its removal might be thus realised.

The Scavenging continues to be fairly well performed, but the number of carts employed for the purpose is insufficient.

Street Sweepings.—The removal of the street sweepings is carried out in the manner described in my last report There are several pieces of waste land in Minuangoda that might and should be filled up. The sweeping might be sold for this purpose, and could thus be made a source of revenue.

Several of the drains in wards 1 and 2 require repairing and improving. Those in Parawa, Chando, and Modarabay streets should be converted into open ones. At present these covered drains receive the culinary waste and washings from the houses in addition to the roadside urine, and having earthy absorbent interiors, retain a high percentage of animal and vegetable impurity, which, easily and rapidly undergoing decompostion, emit offensive gases that are a source of much danger to the public health of the place. That it is so is exemplified by the frequent occurrence of typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases in the neighbourhood.

The drains along Lighthouse street, too, should have cemented interiors, with the addition of boarded coverings, which should be supported on stout wooden beams placed at uniform intervals across the mouth of the drain. Only a few weeks back an intolerable smell was felt in Lighthouse street, which was traced to a decomposed dead cat that had a few days previously been thrust into the covered drain, an occurrence that an open drain would have prevented; and with the advent of the water supply it is still more imperative that all covered drains should be converted into open ones, as otherwise drains in the vicinity of stand-pipes will simply prove muddy pools of filthy, stagnant water. The drains in China Garden require cementing and repairing, and regular and efficient flushing. As carried out at present, the flushing of drains in the markets and elsewhere is unsatisfactorily done. Instead of allowing the flush water to escape before a quarter of the drains has been flushed and cleaned, it should be arrested a short distance off by some available means, disinfectants used, that portion of the drain well cleansed, the flow-obstruction then removed and placed further on, and the accumulated flushwater used for flushing the next section of the drain, and so on. In this manner, by the expenditure of a minimum amount of water, thorough flushing of the drains can be systematically conducted.

H. HUYBERTSZ, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Quarter ended September 30, 1891.

The Public Health has been exceptionally good during the quarter. Three cases of chicken-pox occurred in China garden in July. In September six cases of suspected cholera were reported in Pettigalawatta. On examination it was ascertained that six of a family were attacked with purging, which was traced to the ingestion of salted fish imported into Galle from India. None proved fatal, and within a few hours recovery ensued. Another case of suspected cholera were reported last August in Talapitia. This, too, was found to be one of acute diarrhœa induced by living in a damp ill-ventilated hut. No other cases of infectious diseases were reported.

The markets and latrines continue in good condition, and are cleanly kept. The drains continue in the same state; a portion of the covered drain in Pedlar street was converted into an open drain, and gives satisfaction. The other covered drains in the Fort should be treated in the

same manner and that at an early date as possible. Most of the houses in Lighthouse street and elsewhere in the Fort have no gutters to carry rain water, and consequently the drains are choked in rainy weather with the washings from the road. To maintain the efficiency of the roads and the potency of the drains, all houses should have gutters and conductors.

An urinal is required in Meat bazaar to prevent its drains from being used for the purpose.

I have no special sanitary improvements to record.

H. HUYBERTSZ, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Fourth Quarter ended December 31, 1891.

The Public Health during the quarter was good; there were some cases of fever in the Fort, peculiar to this season of the year; and a few cases of influenza were also recorded. In Magalla a few cases of typhoid fever occurred, due to the insanitary condition of the canal skirting Talapitia road. On the 19th of October a death occurred in Kaluwella from choloraic diarrhœa, the disease had apparently been contracted without Galle, and no other cases occurred. Only two cases of chickenpox were reported for the quarter.

The Wards were in a fairly good condition; wards two and three, however, may be maintained in a better state, by the respective ward inspectors exercising a stricter supervision over the different galas, and enforcing cleanliness by the regular and daily removal of cattle dung and other offensive manure. The absence of sufficient latrines in wards two and three renders several localities in these wards, as Kaluwella, China Garden, Pettigalawatta, &c., very insanitary. It is very necessary that all house owners should provide latrine accommodation for their tenants. and China Garden is notoriously defective in this respect (vide Report for November 30, 1890. Ward No. 2 also Report for March 31, 1891.

Public Latrines are in good condition, and are cleanly kept. The roof of the one in ward three, however, is damaged, and requires repairing.

Street Sweeping was on the whole well carried out.

Scavenging was satisfactorily done. I wish, however, to impress on the ward inspectors the necessity of insisting householders to deposit the house rubbish in receptacles for easy removal, instead of littering the roadside with rubbish, and thereby retarding speedy removal of the same.

Market.—Their condition is good.

Drainage.—With reference to this subject I venture to invite the attention of the Council to my remarks on this matter in my report for November 30, 1890, under heading Ward 1, the objections I then raised to existing covered drains, still hold good; and if anything are stronger now, since the water supply of the Fort is an almost accomplished fact. With the continual flow of surplus water from the stand-pipes into the side drains, the condition of these drains with their earthy bottom will be rendered intolerable, and if for no other reason, their interior should be cemented and rendered unabsorbent.

The drainage of China Garden is very defective and much damaged, and requires extensive repairs.

The condition of the canal between Magalla and Talapitiya road demands serious consideration. Several cases of typhoid fever have occurred in houses along its banks; in one house only, five cases being recorded, receiving as it does the washings of drains more remotely situated, and which stagnate for want of a proper water flow. This canal is a standing source of danger to the neighbourhood, harbouring germs of malarial fever, and occasioning periodical outbreaks of typhoid.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The condition of the animals slaughtered is often very unsatisfactory, being poorly fed and improperly attended to, the flesh of such animal is coarse grained and tough; still it is satisfactory to know that no diseased animals are slaughtered, though I confess that cattle of a superior quality should be more frequently placed within the reach of the public.

H. HUYBERTSZ, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.,
Sanitary Officer.

Appendix A.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1890 AND 1891.

No. 1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Taxes.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Commutation tax ...	8,821 75	8,956 50	134 75	—
Lighting rate ...	1,286 94	1,586 92	299 98	—
Vehicle and animal tax	1,848 0	1,818 0	—	30 0
Dog tax ...	6 64	6 88	0 24	—
Tolls.				
Gintota toll ...	6,745 84	6,992 50	246 66	—
Paraduwawatta toll	9,287 50	8,947 0	—	340 50
Morawak kóralé road toll	1,595 87	1,611 33	15 46	—
Stamp Duties and Fees.				
Wines and spirits	883 50	912 0	28 50	—
Carts for hire ...	577 60	714 40	136 80	—
Carriages for hire	427 50	342 0	—	85 50
Hackerries for hire	432 25	475 0	42 75	—
Butchers ...	38 0	42 75	4 75	—
Firearms ...	14 26	13 7	—	1 19
Boats ...	342 0	299 25	—	42 75
Articles of clerkship	476 90	—	—	476 90
Proctors' and Notaries' certicates	574 75	574 75	—	—
Opium licenses	1,050 0	1,050 0	—	—
Petroleum ...	896 50	349 50	—	547 0
Auctioneers and brokers	240 0	360 0	120 0	—

Market Licenses.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Fish market ...	787 50	827 50	40 0	—
Meat market ...	310 0	392 50	82 50	—
Refuse meat market	97 50	87 50	—	10 0
Green market ...	1,908 0	1,908 0	—	—
Fruit market ...	910 0	836 50	—	73 50
Fort market ...	457 50	394 0	—	63 50
Special license to sell vegetables	172 71	168 31	—	4 40
Betel shed fees ...	157 4	157 75	0 71	—
Slaughter-house Licenses.				
Slaughter-house ...	420 0	490 0	70 0	—
Pounding and feeding cattle ...	615 19	529 69	—	85 50
Special license to slaughter cattle	88 0	63 0	—	25 0
Miscellaneous Licenses.				
License to graze cattle ...	88 75	165 0	76 25	—
Offensive and dangerous trades	196 50	189 30	—	7 0
Judicial Fines.				
Fines by Police and Municipal Magistrates ...	1,509 87	1,309 47	—	200 40
Rents.				
Bathing wells ...	170 0	160 0	—	10 0
Shed for auction sale of fish ...	2,049 26	1,906 50	—	142 76
Breadfruit trees ...	19 0	11 0	—	8 0
Boutiques	85 50	66 0	—	19 50
Occupancy	9 50	39 50	30 0	—
Miscellaneous.				
Sale of disinfectants ...	9 4	10 25	1 21	—
Sale of carriage fare tables ...	8 25	3 0	—	5 25
Mulcts	16 36	7 10	—	9 26
Interest	265 64	183 78	—	81 86
Sundry receipts ...	31 60	57 98	26 38	—
Contribution from Government for District Court latrine ...	360 0	360 0	—	—
Sale of chimneys, wicks, &c. ...	13 77	27 48	13 71	—
Sale of house rubbish ...	40 0	82 0	42 0	—
Recovery of expenses and costs	6 0	—	—	6 0
Town Hall	—	123 37	123 37	—
Total ...	46,348 28	45,608 53	1,536 2	2,275 77
		Deduct increase	...	1,536 2
		Net decrease	...	739 75

Appendix B.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1890 AND 1891.

No. 1 GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Establishment.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salaries	7,998 56	9,667 22	1,668 66	—
General Office Expenses.				
Stationery and cheque books	110 9	141 72	31 63	—
Printing and advertisements	477 31	466 0	—	11 31
Furniture	22 50	147 31	124 81	—
Audit of accounts	120 0	120 0	—	—
Petty expenses ...	40 0	40 0	—	—
Revenue Services.				
Commission to commutation collectors ...	761 70	803 27	41 57	—
Commission to vehicle and assessment tax collectors...	85 88	72 9	—	13 79
Arresting commutation defaulters	386 0	349 50	—	36 50
Tom-tom beater ...	60 0	50 87	—	9 13
Tin plates and marking carriages	62 67	65 29	2 62	—
Lighting.				
Lighting contractor ...	1,494 94	1,847 85	352 91	—
Commission to collectors ...	81 61	77 74	—	3 87
Painting and repair of lamps	74 25	136 57	62 32	—
New lamps, burners, &c. ...	216 27	1,781 30	1,565 3	—
Sanitary Charges.				
Scavenging ...	1,200 0	1,200 0	—	—
Sweeping streets ...	2,291 12	2,804 83	513 71	—
Working latrines and cost of buckets	1,392 7	1,401 67	9 60	—
Disinfectants ...	428 40	125 87	—	302 53
Watering streets ...	22 75	60 30	37 55	—
Contingencies and abating contagious diseases ...	570 9	1,112 27	542 18	—

	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Market Charges.				
Salary of market master ...	240 0 ...	240 0 ...	— ...	—
Rent of Fort market ...	240 0 ...	240 0 ...	— ...	—
Whitewashing markets ...	176 0 ...	176 0 ...	— ...	—
Benches to fish market ...	— ...	82 25 ...	82 25 ...	—
Slaughter House Charges.				
Salary of slaughter-house keeper	300 0 ...	300 0 ...	— ...	—
Grass for cattle in the pound	195 36 ...	152 33 ...	— ...	43 3
Miscellaneous Charges.				
Band	960 0 ...	960 0 ...	— ...	—
Inspectors' uniform ...	60 0 ...	100 8 ..	40 8 ...	—
Proctors' fees and stamps ...	200 0 ...	200 0 ...	— ...	—
Upkeep of Clock Tower ...	59 34 ...	40 46 ...	— ...	18 88
Destroying dogs ...	25 74 ...	42 59 ...	16 85 ...	—
Horse allowance ...	1,340 0 ...	1,340 0 ...	— ...	—
Time gun	131 75 ...	310 69 ...	178 94 ...	—
Assessment tax on Municipal buildings ...	192 50 ...	192 50 ...	— ...	—
Removing dangerous trees ...	8 50 ...	— ...	— ...	8 50
Repair of carts ...	230 6 ...	287 70 ...	57 64 ...	—
New carts	323 75 ...	355 0 ...	31 25 ...	—
Contingencies ...	108 86 ...	169 83 ...	60 97 ...	—
Tools	267 5 ...	— ...	— ...	267 5
Public Works.				
Permanent repair of roads ...	7,973 55 ...	8,209 31 ..	235 76 ...	—
General upkeep of roads ...	2,984 59 ...	3,903 12 ...	918 33 ...	—
Repair of Municipal buildings	953 64 ..	1,108 75 ...	155 11 ...	—
Additional latrines ...	260 72 ..	524 47 .	263 75 ...	—
Improving drainage, Fort ...	2,102 38 ...	484 55 ...	— ...	1,617 83
Improving drainage, suburbs	1,496 48 ...	724 15 ..	— ...	772 33
Clearing canals and reclaiming swamps ...	1,018 95 ...	1,057 25 ...	38 30 ...	—
Minor works and improvements ...	904 71 ...	600 81 ...	— ...	303 90
New outlet to Pettigalla-ela	470 45 ...	218 80 ...	— ...	251 65
New road at Pettigallawatta	368 0 ...	— ...	— ...	368 0
New road between Dickson and Wakwella road ...	358 0 ...	28 0 ...	— ...	330 0
Windmill	234 74 ...	230 2 ...	— ...	4 72
Fire engine ...	864 6 ...	258 80 ...	— ...	605 26
Victoria park and planting trees	896 17 ...	912 88 ...	16 71 ...	—
Pavilion	2,812 30	733 48 ...	— ...	2,078 82
Improvement of Municipal Office	49 24 ...	— ...	— ...	49 24
Total ...	46,703 10	46,655 49	7,048 73	7,096 34
			Deduct increase ...	7,048 73
			Net decrease ...	47 61

Appendix C.—Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1890 and 1891.

No. 2.—Assessment Account.

	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Assessment tax ...	10,667 37 ...	11,785 62 ...	1,118 25 ...	—

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1890 and 1891.

No. 2.—Assessment Account.

	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Police bill	9,681 22 ...	9,741 28 ...	80 6 ...	—
Commission to collectors ...	652 98 ...	667 50 ...	14 52 ...	—
Stationery and printing ...	99 23 ...	96 58 ...	— ...	—
Assessment clerk ...	360 0 ...	360 0 ...	60 0 ...	2 56
Assessment peon ...	48 50 ...	49 25 ...	0 75 ...	—
House numbers ...	3 22 ...	16 10 ...	12 88 ...	—
Contingencies ...	— ...	5 25 ...	5 25 ...	—
Total ...	10,765 15	10,935 96	173 46	2 56
			Deduct decrease ...	2 56
			Net increase ...	170 81

Appendix. D.—WATERWORKS ACCOUNT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1891.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Loan from Government	— ...	60,000 0
Interest	1,258 54 ...	—
Rebate	37 62 ...	—
Sale of timbers	3 80 ...	—
		1,299 96
	Total ...	61,299 96
EXPENDITURE.		
Labour	— ...	5,080 39
Local materials, purchased baskets, planks, cadjans, tin pots, &c.	476 6 ...	—
Metal and transport	1,075 85 ...	—
Sand and transport	654 60 ...	—
		2,206 51
Value of cement landed and stored ...	— ...	23,944 27
Iron works landed and stored	— ...	21,198 74
Dressed stones	— ...	905 75
Sundries.		
Advertisements, printing, telegrams ...	183 24 ...	—
Surveyor's fees	58 54 ...	—
Land for reservoir	3,691 43 ...	—
Tools	709 44 ...	—
Cash book, ledger, cheque books, &c. ...	34 95 ...	—
Report by Mr. Burnett	867 80 ...	—
Testing pipes	283 96 ...	—
Fitting up pipes	29 37 ...	—
Contingencies	60 12 ...	—
		5,918 85
		59,254 51
		2,045 45
	Balance ...	61,299 96

Appendix E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884–1891.

Year.	Revenue.						Expenditure.		Balance to credit at the end of the year.	
	No. 1, General Account.	No. 2, Assessment Account.	Balance of Previous Years.		Total including Previous Year's Balance.		No. 1, General Account.	No. 2, Assessment Account.	No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.
			No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.	No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1884 ...	39,913 32	12,665 90	9,205 5	1,609 72	49,118 37	14,275 62	42,540 37	6,339 51	6,578 0	7,936 11
1885 ...	41,387 6	13,231 37	4,363 99	5,252 62	45,751 5	18,483 99	42,346 77	16,829 35	3,404 28	1,654 64
1886 ...	37,526 31	11,204 2	4,701 34	1,990 7	42,227 65	13,194 9	40,467 65	11,357 93	1,760 0	1,836 16
1887 ...	38,461 42	10,987 17	3,057 6	2,171 58	41,518 48	13,158 75	38,619 76	11,650 22	2,898 72	1,508 53
1888 ...	40,365 2	10,008 95	3,872 0	1,834 0	44,237 2	12,109 82	37,687 89	10,724 18	6,549 13	1,418 77
1889 ...	44,998 32	10,601 90	6,549 13	1,118 77	51,547 45	11,720 67	44,881 49	10,695 30	6,665 96	1,025 37
1890 ...	46,348 28	10,667 37	6,665 96	1,025 37	53,014 24	11,692 74	46,734 82	10,765 15	6,279 42	927 59
1891 ...	45,608 53	11,785 62	6,311 14	927 59	51,919 67	12,713 21	46,655 49	10,935 96	5,264 18	1,777 25

Appendix F.—PROGRESS REPORT OF WORKS BROUGHT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1891.

Particulars.	Amount of Vote. Rs. c.	Expenditure up to Dec. 31, 1891. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
Permanent repair of roads	8,200 0 ...	8,209 31 *a* ...	—
General upkeep of roads and bridges ...	3,900 0 ...	3,903 12 *b* ...	—
Painting and repair of lamps ...	150 0 ...	136 57 *c* ...	13 43
New carts	455 0 ...	355 0 *d* ...	100 0
Repair of carts	401 20 ...	287 70 *e* ...	113 50
Repair of Municipal buildings ...	1,401 30 ...	1,108 75 *f* ...	292 55
Minor works and improvements ...	610 0 ...	600 81 *g* ...	9 19
Clearing canals and reclaiming swamps ...	1,100 0 ...	1,057 25 *h* ...	42 75
Improving drainage and sanitation, Fort ...	850 0 ...	484 55 *i* ...	365 45
Improving drainage and sanitation, suburbs ...	1,260 0 ...	724 15 *j* ...	535 85
New outlet to Pettigalla-ela ...	268 80 ...	218 80 ...	50 0
Additional latrines	700 0 ...	524 47 *k* ...	175 53
Victoria park and planting trees in town ...	910 0 ...	912 88 ...	—
Town Hall	3,000 0 ...	733 48 *l* ...	2,266 52

(*a*) Metalled 231 lines and gravelled 368 lines.
(*b*) Repaired superficially 1,566·77 squares of road and deepened 699 lines of drain.
(*c*) Painting lamp-posts and lamps twice in the year.
(*d*) Built four scavenging carts.
(*e*) Repaired six scavenging carts, three water carts, and two iron carts.
(*f*) Repaired green, meat, and fish markets, betel shed, fish auction shed, slaughter-house, two latrines.
(*g*) Built a shed for carts : renewed faces of clock tower ; built dust bins.
(*h*) Reclaiming Pettigalla swamp, and cleared water-courses.
(*i*) Repaired side drain of Lighthouse street and rebuilt sewer in Leyn Baan cross street, and side drains of Pedlar street.
(*j*) Repaired side drains of Hirimbura road, drain near the green market, and China Garden drain.
(*k*) Erected a Horbury's latrine at Pettigallawatta ; procured another from Bombay.
(*l*) Built a staircase.

Appendix G.—Municipal Bench of Magistrates.

A Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Municipal Bench of Magistrates during the year 1891.

	Vagrant.		Malicious injury.		Butchers.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to animals.		Nuisances.		Vaccination.		Carriers.		Police.		Unlawful Gaming.		Tolls.		Carriages let to hire.		Contagious diseases.		Opium.		Weights and Measures.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 16 of 1846.		No. 4 of 1859.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 9 of 1863.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 14 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 17 of 1867.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 8 of 1876.					
	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I	D.
Instituted during the year...	145	395	1	1	1	1	96	117	12	12	65	78	—	—	—	—	20	38	19	121	—	—	64	64	7	10	7	7	—	—	94	94	531	938
Convicted	128	370	—	—	—	—	84	99	10	10	55	66	—	—	—	—	15	31	18	115	—	—	57	57	2	3	7	7	—	—	69	69	445	827
Acquitted and dismissed ...	17	25	1	1	1	1	12	18	2	2	10	12	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	6	—	—	7	7	5	7	—	—	—	—	25	25	86	111

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the by-laws of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, Nos. 13 of 1864, 17 of 1865, and 13 of 1877.

Police Court,
Galle, February 11, 1892.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Police Magistrate.

Appendix H.—A Classified Statement of Prosecutions instituted by Municipal Officers in 1891.

Complainant.	Municipal Council's Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, Section 168, 175, 206, 233, 259.		Municipal By-laws, Chapter XVIII., 7, 22, (3); XIX., 4, XXI., 2; XXII. A, 4.		Nuisances: No. 15 of 1862, I. 1, 2, 5, 6.		Police: No. 16 of 1865, Section 53 (3), (4), (5), Section 90.		Penal Code: No. 2 of 1883, Section 156, 183, 219, 484.		Contagious Diseases: No. 8 of 1866, Section 3.		Total.	
	Instituted.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Instituted.	Convicted	Instituted.	Convicted.	Instituted	Convicted.	Instituted.	Convicted.
Inspector No. 1	1	1	4	2	4	3	5	4	1	1	—	—	15	11
Do. 2	4	—	—	—	23	17	23	17	—	—	—	—	50	34
Do. 3	—	—	—	—	8	5	14	14	—	—	—	—	22	19
Do. 4	27	21	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	32	25
Do. 5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Market Master	—	—	26	23	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	24
Sub-Inspector No 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Total ...	32	22	32	27	37	27	45	38	4	2	1	—	151	116

Appendix J.—Return of Cholera cases during 1891.

	Ward No. 1.	Ward No. 2.	Ward No. 3.	Ward No. 4.	Ward No. 5.	Total.
January, 1891 :						
Reported	—	18	30	1	46	95
Died	—	14	21	1	23	59
Recovered	—	4	9	—	23	36
February, 1891 :						
Reported	—	14	3	1	19	37
Died	—	10	2	1	12	25
Recovered	—	4	1	—	7	12
March, 1891 :						
Reported	—	—	—	1	—	1
Died	—	—	—	1	—	1
Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—
To which add cases that occurred in November and December, 1890 :						
Reported	1	29	24	—	56	110
Died	1	24	22	—	13	60
Recovered	—	5	2	—	43	50
Total :						
Reported	1	61	57	3	121	243
Died	1	48	45	3	48	145
Recovered	—	13	12	—	73	98

Appendix K.—Return of Infectious Diseases during the year 1891.

	Ward No. 1.	Ward No. 2.	Ward No. 3.	Ward No. 4.	Ward No. 5.	Total.
January :						
Smallpox	—	1	—	1	—	2
Chickenpox	1	4	—	1	1	7
Measles	—	—	—	—	3	3
February :						
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	2	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
March :						
Smallpox	—	3	—	1	6	10
Chickenpox	—	5	—	—	2	7
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
May :						
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	2	—	—	2
October :						
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :						
Smallpox	—	4	—	2	7	13
Chickenpox	1	10	1	1	5	18
Measles	—	—	2	—	3	5

Appendix L.—Statement of Collections of Road Tax for 1891.

	No. of Names borne on Division Officers Returns.	No. of Persons exempted.	No. of Names borne Division Officers Returns less exemptions.	Paid Commutation.	Performed Labour.	Brought up on Warrants and			Total No. who discharged their Liability.	Accounted for as died; paid elsewhere, double entries, left Galle.	Unaccounted for.
						Committed.	Fined.	Discharged.			
Ward No. 1, Fort ...	605	1	604	444	—	—	3	9	457	132	16
„ 2, Kaluwelle ...	1,619	2	1,617	1,189	6	—	24	66	1,287	162	170
„ 3, Galupiyadda	1,763	7	1,756	1,315	7	4	64	171	1,568	162	33
„ 4, Hirimbura ...	1,281	—	1,281	932	—	4	44	46	1,026	147	108
„ 5, Mahamodara	1,906	—	1,906	1,466	13	—	22	30	1,531	247	128
Police List	109	—	109	109	—	—	—	—	109	—	—
Total	7,283	10	7,273	5,455	26	8	157	322	5,978	850	455
Percentage on total ...	—	—	—	75	·35	·109	2·1	4·4	82	11·6	6·2

Total population 38,505
One-fifth of population... ... 6,701

APPENDIX M.—STATEMENT OF CATTLE AND GOATS POUNDED AND SLAUGHTERED DURING THE YEAR 1891.

	Cattle.	Goats.	Total.
Number pounded during the year 1891 ...	2,349	348	2,697
Number slaughtered during the year 1891 ...	1,904	344	2,348
Number rejected ...	346	—	346
Number removed from pound ...	99	4	103
Fees collected for pounding and feeding cattle and goats ...	—	—	Rs. 529 69
Slaughter-house fees collected ...	—	—	„ 490 0

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1891.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL :—New appointments—Retirements—Death—Office staff movements—Visitors—General scope of work done—Pecuniary results—Comparison of land sales—Departmental expenditure.

FIELD WORK :—Plotting by co-ordinates—(1) *Triangulation* :—(*a*) Survey of Crown lands for sale—(*b*) Irrigation surveys—(*c*) Railway surveys—(*d*) Forest surveys—(*e*) Cadastral surveys—(*f*) Village surveys—(*g*) Boundary surveys—(*h*) Harbour surveys—(*i*) Road and river surveys—(*j*) Miscellaneous surveys—(2) *Levelling operations*—(3) *Archæological survey in Anurádhapura*—(4) *Registered and Licensed Surveyors.*

OFFICE WORK :—Preliminary plans—Title plans—Lease plans—(1) Ferro-Gallic Printing—(2) Lithography—(3) Photo-lithography—Value of plans supplied gratis to Government officials—Sales to the general public—Miscellaneous.

RETURNS :—(A) Lands alienated from the Crown in 1891—(A 1) Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute—(B) Lands alienated to Europeans and Natives in 1891—(C) Preliminary plans forwarded to Government Agents—(D) Title plans forwarded to Government Agents—(E) Expenditure of the Department—(F) Crown lands alienated, revenue and expenditure, and title deed plans issued from 1833 to 1891—(G) Progress report of Field Surveyors during the year 1891.

DIAGRAMS :—(1) Amount realised by land sales from 1857 to 1891—(2) Acreage alienated from 1847 to 1891—(3) Title plans from 1845 to 1891—(4) Comparison of revenue and expenditure from 1847 to 1891—(5) Amounts realised by fees recovered from 1870 to 1891.

GENERAL.

New Appointments.—The following appointments were made :—*Field :* Mr. H. O. Barnard, nominated Assistant Surveyor by the Secretary of State, arrived on 2nd January. As Supernumerary Assistant Surveyors : Mr. C. R. Ferdinands, on 1st August; Mr. Dyson Blair, on 1st October; as Supernumerary Surveyors : Mr. A. Daniel, 1st January; Messrs. Halliley and S. Meerwald, 1st March; Mr. F. J. N. Murray, 15th March; and Mr. E. Roosmalecoeq, 15th June. *Office :* none.

Retirements.—Field : Mr. J. J. O'Dowd, District Surveyor, retired on pension on the 1st March; Mr. R. H. Canagasaby resigned on the 1st February; Mr. A. B. Brohier resigned his appointment on the 1st August on account of continued ill-health; and Mr. W. B. de Saram resigned for the same reason on the 1st October. *Office :* none.

Death.—Field : none. *Office :* Mr. C. E. Wallbeoff died on the 4th August after 32 years' service.

Mr. J. L. Hampton, District Surveyor, went on leave to Europe on the 4th January and returned on the 4th July.

Mr. A. E. Wackrill, Trigonometrical Assistant, left for England on the 9th February, returning on the 22nd May.

Mr. C. H. Allen, Chief Surveyor, proceeded home on the 5th March and Mr. J. W. Viner, District Surveyor, on 24th April, both officers remaining absent for the rest of the year.

Mr. F. W. B. Campbell and Mr. S. Snowden, District Surveyors, returned from long leave to Europe on the 16th June and 26th August, respectively.

Mr. F. Booth, Assistant Surveyor, left on the 22nd October on six months' half-pay leave, rendered necessary by repeated and severe attacks of malarial fever.

I was absent throughout the year.

Office Movements.—Mr. A. E. Direckze was transferred from the head office to be clerk and draughtsman to the Chief Surveyor, Eastern Province, in place of Mr. Ferdinands appointed to the field.

Visitors.—His Excellency Sir A. Havelock visited the office on the 12th November and inspected the various departments, the works in progress being explained to him by my Office Assistant in the absence of Major Day.

Colonel Waterhouse, of the Indian Survey Department, visited the office on his way to England, and kindly supplied some valuable information regarding photo-lithography.

The Head Draughtsman of the New Zealand Survey Department also paid us a visit during the year, and was much interested in the Ferro-Gallic process of copying plans, which was new to him.

General Scope of Work done during the Year.—Irrigation surveys formed a very important part of the field work of the Department again this year, and to the urgency claimed by Government Agents for this class of survey may be attributed the fact of the Department not having been able to keep pace with the rush of European applications in the Province of Uva. The Kumbukkanár irrigation scheme surveys are typical of their class. These were commenced under pressure from the Government Agent with a view to enable the scanty population of a feverish and remote district to cultivate paddy: 200 applications, that represented purchasers for 3,000 or 4,000 acres, being at the same time sent in on the usual printed forms. The surveyors saw none of the applicants,

nor could they obtain any auxiliary labour to help in cutting the sections and traverse lines connected with their survey. Several hundreds of acres are, however, now available for them, and it is to be hoped that cultivators will be found to take up the land.

Forest surveys also received a large share of attention, but to enable the Forest Department to carry on its work satisfactorily, before unlicensed chenaing has made further inroads, it is necessary to take up at an early date very extensive works of this class, so as to derive accurate knowledge of the extent of land that remains to the Crown.

The Department has, during this year, been working with a stronger field force than has yet been attempted, but has still been unable to meet all the demands made upon it, the officers having been employed on railway, town, topographical, and archæological surveys, besides on triangulation and levelling.

The results obtained, however, demonstrate that, despite the sickness from malarial fever that at times breaks down the strongest, the zeal displayed by the officers is in no way inferior to that shown in former years.

Pecuniary Results of the Year's Work.—The total revenue from land sales, including recoveries on lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, was Rs. 304,486 (Appendices A and A 1), an increase of Rs. 72,487 on the revenue of 1890.

Comparison of Land Sales with previous Years.—In the Western Province there is a falling off in receipts for land sales of Rs. 23,633 as compared with 1890; while in the Southern, Eastern, and North-Central Provinces the amounts received were also less than in 1890; the Northern, Central, North-Western, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces on the other hand show an increase. Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute exhibit a decrease of Rs. 1,531·27 on 1890; this decrease is chiefly in the North-Central Province.

The number of lots alienated from the Crown was 2,591, embracing an extent of 15,391 acres. Of these, 268 lots, aggregating 3,328 acres, were sold to Europeans at an average rate of Rs. 20·36 per acre, an increase of Rs. 2·98 per acre on the 1890 rate. There were 2,323 lots purchased by natives during 1891 for an aggregate of 12,063 acres, at the rate of Rs. 17·49 per acre, an increase of Rs. 2·15 per acre on the rates obtained in 1890.

Expenditure of the Department.—The gross expenditure of the Department has been Rs. 422,740·33, as shown in Appendix E.

FIELD WORK.

The system of plotting by co-ordinates (Gale's system) is now generally adopted in the Department for all topographical work, and for minor traverses on other surveys. By this system work can be plotted on any scale that may be considered necessary at the time, while the whole or any portion of it can with facility be laid out on a larger or smaller scale in true position whenever it is found desirable. For example, an extensive survey was completed in the Mannár District by Mr. L. Shipton, Assistant Surveyor, whereby we were enabled to fix in true position a number of old swinging surveys, the adjustment of which would have otherwise been exceedingly laborious.

The introduction of "Reynold's Traverse Indicator" has been the means of eliciting suggestions from officers of methods of still greater simplicity combined with accuracy for obtaining co-ordinates. Mr. F. Grinlinton's idea of using an ordinary circular protractor with centre intact in conjunction with a set square and scale has been found to give satisfactory results, but great care in manipulation is required to ensure accuracy. The "Slide Rule," perfected by Messrs. Allen and Hampton, and Mr. Barnard's "Spiral Slide Rule," are instruments of great precision, and their use can be learnt in a few minutes. The first named instrument has been submitted by Mr. Hampton to several London makers, who assured him it was quite new; he therefore left it with Messrs. Tree & Co., the scale makers, to perfect, and a few have been ordered out for the use of officers in the field. Though the instrument is new to English makers, it appears to be in use in the United States, as one of similar construction is described in "The Compass" of 1st December, 1891, a pamphlet published in New York. This fact, however, will not detract from the merit due to Messrs. Allen and Hampton, as they were entirely unconscious of its existence. Mr. Barnard's "Spiral Slide Rule" is an instrument of much greater pretensions than the last, which, from its limited length, has the drawback of restricting the dimensions and bearings of lines for rapid calculation. The idea of the "Spiral Rule" is adapted from "Fuller's Spiral Rule," in which the scales are wrapped round a cylinder. Mr. Barnard has by this means obtained a scale 25-ft. in length, so that its capabilities are practically unlimited with regard to the working out of co-ordinates, while it is so constructed that multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots, &c., can also be accomplished. The scales have been lithographed in this office, and the mechanical part of the instrument entrusted to Mr. Foenander to perfect. Several workable scales have been constructed, but improvements being found desirable that will facilitate manipulation, the development of the instrument cannot be said to be at present complete. So far as I am aware Mr. Barnard is the first to adopt the "spiral" system to a "co-ordinate slide rule." I propose to obtain a supply of both these instruments to enable officers to use whichever they prefer, as any cost that may be incurred in so doing will soon be amply repaid by the enormous saving in time as compared with the use of "tables."

Field work in general was considerably delayed all over the Island by the abnormal rains that occurred, but notwithstanding this circumstance the progress and cost of work show satisfactory results.

(1) TRIANGULATION.

No important triangulation was carried on during the year, and the usual minor work of erecting secondary stations for fixation of surveys was limited to the extent of 22 new stations and 2 old ones; numerous stations were visited and restored for reference in connection with field duties. The Trigonometrical Assistant supplied the sheet line distances of 126 stations, and attended to the numerous details of the Department of which he is in charge.

(a) Surveys of Crown Lands for Sale or Settlement.

Extent of Work done.—The only matter of importance to be recorded in regard to application surveys during this year is the fact of a large influx of applications from European planters in the Province of Uva. This Department was considerably retarded at first in attending to them owing to urgency having been claimed by the Government Agent for the Kumbukkan-ár irrigation scheme, and the difficulty that was experienced in detaching officers from other Provinces to take up the work. Eventually, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. L. Hampton, who was specially sent up in temporary charge of the Province, the applications were got out of hand.

During the past year the total area of new ground surveyed, for which plans were sent in, was as follows :—

Province.	Total Acreage.	Acreage surveyed by Chief Surveyors.	Acreage and cost of Work by District and Assistant Surveyor.		
			Acreage.	Cost.	Average Cost per Acre.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	18,964 3 18	—	18,964 3 18	32,859 93	1 73
Central ...	5,302 3 28	8 1 27	5,294 2 1	9,261 85	1 75
Northern ...	749 3 35	—	749 3 35	3,846 57	5 12
Southern ...	7,257 1 25	9 1 25	7,248 0 0	11,162 44	1 54
Eastern ...	2,471 0 4	1,197 2 4	1,273 2 0	3,817 97	2 98
North-Western ...	26,761 0 32	1 0 37	26,759 3 35	27,836 0	1 4
North-Central ...	531 3 5	—	531 3 5	2,104 62	3 96
Uva ...	3,905 3 35	314 3 15	3,591 0 20	9,492 46	2 64
Sabaragamuwa ...	15,110 1 11	—	15,110 1 11	12,674 2	0 84
Total ...	81,055 1 33	1,531 1 28	79,524 0 5	113,055 86	1 42

The cost per acre is thus shown as somewhat in excess of last year's return, but this is accounted for by the large extents surveyed for which plans could not be completed in time to be included, *e.g.*, Mr. Lorage's forest survey in the Southern Province, estimated at 10,800 acres, and Mr. Tranchell's forest work, also in the Southern Province, besides Mr. Davidson's surveys at Kendangamuwa and the surveys by Mr. Leembruggen's party at Eratna, &c. It is estimated that though the land actually surveyed would not quite reach the total for 1890, which included over 52,000 in the North-Western Province alone, the cost per acre is about the same, while, considering that the 1890 average is the lowest yet attained, the result must be taken as very satisfactory. The cost of application surveys over the Island for the year was about Rs. 2·10 per acre.

(b) Irrigation Surveys.

No irrigation surveys were made in the Western or Central Provinces during 1891. In Sabaragamuwa Mr. G. de Saram made a small survey of irrigable lands at Mulgama, while Mr. Heponstall surveyed a portion of the land in Embilipitiya, irrigable from Hinguruarawewa. Very little was done in this direction in either the Northern or North-Central Provinces, the works being limited to a few levels under Mamadu and Vavuniya tanks by Messrs. Mortimer and Speldewinde, and some minor details arbund Anurádhapura by Messrs. Ridout and Young. In the Province of Uva, Messrs. Maddock, Potger, S. Meerwald, and Morgan were engaged for several months surveying lands irrigable under the Madurankétiya-ela and Yoda-ela on the Kumbukkan-ár and connected works, during which time some 9,000 acres of forest land were surveyed and levelled over with the object of ascertaining the amount of irrigable land available, while 914 acres were blocked out for immediate sale. The surveys of lands to be acquired for the main channel from Batalagodawewa on the Deduru-oya irrigation scheme were prosecuted by Mr. Wijesekera from time to time, as the line was definitely decided on by the Engineer in charge, while at the same time that officer, with the assistance of Messrs. B. S. Martinus and C. Erskine, carried on the surveys of the lands irrigable under the channel to enable the Irrigation Board to recover waterrate. In the Eastern Province, Mr. C. O. Vandort surveyed and levelled over some 556 acres irrigable under Panankadu channel, while Mr. Sisouw surveyed 700 acres under Sagamam anicut, the plans of which were incomplete at the end of the year. Mr. Burleigh Campbell, District Surveyor, commenced the surveys of lands claimed as private property lying under Pankulam in the Trincomalee District. In the Southern Province, Mr. H. Erskine levelled over 2,500 acres of (chiefly) chena land to ascertain the amount of land available under the main channel from the Liyangahatota anicut on the Walawé-ganga. He was assisted in this work, for a short time, by Mr. B. W. Gray.

The extent of lands surveyed, of which the plans were completed during the year, and the total expenditure on irrigation works, were as follows :—

Province.	Extent of completed Work.	Cost of completed Work.	Total Expenditure.
	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	129 66
Southern ...	—	1,840 42	1,840 42
Eastern ...	555 1 29	414 8	2,740 15
North-Western	2,518 0 0	6,047 63	6,047 63
North-Central	—	—	707 31
Uva ...	914 0 0	9,361 45	9,361 45
Sabaragamuwa	174 1 24	995 37	995 37
Total ...	4,161 3 13	18,658 95	21,821 99

(c) *Railway Surveys.*

Messrs. R. S. Templeton, District Surveyor, and Mr. S. C. Ingles, Assistant Surveyor, were engaged throughout the year on the work of tracing the lines of Railway extension, first from Haputalé to Ella and afterwards from Polgahawela to Kurunégala, under the direction of the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions. In the Southern Province Mr. Erskine commenced the surveys for the acquisition of the lands required for the construction of the railway from Amblangoda to Galle, in which he was assisted by Messrs. Potger and Dias, Assistant Surveyors.

The salaries of the officers and the pay of their coolies who were employed on the railway extension traces were defrayed from the Railway Extension Funds; the expenditure, therefore, has not been included in the Departmental accounts.

(d) *Forest Surveys.*

Surveys of Crown forests should be carried on without cessation until we have a thorough and complete knowledge of the property that is still in the hands of the Crown. It is not, however, sufficient that the forests alone be surveyed. The boundaries of all Crown claimed chenas, gardens, and paddy lands must be demarcated simultaneously, not in detail but *en bloc.* Unless the Registration Ordinance that has recently been abandoned in the Western Province is revived for any other district, it is useless to survey holdings in detail; while the abolition of the paddy tax renders any further survey of the subdivision of paddy lands unnecessary. Topographical surveys will now proceed more rapidly on the same lines as those upon which forest surveys have been carried out since the establishment of the Forest Department.

The surveys of lands required for railway fuel reserves were carried on steadily during the year by Messrs. Ohlmüs and T. N. Caldera, who sent in completed plans of 3,476 acres in the Hapitigam kóralé. Altogether some 10,000 acres have been surveyed for reservation for railway fuel supply, but the work has been slow on account of the intricate nature of the surrounding boundaries; a very large number of title plans having to be defined in this connection. In fact, such work has occupied about half the time of the surveyors. Messrs. Davidson, Vandort, and Meaden completed the Yagirala forest survey of 7,736 acres in extent, besides several other smaller surveys of a similar nature. Mr. Stewart surveyed some small forests in Paragoda and Maladeniya villages.

A complete survey of Barawa forest having been found necessary by the Settlement Officer, this important work was entrusted to Mr. Barnard, who carried it out in the face of great difficulties. The whole forest lies very low, and a slight rise in the Kelani river is sufficient to flood the whole neighbourhood, one night's rain producing a depth of 6 ft. of water where a dry path had previously been. It will therefore be seen that with such an abnormally wet year as 1891 the survey required a great deal of perseverance and patience. The forest had already been surveyed, but this having been done at different periods and by different officers, a satisfactory connected plan of the whole could not be made: hence the necessity for the re-survey of these 1,895 acres. It is difficult to refer in detail to forests surveyed in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, as they are chiefly within the villages referred to elsewhere, but some small tracts in Meradena and Yatapawela villages were worked over by Mr. Schokman. The boundaries of Crown land at Galboda, in the Central Province, were defined by Mr. F. Booth, in order to enable the Forest Department to plant up the land which is at present lying waste. Mr. L. Shipton defined the boundary of the Crown land at Madaran Nuwara in connection with the Pedrukurundu-oya forest reserve, while Mr. Pole was engaged for a time in surveying other parts of the same reserve. In the Province of Uva Mr. A. E. Maddock tested and re-defined portions of the old title plan boundaries adjoining the Namanakuli forest reserve, to enable the Forest Department to protect it against encroachment. In the North-Western Province Mr. C. L. Daniel surveyed the boundaries of Kalugala forest and the adjoining village chenas, gardens, tanks, &c., resulting in a total extent of 6,876 acres and 3 roods of forest, and 2,822 acres and 2 roods of gardens, chenas, &c. Mr. D. A. Tambiah made a similar survey in connection with Amba Mukalana and Pallekelle Mukalana, in the Chilaw District, which gave an extent of 2,933 acres and 1 rood of forest, and 55 acres and 38 perches of gardens, &c. Mr. E. F. Vansittart, District Surveyor, was employed on extensive surveys in the neighbourhood of Chilaw, partly with a view to demarcate a large forest reserve for the use of that part of the Province, and partly in order that definite information might be available regarding lands that may be advantageously sold. In the Southern Province Mr. J. J. Lorage completed the survey of Dediyagalla forest, but was not able to complete the field plans; the extent of all lands surveyed is estimated at 10,800 acres, a very small portion of which is chena and mud land. Katikaduwa, Diyaduwa, Palaraha, Taligala, and other forests were completed by Messrs. Booth, Swan, and Vandendriesen, while Dandeniya, Oliyagankuli, Kanahalagamakele, and Wilhenakele were surveyed by Messrs. Campbell, Tranchell, and A. Daniel, but were incomplete at the end of the year.

The following schedule gives the extent of completed forest surveys throughout the Island during the year, and total cost thereof:—

Province.	Extent of completed Surveys.			Total Expenditure on Forest Surveys during the Year.		Cost of completed Work.	
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western	12,923	1	1	12,366	35	13,560	52
Central	173	3	0	321	58	521	58
Northern	—			—		—	
Southern	6,399	2	32	4,852	4	5,747	6
Eastern	—			—		—	
North-Western	9,810	0	0	5,551	58	2,847	50
North-Central	—			—		—	
Uva	—			—		—	
Sabaragamuwa	143	0	35	2,842	12	1,442	63
Total ...	29,449	3	28	25,933	67	24,119	29

From the above schedule it will be seen that the cost per acre of all completed forest surveys has been 84¼ cents. The Forest Department contributed the sum of Rs. 5,184·50 towards the cost of the cooly pay on the above work, leaving a sum of Rs. 20,729·17 to be defrayed out of the regular Survey Department votes.

(e) Cadastral Surveys.

Little has been done under the head of proper cadastral work, but it has become customary to use the word "Cadastral" for all village surveys, though the generality of them are not carried out cadastrally, but merely show the various cultivations, forest, &c., with as little detail as practicable. Mr. Wade made a cadastral survey of a part of Koratota village to enable the Government Agent to settle a claim, while Mr. C. P. de Silva was engaged on similar work in the neighbourhood of Negombo. Mr. G. E. Leembruggen was only engaged for a short time on work under the Registration Ordinance, and as this was chiefly in connection with examination of plans, the work was afterwards taken over by the Western Province Department in the Head Office, setting this officer free for other field work.

(f) Village Surveys.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa considerable progress has been made in the surveys of villages to enable the Government Agent to restrict the chena cultivation, which is rapidly causing the disappearance of the fine tracts of forest that once existed in this Province. The surveys commenced this year with this object have not been completed, being of an extensive nature. The work lies in Eratna and Kendangamuwa, the former being done by Mr. G. E. Leembruggen, with Messrs. Halliley, Murray, and Roosmalecocq as Assistants; and the latter by Messrs. Davidson and C. Meaden. The survey of Kumburugama, commenced by Mr. C. P. de Silva in 1890, was completed, and is ready for settlement. Mitipola village was entirely surveyed by Messrs. Davidson and Meaden in order to settle all outstanding native claims.

(g) Boundary Surveys.

The survey of the boundary of the North-Central and Northern Provinces was continued by Mr. Mortimer as far as a point to the north of Padavia tank, which was found to be several miles out of position on the old surveys. The work was carried out by a system of minor circuits plotted by co-ordinates in connection with the main traverse circuit from Iratperiyakulam to Mullaittivu. Further progress with this work, of which only 23 miles were completed, had to be stayed on account of the pressure of other work, but it will be resumed at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. O. Schokman surveyed 14 miles of the boundary between the North-Central and North-Western Provinces. Mr. J. W. Robertson has completed the survey of the boundary between the Southern and Uva Provinces, besides filling in a large amount of other topographical work and obtaining archæological information regarding the almost unknown country at the eastern end of the Southern Province. Great inconvenience was experienced by him on several occasions from the difficulty of obtaining food supplies, and at times the scarcity of water became a serious matter; the small pools when found having to be very strictly guarded against elephants, which in their desire for water are not easily stopped by ordinary obstacles. Against such difficulties has Mr. Robertson worked for over a year, but though he has standing orders to return to the hills and prepare his plans and reports on any serious appearance of fever, he prefers to remain, if possible, till the work is completed, believing that a change of climate will most probably bring out an attack of fever that will prevent his returning. His work lies too far from headquarters for any direct control to be exercised, and such matters must be left to his own judgment and common sense. He is deserving of much credit for the pluck with which he sticks to his work.

(h) Harbour Surveys.

Mr. H. Erskine made a survey of Tangalla Bay with soundings connected to special tide gauge readings for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of forming a harbour of call for coasting steamers. He was assisted by Mr. B. W. Gray.

Mr. C. C. M. Fyers marked off the position of the newly erected obelisk at Batticaloa Bar, and furnished bearings for the information of the Master Attendant.

(i) Road and River Surveys.

Some progress has been made in accurately mapping roads and rivers in most of the Provinces; the chief items of computed work being 39 miles of minor roads in the Northern Province by Mr. Mortimer, and 50 miles of streams in the Kolonná kóralé by Mr. C. P. de Silva.

(j) Miscellaneous Surveys.

Some attempts have been made to work up the map of Colombo to date, the one made in 1887 being out of print and also deficient in many respects: numerous recently built houses and new roads not being located. It is proposed to lithograph a new map shortly, and with that object in view advantage has been taken, from time to time, of the presence of surveyors in Colombo to get new buildings surveyed; still much work remains to be done, and the matter will before long have to be treated as one of urgency.

Surveys for the acquisition of lands required for stone quarries, hospital premises, &c., are constantly being called for, the Western and Central Provinces having pretty well the monopoly of such work.

In the North-Western Province the extensive claim known as the Chetty Chena claim was surveyed by Mr. F. F. Meerwald for settlement, the extent claimed being some 3,680 acres.

Considerable progress was made with the surveys of the resthouse premises in the Kégalla and Ratnapura Districts, at the request of the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee.

Mr. C. P. Martinus was frequently engaged during the year in making surveys at the request of the Chairman of the Municipality, with the object of stopping encroachments on the public thoroughfares and for other purposes.

(2) LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Mr. Erskine carried a series of levels doubly checked, once by himself and once by his Assistant, Mr. Gray, from the Tangalla Bay tide gauge to a bench mark in the channel leading from Liyangahatota anicut. This will enable the whole of the Public Works Department work in that neighbourhood to be reduced to the mean sea datum, and considerably facilitate the operation of completing an initial line of levelling to Colombo *via* Mádampé and Pelmadulla.

Mr. C. H. Oldham completed a line of initial levels commenced at Colombo in 1890, closing on a bench mark at Dikwella, a distance of 133 miles. The error, however, proved too great for any use to be made of the records till certain checks have been run, by which it is hoped to find out where the mistake has occurred.

(3) ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN ANURÁDHAPURA.

The work commenced last year has been systematically carried on by Messrs. Ridout and Young. Eleven series of circuits have been co-ordinated, and the records completed. Within these circuits, which have been measured with great accuracy, an area of about 448 acres of ruins has been surveyed, while the total area included is about 5,988 acres, so that there remains a vast amount of detail work yet to be done. The officers engaged on the work having directed their attention exclusively to the field work and completion of the records, the detail plotting has in consequence remained in abeyance. This is, perhaps, to be regretted, as I am unable to submit a plan that will at once show the actual progress made in his investigations by the Archæological Commissioner, and the enormous amount of minutiæ into which the surveyors have gone in the prosecution of their work; arrangements have, however, been made that will enable me to do so at a comparatively early date, though somewhat at the expense of progress in the field in the early part of 1892. I anticipate, however, that a large amount of work will be completed before the end of the current year, as Mr. Ridout will be relieved of the charge of the general working of the Province, which necessarily fell to him during 1891 owing to the urgent calls for surveys in other parts of the Island necessitating arrangements that I have referred to elsewhere.

The expenditure on cooly pay for the above work was, since July, defrayed from the Archæological vote; it amounted to Rs. 1,397·71 for the half-year.

Mr. Robertson continued his examination of all ruins he came upon during the course of the survey on which he is engaged near the Kumbukkan-ár, and has reported many matters of interest. Time has not permitted him to go into any great amount of detail, but it is clear that the task of the Archæological Commissioner, when he visits this part of the country, will be no light one. He will, however, find most of the places of interest carefully mapped. The principal places noticed during the year are—first, the remains in the neighbourhood of Baremalapokuna; second, Dikewawa Viháré, ~~of which a sketch is reproduced on plate 6~~; and third, Talaguruhela Viháré. In and around the last-named are extensive buildings and numerous rock caves, where Mr. Robertson copied several inscriptions. Further detail with regard to his researches will be kept for the final report on completion of the work.

(4) REGISTERED AND LICENSED SURVEYORS.

During 1891 only two surveyors were registered, while thirteen passed the examination and obtained licenses for surveying only, and one for surveying and levelling. Three surveyors were exempted from examination under Schedule A of the Ordinance. The total number of candidates examined during the year was twenty-one, of whom nine failed after being allowed to come up twice or even three times—an advantage that should now be withdrawn from future candidates.

OFFICE WORK.

The work received from the field officers has as usual been placed on the 5-in. and 1-in. record maps in the head office, besides being similarly treated in the offices of the chief surveyors of Provinces to enable them to thoroughly test it before it is passed by them as good.

Preliminary Plans.—The number of preliminary plans prepared from field sheets and forwarded to the Government Agents during the year is shown in return C.

Title Plans.—During the year 2,681 sets of plans in triplicate for 13,888 acres 2 roods 25·37 perches were prepared and forwarded to Government Agents, as shown in return D.

Lease Plans.—53 sets of lease plans for 66 lots were drawn by the Title Plan Department during the year, the highest extent being 201 acres 3 roods 16 perches, and the lowest 0·82 perch, or omitting the first-named, which was for the Háputalé Industrial School, an average of 1 acre 1 rood 32 perches per lot.

(1) FERRO-GALLIC PRINTING.

The ferro-gallic printing process is now a recognised branch of the office work, notwithstanding the very limited space and appliances at command. The necessity for enlarging the office has now become a pressing matter, the working space being quite inadequate.

The supply of 16-chain maps by this process to Government Agents and other officers has gone on steadily during the year, but maps on other scales have also been printed when the demand rendered it necessary.

During the year 137 sheets of the 5-in. record maps for Government Agents and others have been traced, and 360 prints have been prepared. 25 tracings of small size sheets of the 1-in. map of the Southern Province were completed, and 16 sheets of other Provinces, besides 13 sheets of miscellaneous maps, making a total of 191 tracings prepared for printing.

132 prints of the Northern Province map were struck off; 20 sheets of the one-mile map of North-Central, 4 of the North-Western, and 12 of the Western Provinces; 26 of the four-mile maps of Provinces and 19 sheets of miscellaneous work, giving a total number of prints taken during the year of 573. The whole of this work was satisfactorily carried out by Mr. J. B. de La Harpe, who has been in charge of this branch since its commencement.

The following is a summary of the issues of prints after being coloured and mounted during the year :—

Government Agents	85
Forest Department	25
Chief Surveyors	51
Other officials	36
General public	20
Total	217

(2) LITHOGRAPHY.

The work of copying drawings to be attached to the reports of the Archæological Commissioner continued without cessation during the year. Some of the drawings were very intricate in character, requiring great care and accuracy in the preparation of the transfers. What with the large demand for these archæological drawings and the lithographs required to illustrate Administration Reports, Sessional Papers, and District Monographs, the publication of the new four-mile-to-an-inch map of the Island was not reached by the end of the year; while the drawings for a new and complete map of Nuwara Eliya, which is much wanted, had to remain in the stone, as the pressmen were unable to take up the work of printing.

The following is a comparative statement of work done in the Lithograph Department during the past three years :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Colonial Secretary's Office	2,314	9,225	7,141
Archæological works	—	2,950	9,513
Other works	5,666	1,600	1,925
Survey Department	18,700	6,495	11,402
Spare copies of all kinds	1,239	960	1,450
Forest Department	490	54	—
Surveyor-General's Administration Report	2,475	1,208	1,720
Total number of copies printed	30,884	22,492	33,151

(3) PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

The experiments in connection with this process were considerably delayed for want of proper materials to work with, and attempts to make use of substitutes only resulted in failure. The particular process to be finally adopted having been, after careful study, decided upon, a complete supply of chemicals has been ordered out from England, and it is intended, immediately after their arrival, to make transfers of all the archæological drawings that are in arrears, so that in future the lithographic work may, if possible, keep pace with the production of the originals. Drawings of the four-mile-to-an-inch map have been prepared for reductions to 8 miles, and possibly also to 12 miles, by photography. The four-mile map is in ten sheets, each sheet requiring three plates for distinctive colours, one for roads, one for rivers, lakes, tanks, &c., and one for names, &c. This map will therefore consist of 30 negatives. The drawings for seven sheets were completed by the end of the year. There is always a demand with the public for maps of this description, and none are available at present.

It is fortunate that at the present juncture there is in Colombo a Sergeant of Engineers thoroughly qualified in photo-lithography, who has been kindly permitted to work for the Department in this direction. Sergeant Grant has up to date been working in the face of great difficulties which, however, will shortly be removed by the arrival of a proper stock of chemicals; and then perfect negatives will be obtained and transfers prepared in such a way that an immense saving in time and labour will be effected. A pecuniary saving will therefore follow as a matter of course.

Value of Plans supplied gratis to Government Officials.—The cost price of the plans supplied to Government officials free of charge was :—

	Hand drawn.	Lithos.	Ferro-gallic.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colonial Secretary	60 0	2,299 54	—	2,359 54
Government Agents	102 0	15 0	2,000 0*	2,117 0
Conservator of Forests	2 0	100 0	70 0	172 0
Miscellaneous	303 50	23 70	37 50	364 70
Total	467 50	2,438 24	2,107 50	5,013 24

Sales to the General Public.—430 plans and tracings of various sorts were issued to the public, realising a sum of Rs. 2,155·37. An amount of Rs. 2,111·45 was received from the Colombo Municipality and others for surveys, against Rs. 6,165·82 in 1890, making a total of Rs. 4,266·88 credited to Government during 1891 for fees.

Miscellaneous.—The duties of the Departmental Storekeeper have now become very onerous, but by strict care in keeping up registers regularly to date the work is very satisfactorily carried on.

The instrument repairer has attended to the usual miscellaneous class of work that comes to his hand, such as repairing damages caused by unavoidable accident in the field that can be done with his limited appliances; serious accidents to instruments are very rare, and considering the number in the field this fact is very creditable to the officers concerned.

The bookbinder's duties are of a varied character, and include map-mounting of all sorts.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 11, 1892.

F. C. H. CLARKE, COLONEL, R.A.,
Surveyor-General.

* This amount includes cost of making the original tracings referred to above.

APPENDIX.

A.—Return of Lands alienated from the Crown during 1891.

Province.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation.				Granted at Half-value.				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year.				Amount including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western ...	50	494	7,242	1,040	—	—	—	—	53	110	1,163	407	62	174	513	165	778	8,405	1,960	10,365
Central ...	158	696	20,495	1,691	—	—	—	—	10	43	501	118	141	1,123	1,748	309	1,862	20,996	3,557	24,553
Northern ...	181	335½	4,344	1,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0½	5	183	336	4,344	1,071	5,415
Southern ...	805	2,762½	42,107½	7,544	48	93	1,443½	281½	—	—	—	—	50	1,048½	775	844	3,912	43,776	8,625½	52,401½
Eastern ...	135	510½	6,517	1,266	4	3	69½	10	15	4½	59	37½	9	5	27	163	523	6,645½	1,341	7,986½
North-Western ...	433	3,731	96,223	8,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	350	884	505	4,081	96,223	9,823	106,046
North-Central ...	8	22	383	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	9	25	383	73	456
Uva	175	1,030	12,617	2,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	133	369	216	1,163	12,617	2,868	15,485
Sabaragamuwa ...	140	2,605½	51,504	4,315	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	2½	56	105	333	197	2,711½	51,524	4,651	56.175
Fees for Tracings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,267	4,267
Total ...	2,022	12,187	241,432½	28,424	52	96	1,513	291½	79	158½	1,743	565	434	2,942	4,664	2,591	15,391½	244,913½	38,236½	283,150

A 1.—Lands alienated and Money received from Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, for 1891.

Province.	Alienated during 1891.		Instalments paid for Lands alienated during 1891.		Recoveries on account of Lands alienated previous to 1891.		Total Receipts in Instalments and Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Amount.	Fees.	
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	2	18 1 14	80 25	11 87	2,939 24	453 25	3,484 61
Eastern ...	101	1,179 3 38	3,793 57	758 4	7,789 92	1,484 2	13,825 55
North-Western ...	4	28 3 37	89 0	82 0	188 75	—	359 75
North-Central ...	64	312 3 7	945 75	221 60	4,945 28	1,294 86	7,407 49
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	379 0	90 57	469 57
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	32 0	8 73	40 73
Total ...	171	1,540 0 16	4,908 57	1,073 51	16,274 19	3,331 43	25,587 70

B.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives in 1891.

Province.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	6	224 0 39	3,034 35	13 54	159	553 1 12·12	7,329 84	13 25
Central ...	110	700 2 33	19,914 37	28 40	199	1,161 0 13	4,639 20	3 99
Northern ...	2	3 0 38	43 0	14 33	181	332 3 4·99	5,372 93	16 13
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	844	3,912 0 5	52,401 71	13 62
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	163	522 3 29	7,986 59	15 27
North-Western ...	3	188 1 8	3,156 80	16 79	502	3,893 0 10	102,889 31	26 42
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	9	25 0 14·50	456 0	18 24
Uva ...	112	925 1 31	12,390 40	13 39	104	237 1 29·75	3,095 0	13 5
Sabaragamuwa ...	35	1,286 0 33	29,343 31	22 81	162	1,425 1 15	26,831 73	18 82
Total ...	268	3,328 0 22	67,882 23	20 36	2,323	12,063 0 10·36	211,002 31	17 49

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1891.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.		Total.
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.	Claim	
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Western ...	298	734	1,246	1,980	6,883 1 39·28	1,770 1 21·14	8,653 3 20·42
Central ...	81	359	873	1,232	11,534 0 16·12	7,066 3 13	18,600 3 29·12
Northern ...	104	318	30	348	570 1 16	149 2 34	720 0 10
Southern ...	237	651	351	1,002	6,299 0 19·50	117 0 18·74	6,416 0 38·24
Eastern ...	42	335	6	341	1,262 0 19	3 1 26	1,265 2 5
North-Western ...	142	471	1,133	1,604	43,256 1 17	29,499 1 25	72,755 3 2
North-Central ...	59	96	2	98	577 1 29	12 1 15	589 3 4
Uva ...	16	56	15	71	896 0 25	61 0 14	957 0 39
Sabaragamuwa ...	74	403	914	1,317	10,051 2 3	13,323 3 8·75	23,375 1 11·75
Total ...	1,053	3,423	4,570	7,993	81,330 2 23·90	52,004 0 15·63	133,334 2 39·53

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1891.

Province.	Plans.	Sets of Three.	Extent in Acres. A. R. P.
Western	1,557	519	1,356 1 1·75
Central	609	203	1,742 2 22
Northern	261	87	173 2 24·37
Southern	2,847	949	4,171 1 19·50
Eastern	498	166	976 1 30
North-Western	966	322	3,026 2 1
North-Central	384	128	778 2 9·50
Uva	591	197	902 0 22·25
Sabaragamuwa	330	110	761 0 15
Total ...	8,043	2,681	13,888 2 25·37

E.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Department for 1891.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries	67,230 81	Application Surveys	141,308 26½
Provisional Salaries	214,465 30	Forest do.	30,637 49
Allowances	456 25	Irrigation do.	24,172 59
Revenue Services	113,594 1	Triangulation, Topographical, Levelling, Archæological, Railway, and other miscellaneous work and Office work...	211,807 3½
Miscellaneous	838 54	Meteorological	3,857 83
Transport	18,585 88	Instruments	6,258 26
Rent	939 60	Lithography	4,698 86
Forest Surveys	5,184 50		
Irrigation Surveys	1,445 44		
Total ...	422,740 33	Total ...	422,740 33

F.—Abstract of Crown Lands Sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1890.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843 ...	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	—	—	8,893	371,397
1844 ...	71	7,703	18,270	—	—	—	479	42,027
1845 ...	329	19,450	31,488	—	—	—	970	41,364
1846 ...	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	—	7,570	206	4,239
1847 ..	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	—	1,711*	101	2,210
1848 ...	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	89	—	85	4,977
1849 ...	82	786	2,265	7,368	5,103	—	141	3,227
1850 ...	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	1,756	—	71	6,319
1851 ...	95	939	1,695	3,785	2,090	—	108	1,088
1852 ...	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	1,680	—	144	1,859
1853 ...	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	1,186	—	47	2,126
1854 ...	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	—	5,202	68	3,555
1855 ...	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	—	12,140	68	5,475
1856 ...	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	—	14,355	91	11,786
1857 ...	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	—	25,662	188	14,494
1858 ...	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	—	15,375	340	14,323
1859 ...	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	—	14,232	906	14,931
1860 ...	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	—	23,547	2,369	34,865
1861 ...	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	—	21,571	2,438	30,535
1862 ...	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	—	27,417	2,540	21,558
1863 ...	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	—	55,202	2,053	31,212
1864 ...	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	—	59,109	2,670	42,262
1865 ...	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	—	51,002	2,002	28,960
1866 ...	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	—	52,714	2,473	46,369
1867 ...	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	—	22,163	2,779	26,178
1868 ...	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	—	13,540	2,999	23,753
1869 ...	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	—	32,144	3,043	22,305
1870 ...	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	—	32,080	2,771	22,700
1871 ...	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	—	44,481	3,555	32,144
1872 ...	5,223	47,445	69,563	25,916	—	43,652	5,854	59,046
1873 ...	4,973	54,541	103,089	27,438	—	75,651	4,760	55,588
1874 ..	5,940	41,429	108,484	27,556	—	80,928	4,896	36,361
1875 ...	4,349	54,274	65,203	28,747	—	36,456	4,426	62,495
1876 ...	3,819	38,052	117,122	20,204	—	86,918	3,237	35,100
1877 ...	5,184	34,164	148,570	35,331	—	113,239	3,470	31,610
1878 ...	3,544	30,976	133,513	37,038	—	96,475	3,130	35,465
1879 ...	4,282	26,742	72,500	36,726	—	35,774	3,077	27,496
1880 ...	4,878	31,619	65,186	38,584	—	26,658	3,339	34,542
1881 ...	6,286	26,818	43,466	37,418	—	6,048	3,706	21,716
1882 ...	5,200	22,446	35,197	37,308	2,111	—	4,144	22,299
1883 ...	6,060	25,099	33,081	35,587	2,507	—	3,225	19,355
1884 ...	4,236	21,943	41,685	35,637	—	6,048	3,973	16,160
1885 ...	3,504	22,085	38,182	36,948	—	1,234	3,840	28,117
1886 ...	3,687	20,460	41,861	37,587	—	4,274	3,301	18,821
1887 ...	3,070	17,780	33,016	38,870	5,854	—	3,247	20,944
1888 ...	4,197	21,643	42,206	38,694	—	3,512	3,399	19,971
1889 ...	3,097	12,434	26,290	39,035	12,745	—	3,585	20,857
1890 ...	3,268	12,713	23,200	40,627	17,427	—	3,141	14,989
1891 ...	2,591	15,391	30,873	42,274	11,401	—	2,681	13,888

G.—Return of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work during 1891.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
P. D. Warren ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office Assistant to the Hon. the Surveyor-General.
D. G. Mantell ...	—	—	—	—	8,000 0	1,340 69	139 39	1,482 72	10,962 80	—	—	—	First Chief Surveyor, Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.
E. F. Vansittart ...	—	—	—	—	1,973 63	804 20	—	235 54	3,013 37	—	—	—	Surveying villages Duwa, Pitipona, and Basiyawatta, in Negombo District (work incomplete).
	8	4 0 9	2 1 23	6 1 32	277 72	118 93	—	24 0	420 65	—	—	—	Re-defining boundaries, surveying lands for burial ground, and attending to Government Agent's questions.
					248 69	—	—	—	248 69	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also North-Western Province.)
									3,682 71				
H. P. Lovering ...	154	247 2 37	103 1 35	351 0 32	1,270 82	688 96	—	14 17	1,973 95	5 62	2 1 4	1,072 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					—	20 67	—	—	20 67	—	—	—	Triangulation (clearing and restoring trigonometrical stations).
					531 12	96 36	10 77	6 30	644 55	—	—	—	Surveying Diyel-oya, about 7½ miles.
					513 45	124 61	—	—	638 6	—	—	—	Surveying Negombo-Veyangoda road, 1½ mile; Minuwangoda-Mirigama road, 2 miles; village road from Atuwanbogahawatta to Bandaragoda, 3 miles; and road from Henaratgoda station to Radawana, 2½ miles.
	37	16 0 1	27 1 9	43 1 10	1,384 90	833 13	7 3	9 14	2,234 20	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments on Railway reserve, lands required for public purposes, identifying applications, &c.
					121 10	68 15	32 22	7 99	229 46	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					243 78	—	—	—	243 78	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5,984 67				
G. E. Leembruggen	7	6 3 27	6 2 15	13 2 2	48 39	4 0	—	—	52 39	3 74	1 3 28	42 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					731 22	114 67	—	—	845 89	—	—	—	Surveys in connection with Registration of Titles to Lands.
					937 18	364 43	18 0	—	1,319 61	—	—	—	Surveying Cinnamon Gardens, and surveys and sections of mouth of Kelani-ganga, in Colombo town.
					100 83	21 14	3 43	32 18	157 58	—	—	—	Surveying lands required for public purposes, and Leper Hospital at Hendala. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									2,375 47				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
H. C. Berwick ...	—	—	—	—	197 59	101 80	—	—	299 39	—	—	—	Filling in surveys not completed in Negombo district.
					18 81	8 80	6 5	13 70	47 36	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (On leave to Europe from May 19, 1891, and resumed duties on December 9, 1891.) (See also Eastern Province.)
									346 75				
E. H. R. Wade ...	71	138 3 1	2 2 39	141 2 0	802 37	354 47	3 64	75 76	1,236 24	8 70½	1 3 38	448 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. This includes work done in 1890 which cost Rs. 49·36.
	291	24 3 38	766 3 14	791 3 12	1,140 44	487 84	—	—	1,628 28	2 5½	2 2 35	2,150 50	Surveying village Koratota.
						36 54	1 18	—	37 72	—	—	—	Triangulation (erecting trigonometrical stations).
	88	99 3 7	31 0 28	130 3 35	1,134 75	515 49	—	67 75	1,717 99	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments on Crown land and forest reserve, attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					227 50	—	—	—	227 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,847 73				
C. P. Martinus ...	—	—	—	—	2,870 0	826 0	15 0	—	3,711 0	—	—	—	Revision survey of the Colombo town, and reporting upon encroachments.
					61 25	19 95	—	—	81 20	—	—	—	Marking off portions of burying grounds at Kohilawatta, &c.
					131 25	32 85	—	—	164 10	—	—	—	Road survey at Kirillapone, about 1½ mile, and marking lands required for widening the same.
					131 25	—	—	—	131 25	—	—	—	On leave.
									4,087 55				
J. G. Sisouw ...	—	—	—	—	793 98	154 12½	—	—	948 10½	—	—	—	Surveying lands in Cinnamon Gardens, &c., Colombo town. (See also Eastern Province.)
J. W. Davidson ...	32	277 3 39	8 1 8	286 1 7	253 75	141 43	—	26 25	421 43	1 46½	8 3 31	490 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	113	4,765 2 9	120 2 23	4,886 0 32	988 75	526 1	3 0	—	1,517 76	0 31	43 0 38	3,145 70	Surveying forest reserve lots in Kalutara District.
					35 0	18 62	—	—	53 62	—	—	—	Triangulation: fixing Horagulanakanda, observing at Huluakanda, Pohoru, and Horagulana trigonometrical stations.
	2	31 1 19	—	31 1 19	253 75	130 5	—	—	383 80	—	—	—	Identifying applications, defining old boundaries, attending to Government Agent's questions, &c. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									2,376 61				
A. J. Misso ...	—	—	—	—	341 25	134 38	—	—	475 63	—	—	—	Surveying Cinnamon Gardens in Colombo town. (See also North-Central Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.)

T. F. Ondatje	...	170	497	1	21	102	3	1	6	0	22	2,222 50	789 22	—	104 99	3,116 71	5 19	3 2 4	1,695 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots in different korales).
												393 75	119 88	—	12 25	525 88	—	—	—	Surveying Nawateli-ganga about 1½ mile, Kaluganga 2 miles, and road from Galpota to Uggalboda about 6 miles.
		7	16	1	22	1	2	7	17	3	29	577 50	139 18	—	—	716 68	—	—	—	Redefining title plan boundaries, identifying applications, and surveying encroachments and lands to be acquired.
																4,359 27				
H. O Barnard	...	2	1	1	3	—			1	1	3	17 50	24 48	—	—	41 98	20 99	0 2 21	5 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
		66	1,718	0	7	177	2	9	1,895	2	16	2,003 75	878 11½	—	—	2,881 86½	1 51½	28 2 35	2,338 30	Re-surveying Barawa forest reserve lots.
												210 0	85 44	—	—	295 44	—	—	—	Surveying Borella road, &c., in Colombo town.
												936 25	385 96½	—	—	1,322 21½	—	—	—	Surveying trace of new road, Dompe to Udupila, about 8 miles.
												17 50	55 64	—	—	73 14	—	—	—	Surveying lands for burial grounds, &c. (Arrived from England, 2nd January, 1891.)
																4,614 64				
O. Ohlmus	...	9	5	0	3	—			5	0	3	7 50	3 64	—	—	11 14	2 22½	0 2 9	22 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
		187	1,614	1	8	106	1	34	1,720	3	2	2,182 50	1,051 83	—	—	3,234 33	1 87½	9 0 32	2,480 80	Surveying forest reserve lots in Negombo District.
												82 50	92 57	—	—	175 7	—	—	—	Triangulation (observing from Pugala and Deyagala trigonometrical stations, and building new piles).
												7 50	3 64	—	—	11 14	—	—	—	Surveying a footpath from Pasyala-Giriulla road to Pelmada village, about 2 miles.
												457 50	233 84	—	—	691 34	—	—	—	Re-defining title plan boundaries and identifying applications.
																4,123 2				
J. C. Stewart	...	65	114	1	24	13	1	20	127	3	4	1,006 25	972 90	—	—	1,979 15	15 46	1 3 34	377 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
		11	122	0	37	15	0	21	137	1	18	93 75	75 0	—	—	168 75	1 23	12 1 38	286 80	Surveying forest reserve lots in Negombo District. This includes work done in 1890, which cost Rs. 417·19.
		25	213	1	23	10	1	33	223	3	16	937 50	744 88	—	—	1,682 38	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments, sub-dividing lands previously surveyed, identifying applications, &c.
												37 50	30 0	4 88	29 50	101 88	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
												200 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
																4,132 16				
T. N. Caldera	...	264	1,447	2	23	306	1	24	1,754	0	7	1,205 0	958 98	—	—	2,163 98	1 23	6 2 23	3,534 20	Surveying forest reserve lots in Negombo District. This includes work done in 1890, which cost Rs. 96·74
												25 0	58 26	—	—	83 26	—	—	—	Triangulation (observing from Walbotale, Giriulla, and Lolawe trigonometrical stations, and restoring Bambaragalla, and Kahandawe trigonometrical stations, &c.
												40 0	32 46	—	—	72 46	—	—	—	Surveying Kuda-oya, about 2 miles.
												555 0	579 16	—	—	1,134 16	—	—	—	Re-opening and defining title plan boundaries, identifying applications, &c.
																3,453 86				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
C. O. Vandort ...	22	27 0 6	4 0 29	31 0 35	230 0	210 17	—	15 0	455 17	14 68	1 1 27	109 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres. This includes work done in 1890, which cost Rs. 113·01.
	93	3616 0 17	109 2 38	3725 3 15	710 0	664 79	6 0	11 25	1392 4	0 37	40 0 10	1716 80	Surveying forest reserve lots in Negombo District. This includes work done in 1890, which cost Rs. 427·05.
					80 0	80 0	—	—	160 0	—	—	—	Triangulation: observing from Pahurukanda, Horapalana, and Kadugal trigonometrical stations, and clearing, &c.
					60 0	70 0	—	—	130 0	—	—	—	Surveying Welipenna-Horawala road, about 5 miles.
	1	—	0 3 13	0 3 13	20 0	15 0	—	50 0	85 0	—	—	—	Re-defining boundaries, attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					50 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also Eastern Province.)
									2272 21				
G. Hepponstall ...	9	46 0 3	—	46 0 3	100 0	114 64	—	—	214 64	4 66½	5 0 18	128 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					20 0	21 70	—	—	41 70	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions.
					10 0	17 34	—	12 62	39 96	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa and Eastern and Southern Provinces.)
									296 30				
O. Schokman ...	32	1 3 15	56 2 12	58 1 27	63 0	88 74	—	—	151 74	2 57	1 3 12	197 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	13	29 2 27	5 1 24	35 0 11	57 0	83 74	0 75	15 0	156 49	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments, attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					15 0	19 70	—	14 30	49 0	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa and North-Central Province.)
									357 23				
C. P de Silva ...	5	—	11 1 37	11 1 37	39 0	62 5	—	—	101 5	8 42	2 1 7	35 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	488	—	709 0 29	709 0 29	444 0	745 49	—	—	1189 49	1 67½	1 1 32	2385 10	Surveying villages Talahena, Dungalpitiya, &c., in Negombo District. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									1290 54				
C. B. P. Meaden ...	3	8 2 13	—	8 2 13	6 0	10 0	—	—	16 0	1 77	2 3 17	25 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	60	629 0 28	282 1 2	911 1 31	321 0	685 43	1 20	—	1007 63	1 10½	15 0 30	1574 10	Surveying forest reserve lots in Kalutara District. This includes work done in 1890, which cost Rs. 253·19.
					30 0	52 0	—	—	82 0	—	—	—	Surveying Kalu-ganga, about 2 miles. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									1105 63				
C. F. W. Halliley ...	—	—	—	—	327 0	220 84	—	—	547 84	—	—	—	Surveying Cinnamon Gardens in Colombo town.

F. J. N. Murray ...	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	—	—	180 0	—	—	—	Under instruction and surveying Cinnamon Gardens in Colombo town, and taking soundings of Kelani-ganga. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa).
D. Blair ...	—	—	—	—	99 0	—	—	—	99 0	—	—	—	In Colombo Office plotting and drawing plans, preparing tracings for Field Officers, &c.
					177 0	—	—	—	177 0	—	—	—	Surveying lands and roads in Cinnamon Gardens, laying out lands for new cricket grounds, &c., in Colombo town.
									276 0				
W. B. de Saram ...	87	229 3 14	30 2 9	260 1 23	264 0	232 52½	10 50	—	507 2½	1 94	2 3 38	779 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					333 0	—	—	—	333 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (Resigned October 1, 1891.)
									840 2½				
Total ...	2422			18,964 3 18					63,936 75				
CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
F. H. Grinlinton ...	16	0 2 12	7 3 15	8 1 27	6,500 0	1,389 67	530 85	1,510 59	9,931 11	—	—	52 50	In charge of surveys in the Central and Uva Provinces. Surveying lands to be acquired for public purposes and attending to other special questions. Visiting and instructing Assistants, starting the irrigation surveys at Kumbukkan-oya, examining and reporting on private surveyors, &c.
R. B. Campbell ...	49	137 0 22	109 0 1	246 0 23	1,250 30	459 19	—	211 57	1,921 6	7 77	5 0 3	677 40	Surveying applications in Mátalé District.
					786 90	295 8	—	70 92	1,152 90	—		—	Identifying applications and surveying amendments to old preliminary plans. Redefining boundaries in Mátalé town. Surveying lands to be acquired. Surveying Kotaganga estate and encroachments. Defining boundaries between Illagolla and Lunugala estates (the two surveys named last being still incomplete). Instructing Mr. Muttiah, Factory Apprentice, in surveying, &c.
					239 75	—	—	—	239 75	—	—	—	Forest survey: plotting and completing plans of Mr. Pole's Pedru forest reserve surveys.
					86 11	25 6	—	168 78	279 95	—	—	—	Changing station from Mátara (S. P.) to Mátalé (C. P.). (See also Southern Province.)
					2,363 6	779 33	—	451 27	3,593 66				
J. W. Viner ...	100	10 0 27	354 1 9	364 1 36	1,120 42	346 5	—	99 75	1,566 22	4 29	3 2 24	1,007 70	Surveying applications in Mátalé District.
	5	—	0 3 9	0 3 9	175 5	65 60	11 44	148 15	400 24	—	—	12 50	Miscellaneous work: land acquisition surveys &c., supervising Messrs. Dias's and Wickwar's work.
					1,864 94	—	—	—	1,864 94	—	—	—	On leave to Europe.
					3,160 41	411 65	11 44	247 90	3,831 40				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue. Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
R. C. S. Pole ...	26	70 1 13	—	70 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 50	Applications surveyed last year.
					1,668 75	1,001 58	—	25 0	2,695 33	—	—	—	Forest survey: Pedru-kurundu-oya forest reserve. Work not passed by Chief Surveyor.
					368 75	274 80	12 0	85 87	741 42	—	—	—	Topographical: 40 miles of Bintenna-Batticaloa minor road (plans not complete).
	5	—	5 2 12	5 2 12	243 75	225 22	—	82 25	551 22	—	—	20 0	Miscellaneous work: surveying lands for acquisition, defining boundaries of a reservation on a title plan, and surveying connections to fix old work.
					2,281 25	1,501 60	12 0	193 12	3,987 97				
L. Shipton ...	—	—	—	—	120 0	75 0	—	47 50	242 50	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: defining boundaries of title plans to be acquired for public purposes, of lands to be leased, &c.
					195 0	138 20	—	5 0	338 20	—	—	—	Survey of Province boundary.
					97 50	68 25	—	32 82	198 57	—	—	—	Forest survey: surveying and defining between Pedura forest reserve and title plans at Mandara Nuwara between Tamatiya and Baladoragala trigonometrical stations.
					22 50	31 50	—	83 25	137 25	—	—	—	Changing station: Uva to Central Province. (See also Province of Uva and Northern Province).
					435 0	312 95	—	168 57	916 52				
F. Booth ...	12	4 2 18	6 2 22	11 1 0	181 25	95 85	—	34 80½	311 90½	25 99	0 8 30	47 50	Surveying applications.
	21	307 2 3	3 0 18	310 2 21	942 50	485 27	20 58	227 63½	1,675 98½	—	—	597 20	Miscellaneous work: surveying lands to be acquired for public purposes, land to be given in exchange to Mr. T. N. Christie, land adjoining St. Andrew's estate to be granted to Mr. Christie. Working at Chief Surveyor's Office in Kandy, &c.
	1	173 3 0	—	173 3 0	331 25	168 17	22 16	—	521 58	—	—	258 80	Forest survey at Galboda.
					243 74	—	—	—	243 74	—	—	—	On leave to Europe. (See also Southern Province.)
					1,698 74	749 29	42 74	262 44	2,753 21				
E. Dias ...	18	832 2 19	155 2 33	988 1 12	357 0	530 79	—	—	887 79	—	—	1,719 20	Survey of special grant of land in the Mátalé District to Messrs. Gordon Reeves and Gow. Completion of work commenced last year. (See also Southern and North-Central Provinces.)
A. J. Wickwar ...	42	2,404 0 15	697 1 25	3,101 2 0	243 0	562 11	—	—	805 11	—	—	4,785 30	Surveying special grant in Mátalé District to Messrs. Gordon Reeves and Gow in conjunction with Mr. Dias. Work commenced last year, but no acreage credited.
					204 0	—	—	—	204 0	—	—	—	Re-drawing his own and Mr. Dias's surveys of the above work on new sheets.
					12 0	8 21	8 64	98 58	127 43	—	—	—	Changing station: Kalu-ganga to Uda Pussellawa.
					18 0	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	On leave. (See also Province of Uva.)
					477 0	570 32	8 64	98 58	1,154 54				

W. W. Morgan ...	21	17 1 36·50	0 0 1·12	17 1 37·62	228 0	291 74	—	—	519 74	28 87	0 3 13	81 50	Surveying applications in Udunuwara and Yatinuwara.
	2	4 0 7	0 0 31	4 0 8	57 0	44 0	—	—	101 0	—	—	15 0	Miscellaneous work: surveying Talagalaoya and attending to miscellaneous questions in Nuwara Eliya town, and working in Chief Surveyor's Office.
					21 0	32 88	—	78 88	132 76	—	—	—	Changing station: Uva to Central Province. (See also Province of Uva.)
					306 0	368 62	—	78 88	753 50				
Total ...	318			5,302 3 28·62					27,809 70				
NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
L. Shipton ...	105	307 2 20	—	307 2 20	442 50	372 96	—	118 12	933 58	3 3	2 3 28	901 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					952 50	372 88	—	24 50	1,349 88	—	—	—	Main and minor circuit traverses from Giant's trigonometrical station to Navikalachchan's trigonometrical station, &c.
					97 50	—	—	—	97 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Uva and Central Provinces.)
									2,380 96				
C. Speldewinde ...	147	318 0 9	—	318 0 9	1,237 50	821 38	1 0	153 11	2,212 99	6 95½	2 0 26	924 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					56 25	36 78	—	—	93 3	—	—	—	Levelling lands under Vavuniya tank, surveying bunds of tanks, and proceeding on a board of survey to Nochchimottai.
					50 0	38 16	8 0	49 75	145 91	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Province.)
									2,451 93				
J. R. Mortimer ...	29	88 1 36	—	88 1 36	212 50	157 20	—	—	369 70	4 15	3 0 8	265 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots.)
					37 50	27 64	—	—	65 14	—	—	—	Levelling and reporting on irrigable lots under Mamadu.
					875 0	704 30	7 50	11 37	1,598 17	—	—	—	Surveying Province boundary between North-Central and Northern, about 23 miles, and cleared about 10 miles.
					125 0	82 77	—	28 87	236 64	—	—	—	Triangulation: erecting Erupalanakanda, and observing from Etakada, Tammannewa, Illukkandagala, and Kelekanda trigonometrical stations, &c.
					387 50	283 10	3 0	9 18	682 78	—	—	—	Surveying minor road to Omattai, 5 miles; Kulankulam-Nedunkeni road, 10 miles; Neyinamadu-Periyamadu-Illuppai road, 15 miles; Nedunkemi-Oddachudden road, 7 miles; and 2 miles of footpath.
					225 0	113 24	—	70 0	408 24	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, reporting on condemned stores of Public Works Department, &c.
					37 50	—	—	—	37 50	—	—	—	Sick. (See also North-Central Province.)
									3,396 17				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
D. A. Tambiah ...	27	35 3 10	—	35 3 10	210 0	120 30	—	—	330 30	9 17	1 1 12	135 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres (scattered lots in different villages).
					705 0	320 15	—	—	1,025 15		—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					7 50	4 0	—	—	11 50		—	—	Defining boundaries of old lots.
					97 50	31 70	21 0	111 33	261 53		—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Province.)
									1,628 48				
Total ...	308			749 3 35					9,859 54				
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.													
H. L. Ward ...	6	9 1 25	—	9 1 25	178 10	84 30	—	—	262 40	29 15	1 2 11	32 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					320 40	168 60	—	178 75	667 75	—	—	—	Triangulation: visited Morowakkanda, Dotalagala, Idathagala, Gettiburu, Mayama, and two other trigonometrical stations, also built two new ones.
					267 0	84 30	—	—	351 30	—	—	—	Topographical: re-survey of Messrs. Ball and Campbell's road surveys.
					5,681 10	1,024 71½	27 21	1,292 25	8,025 27½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: in charge of surveys in the Province, attending to office work, inspecting Assistants, attending the Supreme Court Sessions, and examining volunteers and private surveyors.
					53 40	—	—	58 70	109 10	—	—	—	Changing station from Kurunégala to Galle.
					6,500 0	1,361 91½	27 21	1,529 70	9,418 82½				
R. B. Campbell ...	49	171 2 17	—	171 2 17	805 32	357 23	—	89 50	1,252 5	7 32	3 2 0	447 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					12 30	—	—	—	12 30	—	—	—	Forest reserve: Oliyagankele Crown forest (incomplete).
					627 36	60 55	—	84 55	772 46	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: surveyed Walasmulla and Dondra bazaars, re-defining boundaries, superintending Assistants, and plotting Mr. Hepponstall's applications, working at true meridian sheets, and co-ordinate plotting and plan work in connection with the Rakwana-Berelapanatara road (incomplete).
					670 36	44 17	—	22 13	736 66	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Central Province.)
					2,115 34	461 95	—	196 18	2,773 47				

H. Erskine ...	—	—	—	—	1,256 25	543 44	9 23	31 50	1,840 42	—	—	—	Walawe irrigation scheme: about 2,000 acres sectioned out and levels taken for about 18 miles from Tangalla to Hambantota.
					1,284 10	478 76	280 37	—	2,043 23	—	—	—	Topographical: survey of Tangalla Bay.
					1,357 11	973 7	2 48	53 50	2,386 16	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: superintending Assistants, surveying railway trace from Bentota to Galle, also surveying scene of murder at Udukiriwela.
					122 50	58 85	—	213 54	394 89	—	—	—	Travelling from Amblangoda to Tangalla, Tangalla to Amblantota, and from thence back to Dodanduwa *via* Telwatta.
					4,019 96	2,054 12	292 8	298 54	6,664 70				
S. Snowden ...	61	153 0 14	—	153 0 14	1,322 75	451 77	—	100 0	1,874 52	12 24	2 2 1	452 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					72 25	26 95	9 47	—	108 67	—	—	—	Triangulation: re-building Udumullegodella trigonometrical station, and clearing and searching for Naigala trigonometrical station.
					1,518 0	—	—	—	1,518 0	—	—	—	On leave to Europe.
					37 0	—	—	106 40	143 40	—	—	—	Travelling from Colombo to Matara.
					2,950 0	478 72	9 47	206 40	3,644 59				
J. W. Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	341 25	829 30	45 72	98 87½	1,315 14½	—	—	—	Triangulation: restored Kirindigala, Atulagala, Amaduwa, Vilapalawewagala, and four other trigonometrical stations.
					87 50	91 3	—	—	178 53	—	—	—	Topographical: survey of the Batticaloa-Hambantota Coast road.
					2,516 25	2,347 79½	5 0	96 68	4,965 72½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: survey of portions of the Southern, Eastern, and Uva Province boundaries.
					3,120 0	3,268 12½	50 72	195 55½	6,634 40				
F. Booth ...	—	—	—	—	135 0	105 59	—	—	240 59	—	—	—	Forest reserve: surveying Katekaduwa forest (2,032 acres).
					40 0	19 52	—	—	59 52	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: working in the Head Office at Colombo.
					30 0	13 27	2 73	39 81	85 81	—	—	—	Travelling to Colombo from Tangalla.
					60 0	35 64	—	—	95 64	—	—	—	Sick.
					265 0	174 2	2 73	39 81	481 56				(See also Central Province.)
C. VanRooyen ...	28	109 3 14	11 0 7	120 3 21	385 0	242 9	—	—	627 9	5 18	4 1 12	323 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					2,546 25	1,008 68	—	—	3,554 93	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: re-surveying title plans Nos. 43,384 and 45,987, attending Police Court to give evidence, copying traverse diagram and instructions, attending Chief Surveyor in inspection, preparing a topographical sketch map of Udugama, and identified an application.
					262 50	—	—	—	262 50	—	—	—	Sick in camp.
					3,193 75	1,250 77	—	—	4,444 52				
J. H. Harris ...	160	372 1 0	—	372 1 0	2,284 48	1,095 82	7 50	80 25	3,468 5	9 32	2 1 12	1,138 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					909 27	308 13	—	—	1,217 40	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: attending to Government Agent's questions, surveying old work to be laid down in true meridian sheets, and preparing new true meridian sheets.
					3,193 75	1,403 95	7 50	80 25	4,685 45				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
J. J. Lorigé ...	1	1 3 34	—	1 3 34	12 50	8 68	—	—	21 18	10 59	1 3 34	5 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					87 50	64 66	—	—	152 16	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (plans incomplete).
					1,456 25	937 48	—	—	2,393 73	—	—	—	Dediyagala forest reserve, about 10,800 acres (plans incomplete).
					500 0	549 64	—	—	1,049 64	—	—	—	Triangulation: erected two new trigonometrical stations, Hathotanawalakota and Dalúkgalu, and used Urumuttuaddara, Morawak, Kalubowitiyana, &c., trigonometrical stations.
					31 25	44 56	—	—	75 81	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: surveying a gem pit and reporting on an application.
					193 75	—	—	—	193 75	—	—	—	On leave.
					2,281 25	1,605 2	—	—	3,886 27				
B. W. Gray ...	3	9 1 37	—	9 1 37	10 0	8 2	—	—	18 2	1 89½	3 0 26	27 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					15 0	11 6	—	60 12	86 18	—	—	—	Travelling from Galle to Tangalla.
					895 0	800 57	—	13 50	1,709 7	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: surveying old work for laying down in true meridian sheets, working at Chief Surveyor's Office, assisting Mr. Erskine in making the Tangalla Bay survey, levelling from Tangalla to Amblantota, re-defining old boundaries, clearing and re-defining east and west section line of levels, building camp, &c.
					227 50	—	—	—	227 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,147 50	819 65	—	73 62	2,040 77				(See also Western Province.)
J. W. Vandendriesen	—	—	—	—	230 0	234 33	—	—	464 33	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: visiting Chief Surveyor and returning stores to him; surveying paddy fields at Tihawa and computing areas for Grain Commissioner.
					425 0	404 1	—	—	829 1	—	—	—	Forest reserve: surveying forests to be reserved in East Giruwa pattu (1,963 acres).
					85 0	100 50	3 50	77 56	266 56	—	—	—	Travelling from Vettiya to Debokkawa and from thence to Tihawa and back, and then to Colombo.
					740 0	738 84	3 50	77 56	1,559 90				(See also Western Province.)
W. H. C. Potger ...	—	—	—	—	445 0	533 36	4 11	—	982 47	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: assisting Mr. Erskine in surveying lands to be acquired for the Galle railway, and identifying an application.
					65 0	64 39	45 19	96 16	270 74	—	—	—	Travelling from Province of Uva to the Southern Province.
					510 0	597 75	49 30	96 16	1,253 21				(See also Province of Uva.)

G. F. Hepponstall...	9	5 0 4	—	5 0 4	25 0	17 72	—	15 75	58 47	11 69	0 2 9	25 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					120 0	80 36	—	—	200 36	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: identifying applications, surveying old title plans, and attending to the late Mr. Ball's work.
					60 0	71 36	—	18 0	149 36	—	—	—	Triangulation: fixing Hiriginakanda and Gorakakanda trigonometrical stations, restored and reported on Gonadeniya trigonometrical station.
					5 0	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	Topographical: survey of ¾ mile gap in the Beralapanatara-Kotapola road. (See also Eastern Province.)
					210 0	169 44	—	33 75	413 19				
E. G. Dias ...	—	—	—	—	114 0	157 29	—	—	271 29	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: assisting Mr. Erskine in surveying lands to be acquired for the Galle Railway Extension.
					12 0	15 4	—	57 96	85 0	—	—	—	Changing station from North-Central Province to Southern Province.
					126 0	172 33	—	57 96	356 29				
C. L. Tranchell ...	108	267 1 19	—	267 1 19	474 0	557 88½	—	—	1,031 88½	3 86	2 1 35	748 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					48 0	86 22	—	7 87½	142 9½	—	—	—	Forest survey: Dandeniya forest reserve (incomplete).
					—	32 48	7 50	—	39 98	—	—	—	Triangulation: restored Udumullegodella, Dehigaskanda, Dandanekanda, Galboda, Diyagaha, and five other trigonometrical stations.
					180 0	22 72	—	5 62½	208 34½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: re-plotting Mr. De Vos's work, and re-defining title plan and preliminary plan boundaries. (See also Eastern Province.)
					702 0	699 30½	7 50	13 50	1,422 30½				
Percy Swan ...	64	206 1 14	—	206 1 14	360 0	518 29½	—	—	878 29½	4 26	3 0 36	598 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					144 0	262 63½	—	—	406 63½	—	—	—	Forest reserve: survey of Diyaduwa mukalana (503 acres).
					15 0	17 1	—	—	32 1	—	—	—	Triangulation: taking observations from Morowakkanda trigonometrical station.
					231 0	273 56½	—	—	504 56½	—	—	—	Topographical: survey of minor road from Beralapanatara to Kotapola (incomplete), and new road from Deniyaya to Rakwana).
					57 0	—	—	—	57 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: working as volunteer in Head Office, and preparing true meridian sheets, &c., at Chief Surveyor's Office, Galle.
					18 0	23 34	—	22 87	64 21	—	—	—	Travelling from Galle to Imaduwa and thence to Beralapanatara.
					825 0	1,094 84½	—	22 87	1,942 71½				
Arthur Daniels ...	69	180 1 34	—	180 1 34	510 0	512 17	—	—	1,022 17	5 67½	2 2 18	565 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					234 0	220 36	—	—	454 36	—	—	—	Forest reserve: surveying Oliyagankele Crown forest.
					198 0	175 32½	—	—	373 32½	—	—	—	Forest reserve: surveying Kanahalagama-kele and Wilhenakele (incomplete).
					153 0	3 86	—	—	156 86	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: completing Messrs. Prins and De Vos's work, and attending to Government Agent's questions.
					1,095 0	911 71½		—	2,006 71½				
Total ...	558			1,497 3 19					53,628 88			4,363 40	

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
EASTERN PROVINCE.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	
C. C. M. Fyers ...	110	1,197 2 4	—	1,197 2 4	1,232 87	1,014 59	1 50	295 0	2,543 96	2 12½	10 3 22	3,261 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					3,062 88	835 59	1 75	1,070 0	4,970 22	—	—	—	Miscellaneous : in charge of surveys in the Eastern Province, visiting Assistants, attending to office duties and irrigation meetings, fixing position of Clan Lamont wreck, pointing out old road encroachments to Government Agent, instructing Mr. Ferdinands in surveying and levelling, &c.
					416 66	150 0	—	180 0	746 66	—	—	—	Topographical : surveyed 35 miles of road for true meridian sheets.
					287 59	—	—	—	287 59	—	—	—	Leave. (Cheap and good work.)
					5,000 0	2,000 18	3 25	1,545 0	8,548 43				
F. W. B. Campbell	101	745 3 17	—	745 3 17	1,284 29	711 15	7 44	33 50	2,036 38	2 73	7 1 11	2,011 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					708 32	340 35	16 0	—	1,064 67	—	—	—	Irrigation : surveyed about 5,000 acres under Pankulam tank (incomplete).
					34 56	18 39	—	—	52 95	—	—	—	Topographical : survey of a portion of new road from Mutur to Batticaloa.
					57 60	30 65	—	—	88 25	—	—	—	Miscellaneous : re-opening old boundaries.
					138 24	73 56	7 0	124 40	343 20	—	—	—	Travelling from Colombo to Mutur, Mutur to Tamblegam, and thence to Pankulam.
					2,223 1	1,174 10	30 44	157 90	3,585 45				
H. C. Berwick ...	12	21 0 10	—	21 0 10	113 93	47 80	—	—	161 73	7 70	1 3 0	72 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					78 12	20 0	3 0	—	101 12	—	—	—	Triangulation : observing from Rayandanmalai trigonometrical station, Eriaturi trigonometrical station, and new trigonometrical station at Mutur.
					1,199 67	580 65	25 16	17 50	1,822 98	—	—	—	Miscellaneous : attending to Government Agent's questions, and identifying applications.
					44 64	—	—	48 93	93 57	—	—	—	Travelling from Trincomalee to Colombo. (See also Western Province.)
					1,436 36	648 45	28 16	66 43	2,179 40				
J. G. Sisouw ...	175	309 1 15	—	309 1 15	497 28	233 89	—	—	731 17	2 36½	1 3 2	992 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					884 70	376 70	—	—	1,261 40	—	—	—	Irrigation : surveyed about 700 acres of land irrigable under Sagaman anicut (incomplete).
					668 35	365 0	48 65	113 0	1,195 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous : identifying applications, defining title plan and preliminary plan boundaries, verifying Government stores at Batticaloa, re-surveying roads to be laid down in true meridian sheets, &c.
					100 0	28 75	—	323 23	451 98	—	—	—	Travelling from Batticaloa to Colombo.
					245 0	—	—	—	245 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also Western Province.)
					2,395 33	1,004 34	48 65	436 23	3,884 55				

G. F. Hepponstall...	—	—	—	—	125 0	76 40	—	10 50	211 90	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					225 0	238 9	3 0	8 61	474 70	—	—	—	Topographical: surveying gap in road at Putukkuddiyiruppu, and re-survey of the Badulla road and the Kurinchamunai-Badulla road (incomplete).
					250 0	89 67	—	—	339 67	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: working at Chief Surveyor's Office, Batticaloa, identifying applications, and attending to survey upon Government Agent's letter No. 130 of October 17, 1891 (work incomplete).
					45 0	35 12	—	—	80 12	—	—	—	Triangulation: searching for Soranamunai and Kirikuda trigonometrical stations, and for site to erect new trigonometrical station.
					60 0	24 27	8 0	119 1	211 28	—	—	—	Travelling from Battangalla (Province of Sabaragamuwa) to Kirankulam (Eastern Province).
					705 0	463 55	11 0	138 12	1,317 67				(See also Southern Province.)
C. O. Vandort ...	—	—	—	—	25 0	26 13	—	—	51 13	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					200 0	214 8	—	—	414 8	—	—	—	Irrigation: surveyed and levelled about 500 acres irrigable under Panankadu channel.
					205 0	285 91	86 0	—	576 91	—	—	—	Topographical: survey of roads for true meridian sheets (incomplete).
					5 0	5 0	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: subdividing a lot.
					80 0	63 90	14 62	243 55	402 7	—	—	—	Travelling from Bentota to Batticaloa.
					160 0	44 40	—	—	204 40	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					675 0	639 42	100 62	243 55	1,658 59				(See also Western Province.)
C. L. Tranchell ...	56	158 1 26	—	158 1 26	354 0	339 39	—	90 0	833 39	5 27	2 3 12	460 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					39 0	40 88	—	—	79 88	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: defining old boundaries.
					—	13 44	—	—	13 44	—	—	—	Triangulation: restored Chammaiturai-madai trigonometrical station.
					393 0	443 71	—	90 0	926 71				(See also Southern Province.)
C. R. Ferdinands ...	12	38 3 12	—	38 3 12	30 0	25 30	—	—	55 30	1 42	3 1 0	1,106 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					9 0	5 36	—	—	14 36	—	—	—	Triangulation: searching for Erukalmunai, Kirikuda, and Soranamunai trigonometrical stations
					420 0	304 98	—	7 12	732 10	—	—	—	Miscellaneous: working as clerk in Chief Surveyor's Office till relieved, re-surveying roads and old lots for fixing work on true meridian sheets, re-opening old boundaries, and assisting the Chief Surveyor.
					459 0	335 64	—	7 12	801 76				
Total ...	466			2471 0 4					22,902 56			6,908 70	

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.													
S. J. C. More ...	7	1 1 0	0 1 37	1 2 37	5,500 0	1,257 26	251 53	1,090 67	8,099 46	—	—	17 50	In charge of surveys in the North-Western Province, visiting Assistants, examining private surveyors, surveying lands for public purposes, re-opened boundaries of title plan 48,980, took observations from four trigonometrical stations, surveying lands irrigable by Wenaruwewa.
E. F. Vansittart ...	14	555 0 12	69 2 39	624 3 11	624 99	270 0	—	53 0	947 99	1 51	44 2 20	1,286 80	Surveying applications in Chilaw District.
	46	763 2 1	—	763 2 1	1,874 97	641 43	—	188 0	2,704 40	—	—	1,440 0	Forest reserve survey at Batul-oya. (See also Western Province.)
					2,499 96	911 43	—	241 0	3,652 39				
F. F. Meerwald ...	66	729 2 34	—	729 2 34	772 50	488 31	33 38	—	1,294 19	1 77	11 0 9	1,826 50	Surveying applications in Puttalam District.
	51	18 1 2	3,679 2 35	3,697 3 37	1,965 0	1,115 13	—	—	3,080 13	—	—	5,165 0	Miscellaneous work: surveying Chetticheena claim, re-opening and defining old boundaries, defining reservations, &c.
					2,737 50	1,603 44	33 38	—	4,374 32				
N. D. Caldera ...	200	1,664 1 3	350 0 20	2,014 1 23	2,722 50	1,268 44	—	105 12	4,096 6	2 3	10 0 11	4,382 20	Surveying applications in Kurunegala District.
					15 0	8 80	—	—	23 80	—	—	—	Triangulation: restoring trigonometrical stations.
					2,737 50	1,277 24	—	105 12	4,119 86				
D. A. Tambiah ...	27	241 1 15	6 3 28	248 1 3	622 50	332 87	—	—	955 37	3 83	9 0 31	582 0	Surveying applications in Chilaw District.
	5	2,983 0 13	5 1 25	2,988 1 38	562 50	354 0	—	—	916 50	—	—	2,579 40	Forest survey: Ambamukalana in Chilaw District.
	95	0 0 32	78 1 23	78 2 15	315 0	177 27	—	57 75	550 2	—	—	325 50	Miscellaneous work: surveying traverse along road from Udapankarai to Chilaw, surveying land to be acquired for public purposes, and making subdivisions of old preliminary plans at the request of the Government Agent.
					217 50	128 63	—	—	346 13				Topographical survey: 6 miles of Sengal-oya and 3½ miles of Bangadeniya-Anamaduwa road.
					1,717 50	992 77	—	57 75	2,768 2				(See also Northern Province.)
V. A. Van Cuylenburg ...	99	2,814 1 11	218 1 14	3,032 2 25	2,161 25	1,476 55	6 0	91 50	3,735 30	1 23	30 2 21	5,317 60	Surveying applications in Puttalam District.
	2	—	1 2 9	1 2 9	367 50	219 75	—	64 75	652 0	—	—	5 0	Miscellaneous work: surveying traverses for fixing old work, re-opening boundaries of an old survey, land to be acquired, &c.
					135 0	84 45	—	—	219 45	—	—	—	Changing station, Anamaduwa to Puttalam, and building camp.
					2,663 75	1,780 75	6 0	156 25	4,606 75				

C. Speldewinde ...	31	243 2 2	44 1 25	287 3 27	312 50	247 71	—	—	560 21	1 94	9 1 6	680 0	Surveying applications in Chilaw District.
	1	—	0 1 12·50	0 1 12·50	181 25	148 83	—	—	330 8	—	—	2 50	Miscellaneous work : contouring two small tanks to define the land to be reserved.
					381 25	277 40	—	—	658 65	—	—	—	Topographical : surveying Chilaw lake.
					43 75	31 50	—	100 87	176 12	—	—	—	Changing station, Vavuniya to Chilaw. (See also Northern and North-Central Provinces.)
					918 75	705 44	—	100 87	1,725 6				
E. Wijeyesekere ...	8	74 0 32	—	74 0 32	31 25	4 19	—	—	35 44	0 47	9 1 4	177 20	Surveying applications in Kurunégala District.
	960	267 3 27	1,554 3 27	1,822 3 14	2,250 0	1,337 18	—	—	3,587 18	—	—	5,652 30	Irrigation surveys : surveying lands irrigable by Batalagodawewa and Deduru-oya irrigation channel, taking levels, &c ; also instructing Mr. B. S. Martinus and Mr. C. Rajaratinum in surveying and levelling. This survey is a very extensive one and is being continued.
					2,281 25	1,341 37	—	—	3,622 62				
C. L. Daniel ...	—	—	—	—	42 0	76 63	—	—	118 63	—	—	—	Surveying applications in Kurunégala District (work incomplete).
	144	6,876 3 0	2,822 2 0	9,699 1 0	987 0	943 68	—	—	1,930 68	0 19	67 1 16	—	Forest survey : Kalugala Mukalana in Kurunégala District and adjoining villages. (Good work.)
					1,029 0	1,020 31	—	—	2,049 31				
C. Erskine ...	319	—	347 0 34	347 0 34	735 0	922 47	6 15	12 27	1,675 89	4 81	1 0 14	1,297 50	Irrigation survey : surveying irrigable lands under Batalagodawewa and Deduru-oya irrigation channel, and taking levels (work incomplete).
B. S. Martinus ...	105	1 2 9	346 0 31	347 3 0	490 0	294 56	—	—	784 56	2 25	3 1 9	897 60	Irrigation survey : surveying irrigable lands under Batalagodawewa and Deduru-oya irrigation channel, and taking levels (work incomplete).
Total ...	2180			26,761 0 32·50					37,478 24				
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
C. H. Allen ...	—	—	—	—	901 68	348 80	25 75	360 99	1,637 22	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, North-Central and Northern Provinces. (On leave to Europe from March 5, 1891.)
J. B. M. Ridout ...	—	—	—	—	9 72	12 22	—	—	21 94	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
					1,835 29	223 90½	11 60	83 75	2,154 54½	—	—	—	Attending to Chief Surveyor's office work, examining private surveyors, attending the meeting of the Provincial Irrigation Board in Jaffna, &c.
					181 65	123 20½	5 2	40 75	350 62½	—	—	—	Triangulation : finishing Kiribat Vehera, Nuwarawewa, and Galkulam new trigonometrical stations, and observing from these and from Getalagama and Katupota.
					651 90	456 71	16 30	—	1,124 91	—	—	—	Archæological surveys of Anuradhapura.
					324 64	142 58½	12 18	—	479 40½	—	—	—	Anuradhapura town surveys.
					270 49	51 55	20 70	154 37	497 11	—	—	—	Travelling with Government Agent on irrigation questions, &c.
					348 48	—	—	—	348 48	—	—	—	On leave.
									4,977 1½				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
A. J. Misso ...	42	88 3 38	0 2 29	89 2 27	551 25	225 30	—	29 75	806 30	8 95½	2 0 21	286 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					726 25	217 90½	—	—	944 15½	—	—	—	Defining title plan boundaries, surveying bunds of tanks, &c.
					61 25	32 56	—	51 41	145 22	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					—	7 93	—	—	7 93	—	—	—	Triangulation: restoring trigonometrical stations.
									1,903 60½				(See also Province of Sabaragamuwa and Western Province.)
C. Speldewinde ...	2	4 3 10	—	4 3 10	18 75	13 65	—	18 37	50 77	—	—	—	Subdividing lands previously surveyed.
													(See also Northern and North-Western Provinces.)
J. R. Mortimer	—	—	—	—	343 75	288 85½	10 0	26 24	668 84½	—	—	—	Surveying Padaviya tank and ruins of ancient city of Padaviya, subdividing lands, previously surveyed.
					37 50	31 50	—	—	69 0	—	—	—	Surveying Ma-oya, about 2 miles.
									737 84½				(See also Northern Province.)
O Schokman ...	55	197 2 27	—	197 2 27	79 50	27 80	—	—	107 30	0 54	3 2 15	569 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					189 0	290 27	—	—	479 27	—	—	—	Surveying province boundary between North-Central and North-Western, about 14 miles (plans incomplete).
					117 0	59 68	—	—	176 68	—	—	—	Plotting traverses from Manawa to Dambulla trigonometrical station by co-ordinates.
					7 50	9 85	4 96	17 58	39 89	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					99 0	—	—	—	99 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									902 14				(See also Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
E. G. Dias ...	94	235 3 3	—	235 3 3	441 0	555 2	—	47 48	1,043 50	4 42	2 2 1	719 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					93 0	188 0	—	—	281 0	—	—	—	Surveying road reservation along the Central road from Madatugama to Galkulam.
					21 0	29 76	19 0	31 12	100 88	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
					57 0	—	—	—	57 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									1,482 38				(See also Southern and Central Provinces.)
T. N. Young	2	8 2 28	—	8 2 28	36 0	60 75	—	—	96 75	10 75	4 1 14	25 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					789 0	443 30	10 14	—	1,242 44	—	—	—	Archæological surveys of Anuradhapura.
					69 0	126 11	0 50	10 0	205 61	—	—	—	Triangulation: preparing Kiribat Vehera and Nuwarawewa bund for new trigonometrical stations, and observing from Galkulam bund.
					153 0	110 58	—	—	263 58	—	—	—	Assisting Chief Surveyor on irrigation questions, preparing tracings in Chief Surveyor's office, work in connection with Anuradhapura town, &c.
					48 0	—	—	—	48 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.

PROVINCE OF UVA.														
J. L. Hampton ...	12	278 0 22	36 2 33	314 3 15	2,138 82	702 54	13 25	239 21	3,093 82	—	—	642 20	Acting as Chief Surveyor in charge of special staff. Compiling new field sheets and making hill sketches.
					120 0	—	—	—	120 0	—	—	—	Working at Headquarter Office at Colombo.
					60 0	15 80	—	176 36	252 16	—	—	—	Changing station, Colombo to Badulla.
					1,742 25	—	—	—	1,742 25	—	—	—	On leave to Europe.
					4,061 7	718 34	13 25	415 57	5,208 23				
A. E. Maddock ...	—	—	—	—	2,197 93	1,073 93	3 87	92 87	3,368 60	—	—	—	Irrigation survey in connection with the Maduruketiya-Yoda-ela scheme, taking levels, &c.
					399 98	232 36	—	—	632 34	—	—	—	Triangulation: established four new trigonometrical stations.
					933 30	418 59	—	—	1,351 89	—	—	—	Forest survey: defined boundaries of title plans adjoining Nammanakuli forest.
					436 6	—	—	—	436 6	—	—	—	On leave.
					3,967 27	1,724 88	3 87	92 87	5,788 89				
C. H. Oldham ..	94	989 2 6	181 1 7	1,170 3 13	1,977 31	898 84	—	—	2,876 15	2 45	12 1 32	2,291 50	Surveying applications in Badulla District.
					1,315 32	776 34	—	—	2,091 66	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: initial levels from Kiriella to Dikwella (90 miles) and branch initial line of levels to Uggalkaltota from Balangoda (22 miles). Re-defining title plan 56,732, at Haldummulla, and attending court with reference to the same. Re-defining abutting boundaries of El Teb and St. Mary's estates, and completing work commenced by Mr. Wickwar.
					3,292 63	1,675 18	—	—	4,967 81				
L. Shipton ...	54	871 3 0	2 1 10	874 0 10	562 50	415 93	—	59 25	1,037 68	1 18	16 0 29	1,935 0	Surveying scattered applications in Yatikinda division.
					120 0	163 91	—	—	283 91	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: surveying encroachments.
					30 0	83 72	13 20	150 10	277 2	—	—	—	Changing station, Northern to Uva Province.
					97 50	—	—	—	97 50	—	—	—	On leave.
					810 0	663 56	13 20	209 35	1,696 11				(See also Central and Northern Provinces.)
W. H. C. Potger ...	8	457 0 0	—	457 0 0	1,195 0	1,301 55	6 75	21 49	2,524 79	—	—	598 40	Irrigation survey in connection with the Maduruketiya-Yoda-ela scheme. Surveyed 23 miles of the right bank of the Kumbukkan-oya, and assisting Mr. Maddock in cutting up the irrigable lands into blocks. Taking levels, &c.
					120 0	—	—	—	120 0	—	—	—	On leave.
					1,315 0	1,301 55	6 75	21 49	2,644 79				(See also Southern Province.)

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	* A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
A. J. Wickwar ...	35	472 0 15	13 3 22	485 3 37	342 0	511 61	—	—	853 61	1 75	13 3 21	1,001 90	Surveying applications.
					27 0	41 74	—	—	68 74	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : reporting on lands to be acquired for public purposes, and defining old title plan boundaries.
					249 0	406 71	—	—	655 71	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : block survey of lands on the west of Loggal-oya (work incomplete). (See also Central Province.)
					618 0	960 6	—	—	1,578 6				
W. W. Morgan ...	8	457 0 0	—	457 0 0	612 0	1,174 64	10 20	9 37	1,806 21	—	—	598 40	Irrigation survey in connection with the Maduruketiya Yoda-ela scheme. Surveyed 28 miles of the left bank of the Kumbukkan-oya, and assisting Mr. Maddock in surveying and cutting up into blocks the irrigable lands under the channel. (See also Central Province.)
S. Meerwald ...	19	138 1 2	7 3 38	146 1 0	153 0	241 2	—	—	394 2	2 68	7 2 31	355 60	Surveying applications.
					612 0	1,049 10	0 75	—	1,661 85	—	—	—	Irrigation survey in connection with the Maduruketiya Yoda-ela scheme. Assisting Mr. Maddock in taking levels, &c.
					93 0	146 50	—	—	239 50				Miscellaneous work (surveying connections ; fixing old work).
					15 0	27 15	—	33 87	76 2				Changing station, Okkampitiya to Ekiriya.
					45 0	—	—	—	45 0				On leave.
					918 0	1,463 77	0 75	33 87	2,416 39				
Total ...	136			3,905 3 35					26,106 49				
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.													
G. E. Leembruggen	11	108 2 14	7 3 14	116 1 28	192 86	105 14	—	—	298 0	2 54½	10 2 13	287 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					616 24	420 89	5 0	31 60	1,073 73	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (work incomplete).
	6	3 3 2	4 1 26	8 0 28	888 69	499 20	10 0	51 87	1,449 76	—	—	—	Superintending surveys in Kégalla and Ratnapura Districts, and surveying rest-house premises.
					41 69	19 62	—	82 39	143 70	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
					151 20	—	—	—	151 20	—	—	—	Leave. (See also Western Province.)
									3,116 31				

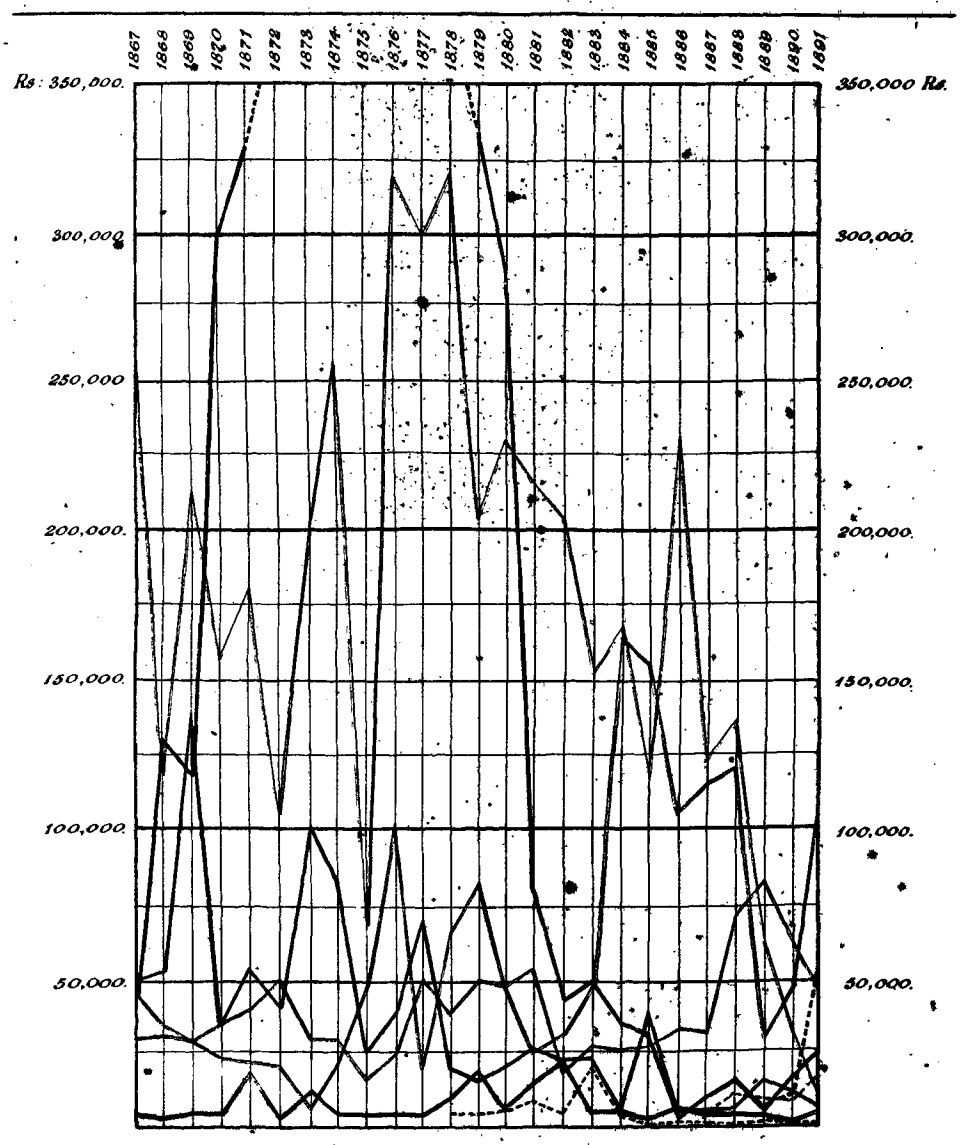
J. W. Davidson ...	13	29	0 21	—	29	0 21	236 25	134 54	—	—	370 79	12 73½	2 0 38	91 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	63	199	2 36	717 1 2	916	3 38	411 25	273 35	—	—	684 60	0 74½	11 0 7	1873 20	Surveying village Mitipola in Ratnapura District
							210 0	117 14	—	—	327 14	—	—	—	Surveying village Kendangamuwa (work incomplete) in Ratnapura District.
							148 75	85 46	—	65 62	299 83	—	—	—	Defining boundaries, &c.
							148 75	76 33	—	—	225 8	—	—	—	Triangulation (clearing Isarakanda and Mawarakanda trignometrical stations and observing from Kukulugala and Mawarakanda and building piles).
							201 25	104 44	11 0	45 51	362 20	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
							306 25	—	—	—	306 25	—	—	—	Leave.
											2575 89				(See also Western Province.) (Good work.)
A. J. Misso ...	95	—		277 0 28	277	0 28	542 50	227 1	—	—	769 51	2 77½	2 3 26	837 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	8	1	0 14	3 0 32	4	1 6	105 0	34 92	—	—	139 92	—	—	—	Surveying lands required for public purposes and attending to Government Agent's questions.
							787 50	213 3½	—	—	1000 53½	—	—	—	Surveying about 30 miles of minor roads.
							—	57 14½	23 68	—	80 82½	—	—	—	Triangulation (restoring trigonometrical stations).
							8 75	—	—	23 18	31 93	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
							70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	On leave.
											2092 72				(See also Western and North-Central Provinces.)
G. de Saram ...	60	189	1 1	3 3 11	193	0 12	607 50	494 14	—	—	1101 64	5 70½	3 0 34	567 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	69	35	2 4	45 3 2	81	1 6	232 50	163 14	—	—	395 64	4 82	1 0 28	290 0	Irrigation survey of Mulgama.
							75 0	51 40	—	—	126 40	—	—	—	Surveying Uggalkaltota-Bowatta road, about 8 miles.
	165	1485	2 28	102 1 12	1588	0 0	1627 50	1155 4	—	136 54	2919 0	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments, subdividing old surveys, demarcation of forest boundaries in Gilimale and Bambarabotuwa, surveying lands required for public purposes, and attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
							195 0	—	—	—	195 0	—	—	—	On leave.
											4737 76				
G. Hepponstall ...	55	—		94 0 18	94	0 18	305 0	293 73	1 0	—	599 73	6 38	1 2 33	2 95 0	Irrigation surveys under Hinguruarawewa.
	7	93	2 36	—	93	2 36	290 0	205 15	1 0	12 0	508 15	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions and defining boundaries.
							5 0	13 87	—	—	18 87	—	—	—	Triangulation. (searching for site to erect new trigonometrical station).
							50 0	46 83	15 46	44 76	157 5	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
							130 0	—	—	—	130 0	—	—	—	Sick.
											1413 80				(See also Western, Eastern, and Southern Provinces.)

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
B. W. Gray ...	—	—	—	—	525 0	519 24	10 50	26 50	1,081 24	—	—	—	Surveying Province boundary between Province of Sabaragamuwa and Central Province, and about 2 miles of path to Adam's Peak.
					105 0	101 32	—	92 35	298 67	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. Resigned January 1, 1892.
									1,379 91				(See also Southern Province.)
J. W. Vandendriesen	183	468 3 14	373 0 32	842 0 6	890 0	914 81	—	31 50	1,836 31	2 18	4 2 16	2,216 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	0 2 25	—	0 2 25	70 0	59 72	15 50	12 0	157 22	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, and surveying Kégalla resthouse premises.
					10 0	10 55	—	11 84	32 39	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					115 0	—	—	—	115 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,140 92				(See also Southern Province.)
O. Schokman ...	20	64 1 7	6 1 10	70 2 17	267 0	371 99	—	—	638 99	8 99⅛	3 2 4	202 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	33	—	143 0 35	143 0 35	87 0	136 32	—	—	223 32	1 56	4 1 14	401 0	Surveying forest reserve lots in Kégalla district.
					21 0	70 67	24 78	—	116 45	—	—	—	Triangulation (erecting and restoring trigonometrical stations).
	6	39 2 0	4 0 0	43 2 0	69 0	110 13	—	—	179 13	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, identifying applications, &c.
					24 0	52 18	—	46 89	123 7	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Western and North-Central Provinces.)
									1,280 96				
C. P. de Silva ...	4	3 3 31	3 1 39	7 1 30	6 0	9 88	—	—	15 88	1 98¾	1 3 17	25 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	372	2,028 3 4	8,131 2 17	10160 1 21	159 0	197 79	—	—	356 79	0 3¾	27 1 10	15,521 60	Surveying village Kumburugama. This includes work done in 1890 which cost Rs. 2,456·92.
					291 0	527 42	—	19 0	837 42	—	—	—	Surveying Bulutota, Eraporu, Andolu, and Ratkera-gangas (rivers), about 50 miles, and 4 miles of Hambantota road and 2 miles of Kolonna road.
	1	—	3 3·24	3 3·24	15 0	28 54	—	—	43 54	—	—	—	Conducting sales of condemned stores, Public Works Department, and surveying lands required for public purposes.
					45 0	17 36	—	44 53	106 89	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					96 0	—	—	—	96 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									1,456 52				(See also Western Province.) (Good work.)

C. B. P. Meaden ...	17	25 0 7	31 1 15	56 1 22	168 0	254 5	—	11 25	433 30	7 73	3 1 10	164 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	26	35 1 16	244 0 22	279 1 38	186 0	311 86	—	15 50	513 36	1 84	10 2 39	624 0	Surveying village Mitipola in Ratnapura District.
					45 0	116 30	—	—	161 30	—	—	—	Surveying village Kendangamuwa (work incomplete) in Ratnapura District.
					72 0	120 0	—	—	192 0	—	—	—	Triangulation : observing and clearing at Ralapatgala and Yakahatu trigonometrical stations and erecting piles.
					24 0	32 0	11 98	37 78	105 76	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					178 50	—	—	—	178 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									1,584 22				(See also Western Province.)
C. F. W. Halliley	—	—	—	—	225 0	288 52	—	—	513 52	—	—	—	Surveying Eratna village (work incomplete).
					336 0	514 14	2 0	31 27	883 41	—	—	—	Laying out reservations in Pallegama and Moratota, and attending to Government Agent's questions.
					30 0	49 90	—	—	79 90	—	—	—	Triangulation : restored Tentrikanda, Tennapita, Eladure, and Diyagolla ; cleared Belungala ; and observed from Eladure, Belungala, and Tennapita trigonometrical stations.
									1,476 83				(See also Western Province.)
F. J. N. Murray ...	5	—	—	15 1 4	21 0	27 50	—	—	48 50	3 3	3 0 8	45 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					90 0	146 67	—	—	236 67	—	—	—	Surveying Eratna village (work incomplete).
	18	—	—	18 2 21	435 0	594 0	—	7 87	1036 87	—	—	—	Surveying Pindeniya resthouse, laying out reservations, and subdividing lands previously surveyed, &c.
					60 0	93 22	9 0	57 2	219 24	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									1,541 28				(See also Western Province.)
E. A. Roosmalecocq	—	—	—	—	198 0	—	—	—	198 0	—	—	—	Receiving instructions on surveying and assisting Mr. Leembrugen.
					228 0	308 63	—	9 72	546 35	—	—	—	Surveying Eratna village (work incomplete).
		49 2 8	16 3 19	66 1 27	70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions.
	13								814 35				
Total ...	1271			15,110 1 11					25,611 47				

I.

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1867 to 1891 inclusive.



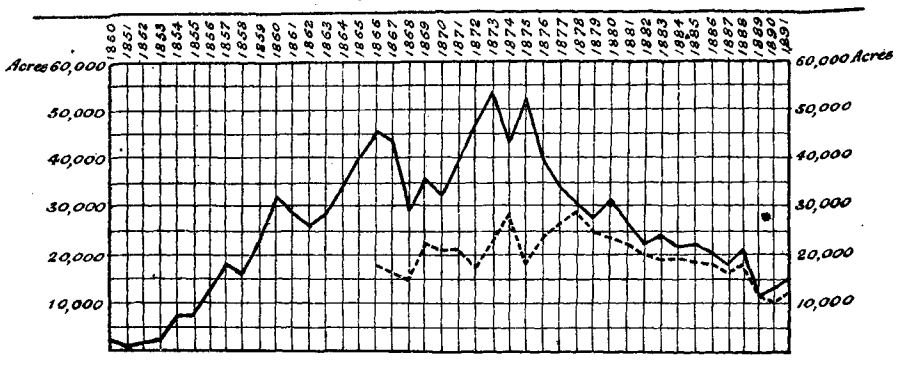
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1892.

J. C. W. Clarke
Surveyor General.

N.B. The Central Province sales amounted to Rs. 444,295 in 1872
Rs. 662,733 in 1873, Rs. 696,084 in 1874, Rs. 474,293 in 1875, Rs. 649,703 in 1876,
Rs. 1,012,985 in 1877, and Rs. 885,193 in 1878.

II.

Diagram showing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each Year from 1850 to 1891 inclusive.

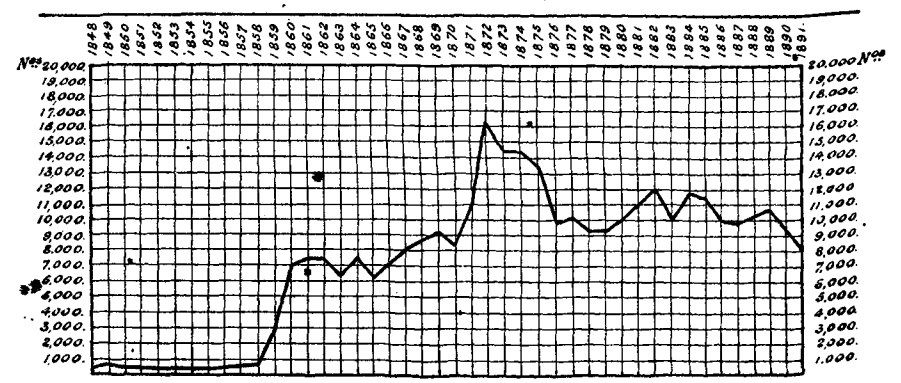


Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1892.

F. C. M. Clarke
Surveyor General.

III.

Diagram showing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each Year from 1848 to 1891.



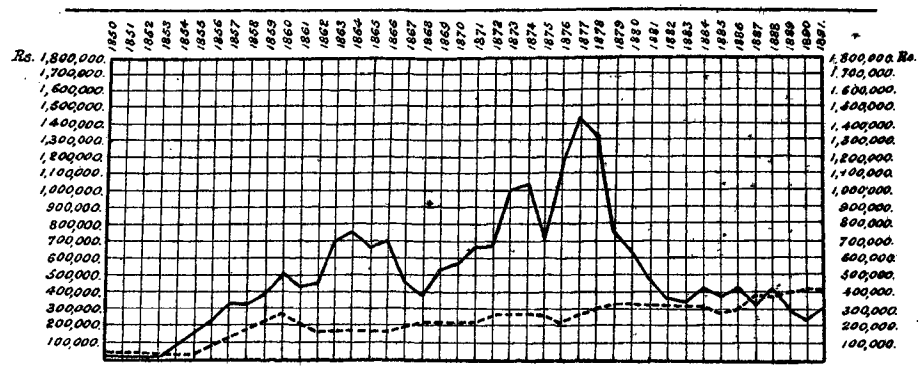
Surveyor General's Office.
Colombo. April 1892

F. C. M. Clarke
Surveyor General.

Lith: Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. No 345.

IV.

Diagram showing the Revenue from Land sales including Fees and the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1850 to 1891 inclusive.

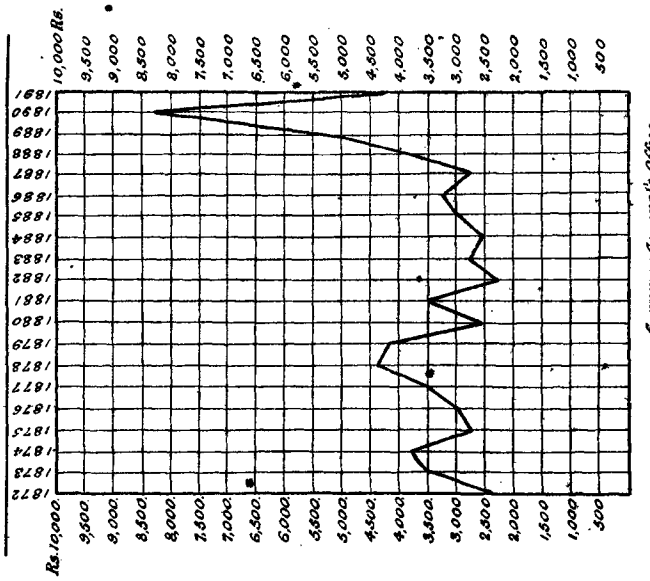


Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1892.

L. M. Clarke
Surveyor General.

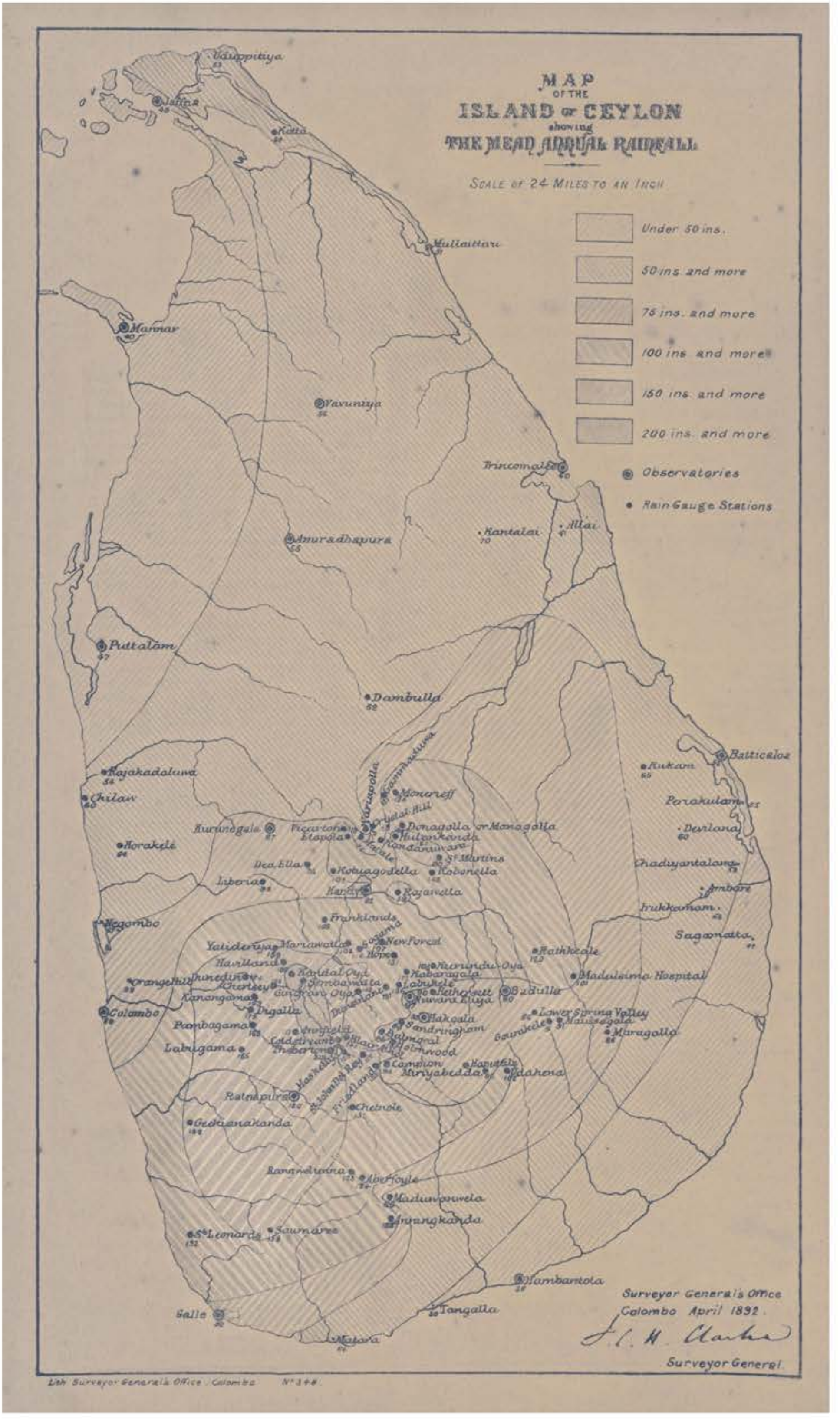
V.

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Fees recovered on Plans prepared in the Office on application from 1872 to 1891.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1892.

L. M. Clarke
Surveyor General.


MAP
OF THE
ISLAND OF CEYLON
showing
THE MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
SCALE OF 24 MILES TO AN INCH
Under 50 ins.
50 ins. and more
75 ins. and more
100 ins. and more
150 ins. and more
200 ins. and more
Observatories
Rain Gauge Stations
Jaffna
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Vavuniya
Trincomalee
Kantalai
Anuradhapura
Puttalam
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Kurunegala
Kandy
Negombo
Colombo
Badulla
Nuwara Eliya
Ratnapura
Hambantota
Tangalla
Galle
Matara
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo April 1892.
Surveyor General.
Lith. Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.

METEOROLOGY.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON FOR 1891.

GENERAL REMARKS: Table I., List of meteorological observatories——Equipment of meteorological observatories——Rain-gauge stations——Map showing observatories and rain-gauge stations, and mean annual rainfall over the Island.——SOLAR RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table II., showing average excess of insolation over shade temperatures for a series of years——Table III., showing equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for 1891 (Appendix)——Table IV., comparing 1891 with averages of previous years.——NOCTURNAL RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table V., showing average depression of terrestrial radiation thermometer below minimum shade temperature for a series of years——Table VI., giving monthly means of the nightly readings for 1891 (Appendix)——Table VII., comparing 1891 with previous years.——AIR TEMPERATURE: Table VIII., giving average monthly temperatures——Table IX., showing mean and extreme air temperature in shade for 1891, (Appendix)——Table X., comparison of monthly mean temperatures for 1891 with the averages——Table XI., giving sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures for 1891 (Appendix).——ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: Nature of instruments employed——Table XII., giving average monthly mean pressure——Table XIII., giving monthly means and extremes of pressure for 1891 (Appendix)——Table XIV., comparison of monthly means for 1891 with the averages——Table XV., showing monthly means in 1891 reduced to sea-level values (Appendix).——WIND: Nature of instruments employed——Table XVI., direction and mean movement of wind for 1891 (Appendix).——HYGROMETRY: Nature of observations——Table XVII., giving temperature of evaporation in 1891 (Appendix)——Table XVIII., giving tension of atmospheric vapour for 1891 (Appendix)——Table XIX., giving average monthly mean tension for a series of years——Table XX., comparing 1891 with the averages——Table XXI., showing average mean monthly humidity for a series of years——Table XXII., giving mean relative humidity in 1891 (Appendix)——Table XXIII., comparing 1891 with the averages.——CLOUD PROPORTION: Nature of observations——Table XXIV., giving average proportion of clouded sky for a series of years——Table XXV., giving mean proportion of clouded sky in 1891 (Appendix)——Table XXVI., comparison of 1891 with the averages.——RAINFALL: Table XXVII., giving average rainfall for a series of years——Table XXVIII., comparing 1891 with the averages——Table XXIX., showing inches in each month of 1891 (Appendix)——Table XXX., giving number of days on which rain fell (Appendix).——REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1891.

Diagram No. 1, Level of Colombo lake, and rainfall in 1891——Diagram No. 2, Mean monthly rainfall at principal stations in Ceylon——Table showing rainfall returns for the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

IT is a source of much gratification to me to report the cordial co-operation of Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents in endeavouring to secure the trustworthiness of the meteorological observations throughout the Colony. To these officials, and to those private gentlemen who have been courteous enough to send into this office their returns of rainfall, the grateful thanks of this Department are hereby tendered.

During 1891, Mr. Wackrill, the Trigonometrical Assistant of the Department, visited the observatories at Anurádhapura, Kandy, and Ratnapura.

The usual routine of receiving reports, tabulating results, supplying information to the Indian Government and others requiring it, and furnishing new or repaired instruments in exchange for broken or otherwise damaged ones, was duly performed. The Colombo Observatory was maintained in thorough working order by the meteorological observer at headquarters.

Meteorological Observatories.—The sixteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., below, which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above mean sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Names of Observers.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. de Silva
Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	109	do.	do.	J. H. de Alwis
North-Western ...	Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	R. Markus
North-Central ...	Anurádhapura ...	8 22	80 23	302	do.	do.	J. C. Ratnayaka
Northern ...	Mannár ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar. readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	C. Arunacalam
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	75	do.	do.	T. Nallatamby
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	Bar. readings	P. S. Govindesamy
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	P. R. Pullenayagem
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	E. W. Jansz
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,696	do.	do.	R. Perera
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,240	do.	do.	J. Robertson
Do. ...	Hakgala (approximately) ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Uva ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	C. Ratnayaka
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	8 40	79 55	312	do.	do.	P. Sittamparapilla
North-Western ...	Kurunégala ...	7 0	80 0	381	do.	do.	B. S. Suaris

All stations are supplied with the following instruments :—Standard barometer, maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 69 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office ; of these 67 are in the wet and 2 in the dry zone.*

The map facing this page shows the distribution of these observatories and rain-gauge stations and, by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were in 1885 mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories. The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument. At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II., page B 3, shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE II.—Average excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	20—22	58·8	57·9	57·2	57·3	55·8	56·5	57·9	59·1	60·0	59·3	56·0	58·7	57·9
Ratnapura ...	9—13	61·8	63·3	62·2	60·8	57·1	52·4	56·0	56·4	58·7	58·0	61·6	62·0	59·4
Puttalam ...	17—22	59·1	58·4	58·1	57·1	55·9	54·7	54·2	56·8	57·4	55·6	54·2	57·2	56·5
Anurádhapura	17—21	59·9	61·5	61·6	60·6	58·2	56·7	59·6	59·9	59·5	59·3	59·1	56·9	59·4
Mannár ...	10—15	54·7	58·9	61·3	59·5	56·1	56·7	57·7	57·9	58·0	56·2	53·1	52·1	56·8
Jaffna ...	17—19	56·2	57·9	60·9	59·2	53·8	52·3	54·2	55·6	60·1	58·0	53·3	51·7	56·1
Trincomalee...	13—16	62·6	65·1	64·5	59·9	53·8	51·6	51·4	51·2	55·0	56·9	59·0	59·1	57·5
Batticaloa ...	21—24	55·2	61·1	61·0	59·0	57·0	55·2	56·3	56·7	57·4	58·7	56·8	52·6	57·2
Hambantota...	18—20	51·8	55·4	57·4	57·3	52·1	49·7	50·2	51·3	52·6	53·8	51·6	51·9	52·9
Galle ...	20—22	56·9	59·5	59·7	57·8	53·6	52·1	54·1	55·9	53·7	54·8	55·6	55·7	55·7
Kandy ...	21—23	57·1	59·7	61·2	62·0	58·1	53·5	53·0	54·8	56·2	58·6	58·9	55·5	57·4
Nuwara Eliya	16—19	61·9	66·8	69·4	67·9	60·9	48·9	51·1	55·7	57·6	61·7	65·0	69·9	61·4
Hakgala ...	7— 8	57·6	62·8	62·6	63·4	61·5	59·7	59·3	60·6	60·2	61·2	61·3	52·6	60·2
Badulla ...	6—8	58·7	65·6	67·8	66·8	65·0	64·9	64·7	63·4	64·3	67·2	66·7	66·5	65·1
Vavuniya ...	5—6	63·9	61·0	59·4	59·7	55·6	54·8	53·4	57·0	58·6	60 0	61·7	55·1	58·3
Kurunégala ...	4— 5	54·4	51·2	54·5	55·1	55·3	53·5	53·9	54·8	55·3	55·5	56·5	51·3	54·3

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1891 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1891, deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1891, with the Averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 7·6	— 5·6	— 5·8	— 4·1	— 6·0	— 8·9	— 4·1	— 4·8	— 6·8	— 9·7	— 3·5	— 6·0	— 6·1
Ratnapura ...	?	?	?	— 2·1	— 4·1	?	?	+ 3·1	?	—10·5	—13·5	—10·2	?
Puttalam ...	+ 3·3	— 0·2	— 0·4	— 3·7	— 4·7	— 4·2	— 1·7	+ 0·3	— 1·6	— 0·2	+ 0·6	— 0·9	— 1·1
Anurádhapura ...	— 2·1	— 6·1	— 4·8	— 4·5	— 0·4	+ 0·1	— 5·3	— 2·8	— 1·7	— 0·8	— 0·9	+ 0·8	— 2·4
Mannár ...	— 0·5	— 2·9	— 3·1	— 3·5	—10·8	+ 1·6	— 1·2	— 1·1	— 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 4·6	+ 2·6	— 1·1
Jaffna ...	+ 2·4	— 1·3	— 0·7	— 1·0	— 1·7	— 7·7	0	— 0·6	— 3·7	— 2·1	+ 3·0	+ 0·7	— 1·1
Trincomalee ...	— 7·0	—10·1	— 5·7	— 6·9	— 5·0	+ 0·2	— 0·2	+ 2·1	0	— 4·8	+ 2·5	—11·8	— 3·9
Batticaloa ...	+ 5·5	+ 1·5	+ 3·0	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	+ 0·9	— 1·0	0	— 0·8	+ 4·0	+ 4·7	+ 9·9	+ 2·4
Hambantota ...	+ 2·8	— 2·3	— 5·7	— 0·6	+ 4·2	+ 2·7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Galle ...	+ 2·8	— 1·4	+ 0·1	+ 2·5	+ 4·1	+ 5·2	+ 3·6	+ 2·7	+ 3·4	— 0·3	+ 2·0	+ 2·3	+ 2·3
Kandy ...	— 4·6	— 5·2	— 7·3	— 6·0	— 7·0	— 2·4	+ 1·2	+ 0·5	0	— 3·1	— 5·4	— 1·2	— 3·4
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 7·2	—15·1	—11·6	— 9·2	—14·8	— 6·8	— 4·5	—14·7	?	?	?	?	?
Hakgala ...	+ 1·3	— 3·4	+ 3·0	+ 0·7	— 1·4	0	+ 1·1	?	?	— 1·6	0	+ 2·3	?
Badulla ...	+ 3·7	— 1·1	— 4·1	— 3·6	— 1·9	— 1·8	— 3·3	— 3·0	— 4·2	— 4·8	— 4·3	+ 0·9	— 2·3
Vavuniya ...	— 2·7	— 4·2	— 0·6	— 0·2	+ 0·1	— 1·2	— 1·3	— 2·3	— 2·8	+ 3·8	— 1·3	— 3·7	— 1·3
Kurunégala ...	— 1·9	— 7·5	— 1·1	— 0·9	— 3·5	— 2·4	— 3·3	— 3·5	— 2·1	— 3·7	— 5·2	+ 2·0	— 2·8

* The "wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 in. in the year ; the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 in.

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., below, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from one to ten years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	8—10	5·4	6·4	6·6	6·1	6·2	5·0	6·0	6·2	5·1	4·9	5·1	5·6	5·7
Ratnapura ...	1—4	2·5	2·6	2·3	2·8	2·2	2·3	2·4	2·1	2·9	3·2	2·3	3·1	2·5
Puttalam ...	4—8	5·0	4·2	5·7	6·2	6·4	6·0	4·8	5·3	6·3	6·1	5·1	4·9	5·5
Anurádhapura	7—10	6·2	6·3	6·8	5·2	5·1	4·9	4·0	3·5	4·4	4·7	6 2	8·7	5·5
Mannár ...	7—9	9·1	10·1	9·9	9·0	8·8	6·9	6·3	6 3	6·4	7·1	7·1	8·3	8·0
Jaffna ...	9—10	5·3	5·3	4·5	3·4	3·5	2·3	2·4	2·2	2·9	3·1	3·9	3·6	3·5
Trincomalee...	6—9	5·2	5·7	4·6	4·2	4·2	4·4	4·9	4·6	5·2	4·7	4·4	4·6	4·7
Batticaloa ...	7—8	3·8	4·2	4·9	4·7	4·3	4·6	4·5	4·2	4·6	4·6	6·5	3·7	4·5
Hambantota...	2—6	3·6	4·2	7·0	8·4	11·8	10·0	9·8	11·9	8·7	8·5	9·9	11·5	8·8
Galle ...	7—10	7·8	8·1	7·0	7·0	6·6	5·4	5·5	6·7	6·2	4·7	5·4	6·3	6·4
Kandy ...	5—9	5·7	6·6	7·1	6·0	5·1	4·9	4·4	7·1	7·4	7·2	6·4	6·6	6·2
Nuwara Eliya	6—7	5·8	7·1	7·0	6·5	6·2	4·2	4·7	4·7	4·2	4·6	4·4	5·0	5·4
Hakgala ...	6—8	4·1	4·5	4·6	3·4	3·1	2·1	2·6	3·2	4·5	3·7	3·6	3·1	3·5
Badulla ...	5—7	6 1	7·1	6·6	8·1	8·0	7·1	5·9	5·7	6·1	7·0	7·3	6·4	6·8
Vavuniya ...	5—6	8·0	8·8	8·4	8·2	6·2	5·3	4·9	4·7	4·8	5·5	6·5	6·8	6·5
Kurunégala ...	4—6	7·8	7·8	7·2	5·7	5·2	3·8	4·9	4·7	4·7	4·9	5·0	6·4	5·7

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer for 1891, deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1891, with the Averages of Table VI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 1·3	— 2·4	— 1·6	— 0·1	— 1·2	— 0·7	— 2·0	— 1·3	— 0·8	— 1·6	— 0·8	— 0·5	— 1·2
Ratnapura ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Puttalam ...	0	— 3·6	— 5·1	— 5·7	— 5·6	— 5·2	— 3·8	— 4·7	— 5·6	— 5·8	— 1·5	— 4·5	— 4·3
Anurádhapura ...	— 0·9	— 1·2	+ 0·7	— 1·9	— 2·0	— 2·0	— 1·1	— 0·7	— 2·6	— 3·0	— 3·4	— 6·3	— 2·1
Mannár ...	— 4·9	— 6·4	— 5·3	— 4·9	— 4·1	— 1·3	— 1·1	— 0·9	— 1·4	— 4·6	— 3·8	— 4 1	— 3·5
Jaffna ...	— 0	— 1·9	— 0·5	— 0·2	0·4	+ 0·1	— 0·8	— 0·5	— 1·4	— 0·1	0	0	— 0·5
Trincomalee ...	— 1·7	— 1·5	— 2·2	— 1·4	— 1·7	— 1·8	— 2·5	— 1·7	— 2·4	— 3·1	— 1·9	— 3·1	— 2·1
Batticaloa ...	+ 0·3	— 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·5	— 0·2	— 0·1	— 0·1	+ 0·4	+ 0·4	— 0·9	— 2·7	+ 0·3	— 0·2
Hambantota ...	— 1·8	— 1·9	— 4·9	— 5·8	— 8·4	— 5·7	— 4·9	— 7·1	— 2·5	— 2·7	— 4·2	— 4·6	— 4·6
Galle ...	— 2·8	— 2·3	— 2·1	— 2·2	— 1·8	— 1·6	— 1·7	— 2·1	— 1·8	— 0·8	— 1·2	— 2·0	— 1·9
Kandy ...	— 1·4	— 2·7	— 4·3	— 3·7	— 2·6	— 2·9	— 2·7	— 4·5	— 5·4	— 5·1	— 4·5	— 4·9	— 3·7
Nuwara Eliya ...	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hakgala ...	— 0·9	— 1·6	— 0·4	— 1·1	— 1·1	+ 1·0	+ 0·7	+ 0·1	— 1·1	— 1·0	+ 0·1	+ 0·9	— 0·3
Badulla ...	+ 1·4	+ 0·9	+ 1·6	+ 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 2·1	+ 1·1	+ 2·1	+ 4·3	+ 4·6	+ 1·8	+ 1·9	+ 1·9
Vavuniya ...	+ 1·3	— 2·7	— 3·2	— 2·5	+ 0·6	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	+ 0·1	— 0·3	— 0·6	— 1·8	— 2·5	— 0·8
Kurunégala ...	?	0	— 1·4	+ 0·7	+ 0·6	— 1·8	— 0·1	— 1·7	— 1·9	— 3·0	— 1·7	— 2·5	?

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 21*h.* 30*m.*, and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22—23	79·1	80·1	82 0	82·7	82·4	81·0	80·6	80·6	80·7	80·1	79·8	79·1	80·7
Ratnapura ...	22—23	77·6	79·2	80·2	80·2	80·3	79·2	79·3	79·0	78·8	78·1	77·6	77·2	78·9
Puttalam ...	21—23	76·6	78·0	80·9	82·3	82·2	80·8	80·3	80·3	80·4	79·7	78·3	76·6	79 7
Anurádhapura	20—22	75·8	77·8	81·2	82·2	82·2	81·9	82·2	82·4	82·3	80·0	78·0	76·3	80·2
Mannár ...	21—22	78·1	79·4	82·1	84·6	84·8	83·7	82·6	82·3	82·4	81 4	79·6	78·1	81·6
Jaffna ...	21	77·5	79·1	82·7	85·3	84·8	83·3	82·3	82·1	82·1	81·1	74·9	77·3	81·0
Trincomalee ...	19—21	77·3	78·6	81·0	82·9	83·6	83·4	82·9	82·0	81·9	80·2	78·3	77·2	80·8
Batticaloa ...	21—24	76·7	77·9	80·2	82·4	83·4	83·1	83·1	82·1	81·8	80·4	78·3	76·7	80·5
Hambantota...	23—24	78·1	79·2	80·8	82·1	81·3	80·4	80·0	80·0	79·9	79·7	78·7	78·5	79·9
Galle ...	22—23	77·8	79·1	80·8	81·5	81·4	80·1	79·5	79·7	79·8	79·3	78·8	78·2	79·7
Kandy ...	21—23	73 2	74 9	77·5	77 8	77·7	75·5	75·0	75·0	74·9	75·5	79·1	73·6	75·8
Nuwara Eliya	22—23	56·4	57·1	58·7	59·5	60·0	57·4	56·5	56·8	57·2	57·5	57·3	56·6	57·6
Hakgala ...	8	58·0	59·4	62·1	63·1	63·8	61·4	61·3	61·7	61·7	61·0	60·1	57·5	60·9
Badulla ...	14—19	69·4	70·3	72·9	74·9	75·1	74·9	74·3	79·1	74·1	73·2	72·0	74·0	73·4
Vavuniya ...	10—12	74·6	76·0	80·2	82·0	82·3	82·1	82·4	82·0	81·8	79·1	76·2	74·4	79·5
Kurunégala ...	5—7	76·7	78·6	81·6	81·7	81·3	79·3	79·7	79·6	79·9	78·6	77·8	77·0	79·3

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures, with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the dates on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1891.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1891 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·4	— 0·4	— 1·0	— 0·9	— 0·6	— 0·8	— 0·4	— 0·1	+ 0·5	— 0·4	— 0·1	+ 0·6	— 0·2
Ratnapura ...	0	— 1·1	— 0·9	— 0·3	— 1·3	— 0·4	0	+ 0·1	+ 0·1	— 1·4	— 0·4	+ 0·6	— 0·4
Puttalam ...	— 2·9	— 2·6	— 3·6	— 4·0	— 3·3	— 3·9	— 3·4	— 2·4	— 1·8	— 4·0	— 2·8	— 2·3	— 3·1
Anurádhapura ...	— 0·3	+ 1·1	+ 0·9	0	+ 0·9	— 0·7	— 0·3	+ 1·0	+ 2·1	— 1·2	+ 0·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·5
Mannár ...	+ 1·1	+ 1·1	+ 0·9	— 0·1	+ 0·6	— 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 1·6	+ 1·5	— 1·5	+ 0·8	+ 0·3	+ 0·5
Jaffna ...	+ 0·9	+ 0·4	— 0·5	0	+ 0·4	— 0·8	— 0·6	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	— 0·6	+ 4·9	+ 0·2	+ 0·5
Trincomalee ...	+ 0·6	— 0·6	0	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·5	+ 2·0	+ 2·5	+ 2·2	— 0·7	+ 0·7	+ 0·3	+ 0·7
Batticaloa ...	— 0·8	— 1·0	— 1·5	— 0·5	— 0·4	+ 0·2	— 0·2	+ 1·2	+ 0·7	— 1·4	0	+ 0·5	— 0·3
Hambantota ...	— 0·7	— 1·5	— 2·3	— 0·9	— 0·1	— 2·0	— 0·8	+ 0·7	— 0·5	— 1·6	— 0·4	— 0·1	— 0·8
Galle ...	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	— 0·2	— 0·5	— 0·5	— 0·5	+ 1·2	+ 1·3	+ 0·8	— 0·7	0	+ 1·0	+ 0·2
Kandy ...	— 0·7	— 0·6	— 1·8	— 1·4	— 2·3	— 1·2	— 0·3	— 0·3	+ 0·5	— 1·7	— 5·2	0	— 1·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 2·6	— 1·3	— 2·0	— 0·4	— 1·1	?	— 0·6	?	?	— 0·2	— 1·6	— 0·1	?
Hakgala ...	— 1·6	— 0·6	— 1·5	— 1·0	— 1·4	— 0·9	— 0·4	— 0·1	+ 0·4	— 0·1	— 0·1	+ 2·1	— 0·4
Badulla ...	+ 2·4	+ 1·6	— 0·4	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·9	+ 2·9	— 1·4	+ 4·1	+ 1·0	+ 2·0	+ 1·4	+ 1·6
Vavuniya ...	+ 1·0	+ 1·8	+ 1·0	0	— 1·0	— 0·8	— 0·2	+ 2·0	+ 1·3	— 1·1	+ 1·4	+ 3·0	+ 0·7
Kurunégala ...	— 0	— 0·1	— 0·7	— 0·4	— 1·6	— 1·3	+ 0·2	— 0·5	+ 0·4	— 0·3	— 0·6	+ 0·2	— 0·5

Table XI. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed by Casella), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings, except at Trincomalee, where they are placed in the thermometer shed, and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature. I have great hope that the Assistant Government Agent at this station will see his way to provide better accommodation for the instruments.

Table XII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	In.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22—23	29+	·872	·875	·856	·813	·795	·810	·788	·827	·841	·846	·851	·862	·836
Ratnapura ...	20—22	29+	·808	·808	·797	·759	·743	·762	·730	·733	·751	·790	·791	·798	·772
Puttalam ...	20—23	29+	·903	·903	·875	·819	·795	·796	·814	·812	·838	·853	·867	·891	·847
Anurádhapura ...	19—21	29+	·607	·596	·565	·515	·487	·478	·494	·492	·512	·485	·556	·555	·528
Mannár ...	16—18	29+	·901	·888	·847	·790	·745	·751	·760	·767	·798	·813	·840	·873	·814
Jaffna ...	20—21	29+	·905	·941	·901	·827	·820	·759	·775	·785	·812	·842	·882	·933	·848
Trincomalee ...	20—23	29+	·867	·866	·828	·758	·698	·686	·699	714	·733	·768	·807	·843	·772
Batticaloa ...	20—22	29+	·923	·922	·890	·830	·780	·769	·829	·791	·812	·833	·832	·896	·842
Hambantota ...	18—20	29+	·851	·846	·840	·803	·770	·770	·775	·779	·800	·808	·833	·837	·809
Galle ...	21—23	29+	·862	·862	·845	·803	·786	·796	·809	·814	835	·835	·836	·848	·828
Kandy ...	21—23	27+	·225	·224	·204	·209	142	·150	·163	·164	·181	·184	·193	·207	·187
Nuwara Eliya ...	20—22	23+	·987	·987	·997	·976	·964	·952	·953	·954	·976	·977	·991	·990	·976
Hakgala ...	7—8	24+	·560	·572	·568	543	·508	·482	·487	·493	·516	·526	·548	·550	·529
Badulla ...	12—15	27+	·726	·724	·711	·673	·635	·630	·633	·636	·638	·665	·695	·692	·672
Vavuniya ...	5—6	29+	·644	·651	·595	·545	·493	·486	·496	·511	·525	·549	·598	·623	·560
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range.

Table XIV., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1891.

TABLE XIV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1891 with the Averages of Table XII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo	+·002	+·013	—·005	+·029	+·007	+·036	+·053	+·034	—·001	—·010	+·020	+·008	+·016
Ratnapura ...	0	+·023	+·045	+·036	—·004	+·024	+·053	+·064	+·049	+·002	+·018	+·004	+·027
Puttalam ...	—·037	—·027	—·038	—·006	—·052	—·003	—·025	—·013	—·024	—·037	—·022	—·032	—·026
Anurádhapura ...	+·039	+·048	+·026	+·066	+·035	+·060	+·045	+·057	+·037	+·084	+·053	+·074	+·052
Mannár ...	+·043	+·058	+·064	+·096	+·049	+·066	+·060	+·063	+·044	+·048	+·059	+·045	+·059
Jaffna ...	+·045	+·010	—·014	+·036	—·050	+·021	+·015	+·023	+·009	+·013	+·011	—·005	+·010
Trincomalee ...	—·001	+·004	—·004	+·039	—·001	+·022	+·016	+·013	+·007	+·013	+·007	—·004	+·010
Batticaloa ...	—·198	—·136	—·058	+·046	+·021	+·024	—·037	+·022	+·011	+·018	+·043	—·002	—·021
Hambantota ...	+·023	+·036	0	+·028	+·034	+·071	+·065	+·075	+·066	+·029	+·020	+·017	+·039
Galle ...	+·005	+·019	+·007	+·041	—·008	+·034	+·011	+·030	+·022	0	+·028	+·019	+·017
Kandy ...	?	+·019	—·006	—·015	—·005	+·032	+·011	+·028	+·012	—·011	+·015	+·007	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·086	+·102	+·067	+·105	+·056	+·109	+·103	+·109	+·101	+·097	+·086	+·098	+·092
Hakgala ...	+·011	+·019	+·001	+·027	+·003	+·028	+·019	+·026	+·021	+·002	+·002	+·013	+·015
Badulla ...	—·013	—·020	+·028	+·010	+·034	+·038	+·050	+·032	—·001	—·035	—·040	—·056	+·002
Vavuniya ...	—·010	—·013	—·010	+·011	—·003	+·017	—·007	+·008	+·004	+·007	+·008	+·001	+·002
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1891, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*. by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*.; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*. readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1891, and of those observed at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*., and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XIX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XIX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22—23	·755	·771	·780	·872	·887	·857	·833	·835	·831	·865	·815	·784	·824
Ratnapura ...	20—23	·788	·784	·828	·874	·842	·870	·854	·844	·835	·835	·818	·808	·831
Puttalam ...	21—23	·773	·789	·876	·928	·940	·860	·883	·841	·888	·867	·845	·808	·858
Anurádhapura	20—22	·772	·708	·759	·839	·870	·858	·815	·798	·772	·817	·798	·759	·797
Mannár ...	21—22	·786	·796	·876	·956	·979	·955	·919	·911	·910	·898	·877	·798	·888
Jaffna ...	21	·747	·751	·860	·974	·957	·974	·934	·944	·942	·909	·859	·761	·884
Trincomalee ...	18—21	·766	·786	·843	·888	·873	·838	·868	·816	·802	·827	·824	·806	·828
Batticaloa ...	21—24	·817	·804	·862	·919	·928	·887	·872	·887	·887	·898	·863	·832	·871
Hambantota ...	19—22	·786	·791	·843	·889	·898	·869	·828	·835	·796	·799	·789	·810	·828
Galle ...	22—23	·852	·868	·895	·936	·954	·939	·916	·919	·924	·913	·891	·868	·906
Kandy ...	21—23	·624	·612	·658	·722	·740	·722	·704	·700	·695	·701	·693	·665	·686
Nuwara Eliya.	17—21	·387	·365	·392	·430	·459	·449	·421	·425	·433	·384	·430	·416	·416
Hakgala ...	8	·414	·396	·439	·491	·524	·496	·465	·459	·458	·477	·465	·455	·461
Badulla ...	13—19	·597	·600	·648	·678	·703	·682	·659	·653	·643	·630	·654	·628	·648
Vavuniya ...	10—12	·697	·697	·745	·832	·864	·836	·824	·809	·821	·794	·777	·749	·787
Kurunégala ...	5—7	·699	·758	·787	·900	·914	·882	·850	·833	·809	·819	·829	·776	·821

Table XX., below, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1891.

TABLE XX.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1891 with the Averages of Table XIX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—·052	+·002	+·032	—·031	—·036	—·052	—·017	—·055	—·028	—·043	—·017	+·020	—·023
Ratnapura ...	—·060	—·023	—·046	—·051	+·008	—·073	—·044	+·018	—·015	—·012	—·045	+·001	—·029
Puttalam ...	—·087	—·037	—·089	—·063	—·025	+·021	—·017	+·012	—·015	—·018	—·034	+·043	—·026
Anurádhapura ...	—·163	—·043	—·059	—·080	—·029	—·123	—·095	—·090	—·051	—·026	+·007	—·013	—·064
Mannár ...	—·014	+·005	—·067	—·083	—·035	—·062	—·044	—·049	—·038	—·033	—·009	+·049	—·031
Jaffna ...	—·055	+·027	—·027	—·014	+·037	+·011	+·048	+·071	+·071	+·008	—·021	+·085	+·020
Trincomalee ...	+·043	+·019	+·017	+·076	+·085	+·004	+·027	+·006	+·045	+·053	—·005	+·063	+·037
Batticaloa ...	—·058	—·026	—·054	—·028	—·004	+·013	—·001	—·006	+·002	—·049	—·046	—·004	—·021
Hambantota ...	—·008	+·008	—·001	—·048	—·008	—·014	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Galle ...	+·018	+·001	+·005	+·010	+·010	—·001	+·045	+·048	+·003	—·005	—·012	+·033	+·013
Kandy ...	?	+·005	—·026	+·017	+·004	—·039	—·022	—·021	—·016	+·013	—·032	+·029	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hakgala ...	—·005	+·032	+·059	+·068	+·062	+·036	—·004	—·018	+·005	—·011	—·057	+·037	+·019
Badulla ...	+·020	+·024	—·021	+·042	+·023	+·047	+·080	+·111	+·115	+·034	+·015	—·009	+·040
Vavuniya ...	—·047	—·042	—·052	—·088	—·073	—·061	—·054	—·035	—·040	—·022	—·054	—·004	+·048
Kurunégala ...	—·018	—·015	+·004	+·032	—·065	—·038	—·032	—·009	+·033	+·032	—·024	+·045	—·005

Table XXI., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXI.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22—23	76	76	76	79	80	81	80	80	80	81	82	79	79
Ratnapura ...	20—23	84	79	81	85	86	87	86	86	85	87	87	87	85
Puttalam ...	21—23	85	83	84	84	85	86	85	86	86	86	88	88	85
Anurádhapura	20—22	81	76	73	77	80	79	75	73	75	85	84	84	79
Mannár ...	21—22	82	79	81	81	82	83	83	83	83	84	87	87	83
Jaffna ...	21	80	76	78	81	84	86	85	87	86	86	92	86	84
Trincomalee ...	18—21	83	80	80	80	76	74	73	75	74	81	86	87	79
Batticaloa ...	21—24	87	85	84	83	83	79	79	81	82	86	88	90	84
Hambantota ...	19—22	82	79	87	83	85	84	81	82	82	83	83	84	83
Galle ...	22—23	89	87	81	87	89	91	90	91	91	91	91	90	89
Kandy ...	21—23	77	72	72	77	78	82	82	81	84	82	82	81	79
Nuwara Eliya.	17—21	85	79	79	85	89	95	91	61	92	91	91	90	85
Hakgala ...	8	85	77	77	83	87	90	85	83	82	87	89	91	85
Badulla ...	13—19	89	87	80	79	79	78	79	76	76	80	83	83	80
Vavuniya ...	9—12	81	78	73	78	79	76	75	75	77	79	83	85	78
Kurunégala ...	5—7	76	78	75	83	87	88	84	83	81	84	87	84	83

Table XXII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1890 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIII.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1891, with the Averages of Table XXI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 6	0	+ 1	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 1	— 7	— 5	0	— 3	+ 1	— 2
Ratnapura ...	— 6	0	— 2	— 5	0	— 6	— 8	+ 1	— 2	+ 3	— 4	— 2	— 3
Puttalam ...	— 2	+ 2	0	+ 5	+ 6	+ 9	+ 8	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8	+ 3	+ 8	+ 5
Anurádhapura ...	—13	— 7	—10	— 7	— 5	— 7	— 8	— 9	—12	— 4	— 4	— 5	— 8
Mannár ...	— 4	+ 2	— 5	— 6	— 4	— 5	— 6	— 9	— 8	+ 2	— 4	0	— 4
Jaffna ...	— 8	+ 2	+ 2	— 2	— 2	0	+ 5	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2	— 8	+ 3	0
Trincomalee ...	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	0	+ 3	— 4	0	+ 7	— 3	+ 6	+ 2
Batticaloa ...	— 3	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2	0	— 1	— 5	— 2	— 1	— 4	— 1	— 2
Hambantota ...	+ 1	+ 5	0	+ 6	— 1	+ 4	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Galle ...	0	— 1	+ 6	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	— 3	— 3	+ 1	— 2	0	0
Kandy ...	?	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 6	+ 4	— 3	+ 3	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hakgala ...	+ 3	+ 9	+ 4	+11	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	— 3	+ 1	+ 5	— 3	+ 8	+ 4
Badulla ...	—10	— 7	— 1	0	0	+ 1	0	+ 4	+ 3	— 1	— 2	— 4	— 1
Vavuniya ...	— 5	— 7	— 6	— 7	— 4	— 3	— 4	— 7	— 7	+ 1	— 9	— 6	— 5
Kurunégala ...	— 1	— 1	+ 2	— 1	+ 2	+ 1	— 4	0	+ 1	+ 4	— 1	+ 3	0

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXIV., below, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXIV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22—23	4·6	3·8	4·3	5·6	7·2	7·2	6·4	6·9	6·7	6·9	6·2	5·8	5·9
Ratnapura ...	22—23	5·9	5·2	5·5	6·3	7·3	7·5	7·0	7·2	6·9	7·0	6·4	6·5	6·6
Puttalam ...	21—23	7·0	6·6	6·6	7·0	7·3	7·4	7·4	7·2	7·0	7·3	7·5	7·2	7·1
Anurádhapura	21—22	3·8	3·1	3·4	4·0	4·2	3·8	3·9	4·0	3·9	4·7	5·0	5·1	4·1
Mannár ...	21—22	4·5	3·4	3·4	4·3	4·9	5·6	5·4	5·3	5·7	5·8	6·2	6·0	5·0
Jaffna ...	21	4·7	3·2	2·9	4·0	4·4	5·5	5·4	5·5	5·1	5·9	6·4	6·3	4·9
Trincomalee...	21—23	5·6	4·4	3·9	4·2	5·5	5·9	5·6	5·6	5·4	5·9	6·1	6·4	5·4
Batticaloa ...	22—23	6·7	6·0	5·6	5·8	5·1	6·6	6·5	6·6	6·1	6·3	6·8	6·8	6·2
Hambantota...	23—24	6·5	6·0	5·8	6·7	6·9	7·5	7·2	7·3	7·1	7·1	6·6	6·5	6·7
Galle ...	22—23	5·0	4·5	4·5	5·6	6·3	6·3	5·9	6·0	6·0	6·4	6·4	5·3	5·7
Kandy ...	22—23	5·1	4·3	4·7	5·4	5·8	6·9	6·5	6·9	6·5	6·4	5·9	6·0	5·8
Nuwara Eliya	22—23	4·3	3·4	3·9	4·7	5·5	7·4	6·6	6·4	6·3	5·9	5·2	5·0	5·4
Hakgala ...	8—9	7·1	5·2	5·5	6·3	6·7	7·1	6·7	6·8	6·5	7·7	7·9	8·1	6·8
Badulla ...	14—18	6·1	4·6	4·6	5·4	5·3	5·7	5·7	5·6	5·3	5·9	6·2	6·7	5·6
Vavuniya ...	10—11	5·2	4·4	4·3	5·4	5·4	5·7	5·3	5·7	5·4	5·0	6·4	6·4	5·4
Kurunégala ...	67	5·4	4·3	5·4	6·6	7·3	7·6	7·6	7·4	6·8	7·5	6·8	7·1	6·7

Table XXV. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations, and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVI., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXIV. of the values for 1891.

TABLE XXVI.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1891, with the Averages of Table XXIV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	−1·6	−0·1	−0·1	−1·0	+0·3	+0·5	−1·3	−0·8	−1·2	+1·3	−1·0	+0·6	−0·3
Ratnapura ...	+0·6	+1·3	+1·5	+0·2	+0·5	+0·6	−0·5	−0·4	+0·9	+1·3	−0·7	−0·1	+0·4
Puttalam ...	−0·9	−0·7	−0·6	−1·0	−0·9	−1·3	−1·4	−1·7	−1·2	−0·3	−1·2	−0·4	−0·9
Anurádhapura ...	+3·7	+3·0	+2·8	+3·6	+5·0	+5·5	+5·4	+4·6	+3·8	+4·8	+2·3	+4·1	+4·0
Mannár ...	−0·9	+0·5	0	−0·2	+0·7	−0·1	+0·4	−1·0	−1·8	+1·1	−0·8	+1·0	0
Jaffna ...	−0·3	+0·8	+0·7	−0·3	+0·1	−2·0	−1·6	−2·3	−2·0	+0·5	−1·4	+0·8	−0·6
Trincomalee ...	−0·9	+0·4	+0·1	−0·7	+0·1	−1·4	−1·2	−1·1	−1·8	+0·4	−1·4	+0·4	−0·6
Batticaloa ...	−3·3	−2·0	−2·2	−2·6	−1·7	−3·4	−3·3	−3·3	−3·3	−2·3	−3·9	−3·2	−2·8
Hambantota ...	−2·3	−1·5	−1·4	−2·3	−2·0	−2·6	−2·7	−2·8	−2·5	−2·1	−2·0	−1·2	−2·1
Galle ...	−2·1	−1·3	−1·1	−2·1	−0·8	−1·6	−2·2	−2·1	−1·5	−0·4	−1·7	−1·7	−1·6
Kandy ...	−0·9	+0·3	−0·2	−0·4	+1·5	+0·4	+0·2	−0·4	−0·9	+0·8	−0·7	−0·2	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	−2·0	−2·1	−0·8	−3·0	−0·9	−2·2	−3·1	−3·0	−3·1	−1·7	−2·9	−1·4	−2·2
Hakgala ...	−0·5	+1·1	0	−0·3	+0·9	−1·7	−1·6	−1·8	−1·0	+0·8	−1·7	+0·4	−0·5
Badulla ...	−0·9	−1·1	+0·5	+0·4	+0·9	−1·6	−2·7	−1·8	−1·2	+0·9	−1·9	−1·4	−0·8
Vavuniya ...	+1·0	+1·5	+0·3	+0·6	+0·9	+0·2	+0·4	−0·5	+0·4	+1·3	−0·8	−0·6	+0·4
Kurunégala ...	−0·1	+1·1	+0·6	+0·2	−0·8	+0·9	+0·8	+0·5	+0·5	+1·3	−0·6	+0·9	+0·4

Table XXVII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22	2·82	1·92	5·14	10·76	13·41	7·70	5·02	4·02	5·38	14·16	12·63	6·53	89·49
Ratnapura ...	22	4·78	4·52	8·53	11·68	20·19	19·99	11·78	12·92	14·20	18·23	14·36	8 92	150·10
Puttalam ...	21—22	1·83	1·52	3·50	6·07	3·84	1·50	0·46	0·98	1·07	8·43	10·76	7·23	47·19
Anurádhapura	21—22	2·34	1·36	2·89	7·97	4·57	1·50	0·98	2·08	2·96	7·94	11·09	8·93	54·61
Mannár ...	21—22	2·06	1·22	1·78	2·79	2·62	0·69	0·23	0·56	0·80	8·48	10·27	8·28	39·68
Jaffna ...	21	2·08	1·35	1·00	2·09	2·49	0·95	0·66	1·15	2·46	10·11	13·39	10·85	48·58
Trincomalee...	21—22	5·11	2·21	1·22	1·70	2·52	1·68	1·89	4·50	4·36	8·58	12 34	14 26	60·37
Batticaloa ...	21—22	7·22	3·51	3·13	1·38	1·75	1·18	0·88	2·70	2·08	5·91	11·84	10·99	52·57
Hambantota...	22	2·70	1·62	2·26	2·17	3·75	2·28	1·40	1·36	2·37	4·17	6·24	5·32	35·64
Galle ...	22	4·16	3·15	4·72	9·64	11·85	8·09	5·34	5·26	7·90	14·07	11·78	6·37	92·32
Kandy ...	22	4·58	2·46	3·47	7·16	7·07	8·82	7·16	5·81	5·72	10·09	10·83	8 94	82·11
Nuwara Eliya	21—22	4·75	2·28	3·04	6·04	8·84	14·33	12·24	8·57	8·66	10·74	8·79	8·22	97·21
Hakgala ...	8—9	6·10	2·60	4·13	7·91	9·58	7·71	5·67	4·51	6·18	10 44	9·27	14·83	88·93
Badulla ...	15—16	8·41	3·44	4·12	9·31	6·52	2·59	1·47	3·96	2·91	10·07	12·24	14·70	79·74
Vavuniya ...	11	2·85	2·18	1·78	4·73	3·99	1·19	0·82	2·35	3·86	10·24	9·95	12·04	55·98
Kurunégala ...	6—7	2·42	1·48	5·79	11·60	10·06	8·76	3·78	4·05	4·14	17·31	11·44	6·13	86·96

Table XXVIII., below, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVII. of the rainfall for 1891.

TABLE XXVIII.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1891, with the Averages of Table XXVII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—1·37	+0·89	+4·29	— 4·83	+ 4·24	+2·09	—0·43	—2·37	—0·96	+21·12	+5·74	+ 1·13	+29·54
Ratnapura ...	+2·72	+2·25	+4·64	— 2·41	+13·44	—0·42	—0·17	—3·02	+0·98	+ 6·52	—3·17	+ 4·14	+25·50
Puttalam ...	+3·43	—1·08	+5·02	+ 3·41	+ 3·11	+1·86	+0·19	—0·76	—0·93	+20·61	+2·65	+ 1·13	+38·64
Anurádhapura ...	—1·84	—0·22	+3·52	— 0·62	+14·85	—0·96	—0·71	—2·08	—2·09	+10·57	—3·37	+ 2·94	+19·99
Mannár ...	—0·46	—0·85	—1·00	+ 2·35	+ 2·61	—0·68	—0·19	—0·56	—0·80	+16·78	+5·03	+ 2·13	+24·36
Jaffna ...	—0·90	+1·37	—0·89	— 0·16	+ 6·47	—0·95	—0·66	—0·75	—2·00	+15·07	—2·33	+14·90	+29·17
Trincomalee ...	—0·99	+2·25	+0·44	— 0·95	+ 1·15	—1·53	—1·89	—2·25	—0·61	+ 3·35	—6·79	+13·36	+ 5·54
Batticaloa ...	+5·53	+4·73	+1·67	— 1·24	— 0·89	—0·80	—0·62	—1·56	+0·21	+ 3·59	—5·30	+ 7·18	+12·50
Hambantota ...	+0·11	+1·21	+3·12	+ 0·10	— 1·63	+2·18	—0·35	+1·15	+2·20	+ 5·56	—3·60	+ 5·24	+15·29
Galle ...	—2·45	—1·83	—0·39	+ 1·90	— 1·05	+1·13	—2·51	+0·17	+5·05	+15·03	+1·32	+ 1·23	+15·14
Kandy ...	—0·28	—1·27	+7·73	— 2·19	+12·93	—1·74	—3·27	—1·16	—2·92	+12·72	—6·94	+ 3·41	+17·02
Nuwara Eliya ...	—0·66	+0·54	+2·15	— 3·57	+13·26	—1·42	—4·90	—2·66	—4·11	+ 9·53	—2·53	+ 4·90	+10·53
Hakgala ...	+2·44	+1·60	+4·37	— 1·69	+ 8·95	—0·57	—1·91	—1·81	—0·31	+12·41	—1·81	+ 8·05	+29·72
Badulla ...	—0·44	+0·82	+8·79	— 2·06	+ 8·56	+0·73	+0·02	—3·20	—1·21	+31·60	+3·25	+15·88	+62·74
Vavuniya ...	—2·85	—1·36	+0·12	+ 3·32	+10·68	—1·00	—0·82	—2·05	+4·44	+ 7·30	+3·59	— 2·24	+19·13
Kurunégala ...	—2·23	—0·23	+6·55	— 0·84	+18·08	+4·20	—0·50	+0·49	—1·61	+16·12	+0·96	+12·48	+53·47

Tables XXIX. and XXX. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1891.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Air Temperature.—A tendency to increase in the north and east of the Island, and to decline in the south and west.

Insolation.—A general decrease.

Air Pressure.—A slight general increase, more marked in the months of June, July, August, and September.

Rainfall.—The year 1891 was unusually wet. In the previous year, 1890, the total rainfall was below the average at nearly every one of the eighty rain-gauge stations, but that deficiency was more than compensated for by the excess of 1891.

Seismology.—Although not strictly belonging to the province of meteorology, I may mention here that two slight earthquake shocks are reported from Chetnole estate, Balangoda—one at 4.30 P.M. on the 7th April, and the other at 5.15 P.M. on the 25th April. The latter is of interest, as a slight shock is reported from Laxapanagala at 6 P.M. on the same day.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1892.

F. C. H. CLARKE, COL. (late R.A.), C.M.G.,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1891.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January ...	139·0	25th	144·0	6th	134·5	51·2	56·8	48·2
February ...	139·2	10th	148·0	8th	113·0	52·3	61·1	28·2
March ...	139·2	16th	147·0	30th	104·5	51·4	59·8	16·5
April ...	141·3	6th	152·0	15th	119·0	53·2	63·8	32·8
May ...	137·4	12th	149·0	20th	99·0	49·8	59·8	14·6
June ...	133·8	15th	147·8	3rd	103·0	47·6	64·1	21·0
July ...	133·5	6th	144·0	4th	126·5	53·8	60·0	41·5
August ...	140·2	23rd	148·0	24th	122·0	54·3	62·5	50·8
September ...	139·6	29th	146·0	5th	117·0	53·2	61·1	33·3
October ...	133·7	26th	149·5	21st	85·0	49·6	64·0	4·6
November ...	137·7	5th	149·0	14th	90·8	52·5	63·2	12·1
December ...	138·3	27th	153·0	25th	104·0	52·7	67·3	23·3
Year ...	138·2	Dec. 27th	153·0	Oct. 21st	85·0	51·8	67·5	4·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	148·1	—	109·9	—	62·0	27·2
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January ...	145·1	31st	151·0	28th	138·5	?	?	?
February ...	145·2	24th	150·2	9th	138·2	?	?	?
March ...	144·8	4th	149·0	23rd	137·0	?	?	?
April ...	147·8	26th	152·0	3rd	140·0	58·7	61·3	50·0
May ...	138·5	15th	151·0	—	125·0	53·0	60·9	38·2
June ...	140·4	16th	147·0	18th	122·0	?	?	?
July ...	144·2	8th	152·3	31st	123·0	?	?	?
August ...	143·5	7th	148·4	24th	123·7	59·5	63·6	41·3
September ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October ...	139·3	14th	146·9	22nd	127·1	47·5	59·7	34·4
November ...	139·2	—	144·1	13th	125·1	48·1	57·0	36·2
December ...	140·9	22nd	145·7	11th	130·4	51·8	56·1	45·7
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January ...	144·2	5th	153·0	7th	129·0	62·3	71·3	49·0
February ...	143·4	12th	153·0	8th	132·0	58·2	69·8	47·8
March ...	144·3	10th	151·0	3rd	137·0	57·7	64·8	50·0
April ...	143·2	9th	150·0	14th	137·0	53·4	57·0	49·1
May ...	140·0	2nd	159·0	17th	106·0	51·2	67·8	21·5
June ...	135 3	—	142·0	19th	120·0	50·5	58·5	37·0
July ...	138·0	2nd	145 0	1st	127·0	52·5	60·0	46·3
August ...	141·3	18th	147·0	1st	130·0	57·1	59·8	45·0
September ...	144·6	—	148·0	21st	140·0	55·8	61·0	50·8
October ...	143·6	15th	152·0	22nd	115·0	55·4	64·0	31·5
November ...	141·1	2nd	152·0	15th	103·0	54·8	69·3	21·3
December ...	141·9	11th	152·0	15th	110·0	56·3	66·8	29·0
Year ...	141·7	May 2nd	159·0	Nov. 15th	103·0	55·4	71·3	21·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·3	—	123·8	—	64·2	39·8
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January ...	145·6	25th	150·5	6th	132·0	57·8	69·7	49·2
February ...	146·0	27th	156·1	8th	132·0	55·4	64·2	47·8
March ...	151·8	8th	159·8	14th	142·0	56·8	66·0	50·1
April ...	151·6	16th	157·3	9th	146·3	56·1	65·4	52·6
May ...	148·4	19th	159·8	17th	129 8	57·8	80·4	45·8
June ...	144·9	20th	148·8	12th	139·8	56·5	63·6	52·7
July ...	144·9	30th	150·9	1st	136·5	54·3	59·9	47·6
August ...	150·7	24th	162·7	1st	137·4	57·2	70·0	47·2
September ...	152·8	29th	160·9	5th	147·7	57·8	65·1	52·8
October ...	147·6	18th	156·3	7th	133·4	58·5	66·1	44·4
November ...	146·2	19th	157·0	14th	128·5	58·2	68·6	45·2
December ...	142·9	4th	152·1	29th	123·3	57·7	67·4	37·3
Year ...	147·8	Aug. 24th	162·7	Dec. 29th	123·3	57·0	80·4	37·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	156·1	—	135·7	—	67·2	47·7
5.—MANNÁR.								
January ...	140·3	21st	151·0	24th	124·0	54·2	65·6	37·7
February ...	144·9	17th	151·5	8th	128·0	56·0	64·5	44·2
March ...	151·6	18th	158·5	7th	145·0	58·2	65·5	53·5
April ...	150·9	3rd	154·6	24th	147·0	56·0	58·9	53·0
May ...	149·1	—	154·5	—	125·0	45·3	63·0	37·5
June ...	148·0	—	154·5	—	140·0	58·3	64·7	50·0
July ...	145·8	10th	150·0	—	140·0	56·5	60·5	52·5
August ...	147·4	—	150·0	—	144·0	56·8	60·2	52·0
September ...	148·2	17th	151·5	3rd	142·0	57·7	61·0	52·5
October ...	145·1	29th	154·5	2nd	121·0	57·0	65·1	32·0
November ...	144·8	3rd	151·5	—	140·0	57·7	64·0	46·0
December ...	138·1	1st	146·0	9th	130·0	54·7	62·5	49·0
Year ...	146·2	March 18th	158·5	Oct. 2nd	121·0	55·7	65·6	32·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·3	—	135·5	—	63·0	46·6

TABLE III. *(continued)*.—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January ...	141·5	27th	145·6	24th	134·5	58·6	63·7	48·5
February ...	139 8	8th	148·0	11th	111·0	56·6	64·0	34·0
March ...	146·9	7th	152·3	28th	130·0	60·2	66·0	45·0
April ...	147·0	18th	155·3	8th	140·0	58·2	65·0	42·0
May ...	140·1	1st	151·5	21st	108·5	52·1	62·3	25·2
June ...	138·4	17th	149·0	29th	133·0	44·6	65·7	50·5
July ...	137·4	14th	146·0	1st	129·0	54·2	81·0	46·0
August ...	140·0	15th	148·0	12th	135·0	55·0	62·7	50·0
September ...	141·6	—	147·0	—	137·0	56·4	63·0	52·0
October ...	138·9	11th	150·6	21st	100·0	55·9	67·0	27·0
November ...	139·4	8th	150·5	13th	125·0	56·3	67·4	44·0
December ...	132·8	—	141·0	27th	112·5	52·4	63·4	38·0
Year ...	140·3	April 18th	155·3	Oct. 21st	100·0	55·0	81·0	25·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	148·7	—	124·6	—	65·1	41·9
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January ...	141·5	17th	154·0	5th	108·0	55·6	68·1	16·3
February ...	142·0	27th	157·0	11th	105·0	55·0	70·0	22·3
March ...	150·2	—	160·0	—	143·0	58·8	70·3	51·3
April ...	148·4	1st	158·0	—	137·0	53·0	65·3	38·2
May ...	145·2	—	157·0	22nd	105·0	48·8	60·9	17·9
June ...	147·1	20th	157·0	3rd	130·0	51·8	59·9	39·8
July ...	148·4	30th	160·0	1st	140·0	51·2	62·9	45·9
August ...	152·2	—	158·0	1st	130·0	53·3	68·7	34·9
September ...	154·4	—	160·0	20th	144·0	55·0	59·1	48·4
October ...	141·3	7th	159·0	26th	110·0	52·1	68·4	23·2
November ...	140·4	—	154·0	—	119·0	61·5	63·9	29·6
December ...	133·3	12th	155·0	7th	89·0	47·3	65·2	5·3
Year ...	145·4	—	160·0	Dec. 7th	89·0	53·6	70·3	5·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	157·4	—	121·7	—	65·2	31·1
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January ...	144·2	20th	153·2	7th	115·0	60·7	69·7	33·0
February ...	146·6	27th	151·0	12th	141·5	62·6	66·2	58·2
March ...	150·3	30th	154·0	3rd	145·8	64·0	67·0	60·6
April ...	150·3	19th	154·0	28th	147·4	59·5	65·6	54·4
May ...	151·0	28th	155·0	17th	146·2	57·6	60·2	54·0
June ...	151·9	23rd	156·4	17th	148·0	56·1	62·2	54·3
July ...	149·6	9th	154·4	18th	146·4	55·3	57·8	54·2
August ...	151·7	15th	156·4	17th	146·0	56·7	58·8	53·9
September ...	149·1	5th	155·2	15th	144·5	56·6	62·2	53·4
October ...	149·1	16th	157·0	27th	139·7	62·7	68·3	54·2
November ...	149·9	20th	154·0	14th	140·6	61·5	65·0	55·0
December ...	148·5	3rd	153·2	26th	142·0	62·5	67·6	57·8
Year ...	147·6	Oct. 16th	157·0	Jan. 7th	115·0	59·6	69·7	33·0
Means of extremes ...	149·1	—	154·5	—	141·9	—	64·2	53·6
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January ...	140·1	20th	153·6	5th	125·6	54·6	68·9	44·6
February ...	137·9	7th	151·6	8th	105·6	53·1	64·6	26·2
March ...	137·0	15th	148·6	27th	97·6	51·7	64·4	18·4
April ...	144·6	27th	166·6	15th	135·6	56·7	76·4	51·6
May ...	144·6	—	152·6	17th	122·6	56·3	63·1	39·1
June ...	136·7	23rd	143·6	7th	123·6	52·4	54·9	44·1
July ...	138·0	17th	145·8	2nd	126·1	?	?	?
August ...	139·7	6th	147·1	10th	127·8	?	?	?
September ...	138·5	29th	147·6	3rd	132·3	?	?	?
October ...	135·4	—	147·6	21st	106·0	?	?	?
November ...	139·6	8th	155·3	12th	116·6	?	?	?
December ...	138·9	1st	146·6	25th	123·3	?	?	?
Year ...	139·2	April 27th	166·6	March 27th	97·6	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·5	—	120·2	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.								
January ...	142·4	22nd	146·0	9th	138·0	59·7	61·3	57·3
February ...	142·1	18th	148·0	8th	129·0	58·1	60·1	48·3
March ...	145·0	23rd	149·0	27th	138·0	59·8	62·1	55·4
April ...	145·6	25th	149·0	—	140·0	60·3	62·0	56·8
May ...	142·0	—	148·0	19th	126·0	57·7	62·0	42·7
June ...	139·6	—	142·0	18th	125·0	57·3	58·9	34·7
July ...	141·0	14th	145·0	23rd	128·0	57·7	61·0	46·7
August ...	142·3	21st	146·0	24th	131·0	58·6	60·7	50·0
September ...	140·5	—	145·0	5th	110·0	57·1	60·9	39·3
October ...	136·5	11th	145·0	30th	110·0	54·5	60·3	32·0
November ...	140·0	—	144·0	3rd	129·0	57·6	60·8	48·3
December ...	141·4	21st	147·0	9th	137·0	58·0	61·0	55·0
Year ...	141·6	—	149·0	—	110·0	58·0	62·1	32·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	146·2	—	128·4	—	60·9	47·2

TABLE III. *(continued)*.—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January	136·9	20th	153·0	5th	116·8	52·5	65·4	38·4
February	141·3	27th	149·2	8th	121·2	54·5	64·0	39·3
March	143·3	17th	154·0	28th	115·0	53·9	63·4	33·1
April	145·3	5th	152·4	1st	138·0	56·0	63·7	49·5
May	138·9	7th	153·2	17th	106·6	51·1	64·1	26·2
June	134·1	1st	150·5	3rd	108·2	51·1	66·2	29·2
July	137·2	30th	144·0	16th	112·5	54·2	61·0	31·8
August	139·2	25th	152·1	24th	133·1	55·3	69·2	50·5
September	141·3	27th	151·1	6th	127·6	56·2	64·4	47·7
October	140·9	6th	147·9	23rd	112·8	55·5	62·4	35·0
November	138·4	13th	156·0	12th	109·8	53·5	61·2	30·3
December	138·6	21st	149·0	10th	87·5	54·3	65·3	5·7
Year	139·6	Nov. 13th	156·0	Dec. 10th	87·5	54·0	69·2	5·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·0	—	115·8	—	64·1	34·7
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	125·0	20th	137·2	12th	103·2	54·7	67·3	32·3
February	121·5	9th	137·2	3rd	83·2	51·7	71·0	18·0
March	131·9	7th	144·2	13th	119·0	57·8	69·0	43·0
April	133·3	22nd	143·2	8th	123·2	58·7	68·0	50·7
May	116·3	—	139·2	—	79·2	46·1	66·4	14·9
June	106·8	1st	125·2	22nd	76·2	42·1	62·0	8·0
July	111·1	3rd	123·2	15th	78·2	46·6	58·4	18·1
August	107·7	13th	125·2	24th	83·0	41·0	56·7	20·7
September	119·9	26th	135·2	4th	93·2	?	?	?
October	125·2	19th	150·2	—	92·2	?	?	?
November	118·3	4th	142·2	—	80·2	?	?	?
December	116·9	19th	134·2	24th	72·2	?	?	?
Year	119·5	Oct. 19th	150·2	Dec. 24th	72·2	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	136·2	—	91·1	?	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	120·0	19th	132·5	3rd	75·2	58·9	70·0	16·2
February	122·8	27th	139·0	4th	100·2	59·4	74·5	38·2
March	132·5	22nd	140·8	31st	112·0	65·6	74·2	59·0
April	133·2	16th	142·2	4th	126·5	64·1	70·5	45·5
May	128·1	11th	141·2	28th	97·0	60·1	71·5	35·0
June	124·9	2nd	140·0	4th	87·0	59·7	72·2	25·5
July	126·6	10th	136·5	—	106·0	60·4	69·0	42·0
August	127·5	16th	139·5	25th	113·5	?	?	?
September	130·8	8th	138·5	27th	123·0	?	?	?
October	125·8	10th	142·0	21st	99·0	59·6	73·5	35·0
November	125·1	10th	138·0	13th	86·0	61·3	73·5	23·5
December	118·3	—	134·0	23rd	81·0	54·9	69·0	51·5
Year	126·3	April 16th	142·2	Jan. 3rd	75·2	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	138·7	—	101·4	—	?	?
14.—BADULLA.								
January	143·4	—	153·0	7th	119·0	62·4	72·5	45·0
February	146·2	11th	151·0	9th	138·0	64·5	70·5	57·5
March	148·2	22nd	161·0	—	140·0	63·7	76·5	57·3
April	150·0	—	152·0	—	148·0	63·2	67·0	62·0
May	149·6	11th	154·0	—	147·0	63·1	68·0	59·5
June	150·9	15th	154·0	—	149·0	63·1	71·0	61·0
July	150·1	7th	154·0	23rd	145·0	61·4	63·0	58·5
August	150·8	6th	153·0	24th	149·0	60·4	63·5	58·0
September	149·7	3rd	152·5	—	147·0	60·1	62·0	57·3
October	147·8	30th	152·0	—	145·0	62·4	66·0	58·5
November	147·6	—	150·0	19th	142·0	62·4	67·0	55·0
December	150·0	14th	154·5	31st	145·0	67·4	72·6	63·5
Year	148·7	Feb. 22nd	161·0	Jan. 7th	119·0	62·8	76·5	45·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·4	—	142·8	—	68·2	57·8
15.—VAVUNIYA.								
January	147·2	18th	153·0	7th	135·0	61·2	67·0	54·0
February	145·0	27th	154·0	11th	123·0	56·8	64·0	43·0
March	152·5	8th	162·0	14th	140·0	58·8	70·0	47·0
April	154·8	20th	162·0	—	150·0	59·5	67·0	53·0
May	146·0	19th	159·0	21st	94·0	55·7	69·0	16·0
June	143·2	20th	151·0	24th	137·0	53·6	58·0	47·0
July	144·0	30th	152·0	1st	137·0	52·1	60·0	49·0
August	149·2	10th	157·0	1st	134·0	54·7	61·0	42·0
September	151·2	—	157·0	5th	144·0	55·8	61·0	51·0
October	150·9	19th	163·0	23rd	125·0	63·8	75·0	47·0
November	148·8	—	156·0	—	141·0	60·4	72·0	55·0
December	135·3	—	150·0	3rd	115·0	51·4	66·0	33·0
Year	147·3	Oct. 19th	163·0	May 21st	94·0	57·0	75·0	16·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	156·3	—	131·2	—	65·8	44·7

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
16.—KURUNÉGALA.								
January	141·0	19th	149·2	7th	129·0	52·5	58·4	45·0
February	146·1	27th	152·2	—	141·0	43·7	58·5	47·0
March	147·1	6th	155·0	—	140·0	53·4	60·2	45·0
April	147·6	19th	156·0	3rd	142·0	54·2	61·8	46·2
May	142·1	—	152·0	21st	111·5	51·8	61·5	27·0
June	137·6	9th	144·0	24th	123·0	51·1	56·4	36·2
July	138·7	17th	146·2	1st	122·0	50·6	55·7	38·2
August	140·0	29th	147·0	24th	130·0	51·3	55·0	44·5
September	143·5	27th	151·0	4th	136·0	53·2	57·2	49·2
October	141·3	14th	152·0	22nd	108·0	51·8	62·0	26·2
November	139·9	10th	148·0	1st	135·5	51·3	58·3	43·8
December	140·5	1st	150·0	13th	123·5	53·3	61·2	41·0
Year	142·1	April 19th	156·0	Oct. 22nd	108·0	51·5	62·0	26·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·2	—	128·5	—	58·8	40·8

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1891.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	67·4	—	70·0	1st	62·5	4·1	8·3	2·3
February	68·5	8th	72·2	1st	58·0	4·0	10·3	1·1
March	68·9	12th	70·5	2nd	65·0	5·0	7·6	2·5
April	68·8	30th	71·5	10th	64·5	6·0	9·5	3·8
May	71·8	24th	74·5	—	70·0	5·0	8·0	2·6
June	72·2	10th	74·2	30th	70·0	4·3	7·3	2·3
July	72·7	—	74·5	17th	68·0	4·0	6·3	1·3
August	72·9	1st	75·0	4th	70·0	4·9	6·8	2·8
September	73·0	27th	75·5	6th	70·0	4·3	6·3	1·3
October	71·0	—	73·0	5th	67·3	3·3	5·3	1·6
November	69·6	—	73·0	25th	62·0	4·3	11·8	1·8
December	68·7	—	72·0	23rd	61·0	5·1	7·3	1·8
Year	70·5	Sept. 27th	75·5	Feb. 1st	58·0	4·5	11·8	1·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	73·0	—	65·7	—	7·9	2·1
2.—RATNAPURA. (No instrument)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	64·1	19th	69·0	11th	60·2	5·0	1·3	0·3
February	66·2	8th	69·5	2nd	61·5	0·6	1·3	0·1
March	67·9	31st	73·0	3rd	62·2	0·6	1·3	0·2
April	69·9	29th	72·0	1st	67·0	0·5	1·3	0·1
May	71·6	31st	76·0	2nd	66·2	0·8	2·6	0·3
June	73·5	17th	75·5	30th	71·0	0·8	1·9	0·3
July	72·8	—	74·7	4th	69·5	1·0	1·8	0·3
August	72·9	26th	74·5	11th	69·0	0·6	1·5	0·3
September	73·2	4th	75·0	30th	69·7	0·7	2·0	0·3
October	69·3	12th	67·0	12th	67·0	0·3	0·2	0·1
November	64·9	24th	78·5	19th	64·7	3·6	0·8	0·3
December	68·0	26th	72·7	11th	63·5	0·4	0·7	0·2
Year	69·5	Nov. 24th	78·5	Jan. 11th	60·2	1·2	2·6	0·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	73·1	—	66·0	—	1·4	0·2
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	59·6	19th	69·6	11th	52·4	5·3	8·4	1·7
February	62·8	8th	70·0	20th	54·0	5·1	8·0	2·4
March	65·3	17th	71·3	3rd	51·7	7·5	8·3	1·9
April	68·6	14th	72·1	2nd	62·6	3·3	5·7	1·4
May	71·3	25th	75·1	7th	67·8	3·1	4·4	1·3
June	72·2	—	73·6	—	70·8	2·9	3·4	1·7
July	71·8	21st	74·8	4th	68·7	2·9	4·0	0·9
August	71·8	31st	74·5	12th	68·8	2·8	3·6	2·0
September	72·9	29th	74·7	6th	70·9	1·8	3·1	1·3
October	70·8	20th	73·0	23rd	68·8	1·7	2·3	0·9
November	67·7	11th	71·8	26th	62·5	2·8	4·8	1·1
December	70·0	14th	73·0	30th	62·1	2·4	8·2	0·9
Year	68·7	May 25th	75·1	March 3rd	51·7	3·4	2·3	0·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·8	—	63·4	—	5·3	1·5

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
5.—MANNÁR.								
January	69·7	2nd	73·2	17th	64·2	4·2	9·3	1·5
February	70·3	8th	73·5	20th	65·0	3·7	6·4	1·8
March	69·6	—	72·0	3rd	64·0	4·6	8·0	2·5
April	71·5	—	74·0	4th	68·0	4·1	5·5	2·0
May	73·3	25th	78·0	—	70·0	4·7	10·0	1·9
June	74·0	6th	77·6	26th	70·0	5·6	7·9	2·9
July	73·3	15th	75·0	18th	70·0	5·2	8·0	4·0
August	73·2	—	74·5	—	72·0	5·4	7·3	4·0
September	73·7	18th	75·0	—	72·0	5·0	7·4	2·1
October	72·8	—	75·0	—	70·0	2·5	5·0	0·8
November	71·9	5th	75·0	27th	68·6	3·3	5·5	0·8
December	71·0	22nd	74·4	25th	69·0	4·2	6·3	1·6
Year	82·0	May 25th	78·0	March 3rd	64·0	4·5	10·0	0·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·8	—	68·6	—	7·2	2·2
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	65·6	21st	69·5	—	61·0	5·3	8·7	4·0
February	69·7	7th	74·0	3rd	63·0	3·4	5·0	2·4
March	70·5	17th	77·3	2nd	64·2	4·0	9·0	1·7
April	76·3	29th	80·0	3rd	68·0	3·2	5·1	2·5
May	77·8	—	80·0	23rd	69·3	3·1	4·7	1·5
June	77·6	23rd	79·0	—	77·0	2·4	3·0	1·5
July	77·5	—	79·0	10th	75·5	1·6	3·0	0·5
August	77·8	—	79·0	6th	75·0	1·7	4·5	0·6
September	78·0	—	79·0	15th	76·0	1·5	2·3	?
October	73·6	—	78·0	23rd	70·0	3·0	8·0	1·4
November	71·1	6th	77·0	26th	66 0	3·9	5·8	2·3
December	71·0	—	73·0	28th	68·2	3·6	7·4	2·0
Year	73·9	—	80·0	—	61·0	3·0	9·0	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	77·1	—	69·4	—	5·5	?
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	71·8	15th	75 9	30th	67·0	3·5	7·0	1·0
February	71·1	—	74·6	24th	65·0	3·2	5·8	0·8
March	72·4	28th	75·8	3rd	65·0	2·8	5·0	0·8
April	73·8	17th	75·5	3rd	71·0	2·8	4·3	1·3
May	75·6	—	77·2	22nd	72·1	2·5	4·0	0·6
June	74·5	2nd	76·9	28th	72·0	2·6	6·2	1·2
July	74·9	25th	77·0	1st	73·0	2·4	3·0	0·9
August	74·1	1st	76·5	12th	71·1	2·9	4·1	1·9
September	73·8	—	75·1	29th	71 1	2·8	4·3	1·7
October	73·1	30th	75·4	23rd	70·1	1·6	11·8	0·7
November	71·5	10th	74·3	—	68·1	2·5	4·7	0·5
December	73·0	5th	75·0	28th	70·1	1·5	3·2	0·3
Year	73·3	—	77·2	—	65·0	2·6	11·8	0·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	75·8	—	69·6	—	5·3	1·0
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	67·6	—	70·0	11th	65·4	4·1	5·2	2·7
February	68·0	17th	71·3	26th	64·0	4·1	4·8	3·8
March	68·9	31st	71·2	3rd	65·0	5 2	5·8	2·8
April	71·0	15th	72·7	4th	68·3	4·2	4·5	3·2
May	71·8	16th	72·9	—	70·0	4·1	5·5	3·2
June	71·4	2nd	72·6	20th	70·0	4·5	5·6	3·0
July	71·0	11th	72·4	19th	69·3	4·4	5·9	3·4
August	71·4	5th	73·0	22nd	69·2	4·6	5·6	3·3
September	71·0	27th	73·0	11th	69·2	4·8	6·6	4·4
October	70·0	2nd	71·9	6th	68·2	3·7	4·4	2·9
November	69·0	20th	67·0	20th	67·0	3·8	5·0	2·6
December	69·1	8th	71·4	—	67·4	4·0	5·2	2·7
Year	70·0	—	73·0	Feb. 26th	64·0	4·3	6·6	2·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	71·2	—	67·7	—	5·0	3·2
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	69·4	6th	72·2	22nd	68·2	1·8	4·3	0·1
February	69·7	—	71·7	3rd	67·2	2·3	7·6	0·1
March	71·0	25th	72·7	—	68·2	2·1	3·6	0·1
April	72·0	—	73·0	4th	69 2	2·6	3·6	0·3
May	72·6	15th	75·5	18th	69·5	3·4	4·6	2·4
June	70·4	1st	73·5	29th	67·0	4·3	5·6	2·1
July	69·8	—	71·5	29th	68·0	4·9	5·6	3·6
August	69·8	2nd	71·7	12th	66·0	4·8	7·1	5·1
September	69·0	—	71·0	30th	67·0	6·2	6·6	4·8
October	67·8	25th	69·5	5th	65·5	5·8	7·6	5·3
November	67·7	6th	70·5	24th	66·0	5·7	6·9	4·1
December	67·4	7th	69·5	30th	65·5	6·1	6·9	4·1
Year	69·7	May 15th	75·5	Dec. 30th	65 5	4·2	7·6	0·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	71·9	—	67·3	—	5·8	2·7

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
10.—GALLE.								
January	69·2	23rd	72·0	12th	66·7	5·0	6·9	2·8
February	69·2	8th	72·0	1st	64·2	5·8	7·9	3·6
March	71·6	21st	74·0	4th	68·9	4·9	6·1	2·5
April	72·3	29th	75·0	11th	68·9	4·8	6·6	3·2
May	73·5	22nd	75·6	20th	69·8	4·8	6·7	3·9
June	74·2	14th	77·1	25th	70·2	3·8	5·7	2·5
July	74·7	—	77·0	24th	71·2	3·8	6·0	2·1
August	74·3	30th	76·4	—	72·0	4·6	6·6	2·6
September	74·1	22nd	77·0	15th	71·0	4·4	5·9	2·8
October	72·0	2nd	73·7	—	70·0	3·8	5·2	2·0
November	71·2	6th	74·0	29th	67·5	4·2	5·2	2·9
December	71·1	14th	74·0	6th	69·0	4·3	5·7	2·6
Year	72·3	June 14th	77·1	Feb. 1st	64·2	4·5	7·9	2·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·8	—	69·1	—	6·2	2·8
11.—KANDY.								
January	60·3	8th	67·2	30th	51·3	4·3	8·4	1·2
February	61·4	13th	67·2	20th	49·4	3·9	5·5	0·9
March	63·4	17th	69·4	—	53·8	2·8	6·2	0·6
April	65·6	6th	69·1	4th	57·4	2·3	4·4	0
May	64·0	30th	70·3	18th	63·5	2·5	4.4	0·4
June	67·6	17th	71·0	20th	62·0	2·0	7·0	0·2
July	67·3	16th	71·7	28th	63·2	1·7	5·0	0·4
August	66·2	31st	70 4	13th	58·0	2·6	4·7	0·1
September	66·5	12th	77·3	24th	63·2	2·0	3·6	0·4
October	66·0	25th	70·7	5th	50·7	2·1	15·7	0·2
November	64·1	7th	71·0	30th	58·4	1·9	10·9	0·2
December	66·2	26th	69·0	30th	60·3	1·7	6·0	0
Year	64·9	Sept. 12th	77·3	Feb. 20th	49·4	2·5	15·7	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	70·4	—	57·6	—	6·8	0·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	43·9	—	52·0	1st	32·0	2·9	6·0	0·1
March	43·9	—	53·0	—	35·0	—	—	—
April	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	49·8	—	52·0	18th	47·0	2·0	5·1	0·2
August	51·6	23rd	57·0	29th	44·0	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	46·2	—	55·0	—	37·5	3·2	4·3	0·8
February	48·7	8th	57·5	—	40·0	2·9	5·5	0·5
March	47·3	17th	54·8	1st	33·8	4·2	10·3	1·2
April	51·3	28th	55·5	3rd	47·2	2·3	3·2	1·0
May	55·2	—	58·0	27th	52·0	2·0	3·5	1·0
June	53·5	7th	56·5	12th	45·0	3·1	8·5	1·3
July	53·6	—	55·0	18th	51·0	3·3	7·5	1·5
August	52·6	1st	56·0	—	47·0	3·3	6·6	1·0
September	52·9	4th	55.0	—	49·0	3·4	5·5	2·5
October	53·4	—	56·0	8th	51·0	2·7	8·5	1·0
November	50·9	—	56·0	—	43·5	3·7	16·5	2·0
December	51·4	—	56·0	—	44·5	4·0	10·5	2·0
Year	51·4	—	58·0	March 1st	33·8	3·2	16·5	0·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	55·9	—	45·1	—	7·5	1·3
14.—BADULLA.								
January	54·9	8th	64 0	31st	46·0	7·5	15·0	3·0
February	53·5	—	59·0	?	45·0	8·0	13·5	4·0
March	53·9	12th	57·5	3rd	42·5	8·2	11·0	3·0
April	56·8	—	59·0	19th	54·0	8·4	12·0	5·0
May	56·8	—	60·0	8th	50·0	8·8	15·5	6·0
June	55·3	1st	65·0	8th	44·0	9·2	22·0	3·0
July	57·4	—	61·0	—	50·0	7·0	11·0	2·0
August	57·0	—	59·5	25th	50·0	7·8	12·5	3·0
September	55·2	—	58·0	25th	50·0	10·4	16·0	8·0
October	53·0	6th	57·5	13th	49·0	11·6	17·0	6·0
November	54·3	5th	60·0	—	44·0	9·1	17·0	5·0
December	54·6	17th	60·0	—	50·0	8·3	12·0	6·0
Year	55·2	June 1st	65·0	March 3rd	42·5	8·7	22·0	2·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	60·0	—	57·9	—	14·5	4·5

TABLE VI. *(continued)*.—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.								
January	55·0	22nd	65·0	—	49·0	9·3	14·0	3·6
February	61·2	—	67·0	1st	52·0	6·1	10·0	4·0
March	63·3	—	69·0	—	53·0	5·2	9·0	3·0
April	65·9	6th	70·0	1st	60·0	5·7	8·0	4·0
May	67¾	—	69·0	15th	60·0	6·8	9·0	4·0
June	68·6	22nd	69·0	5th	66·0	6·1	8·0	5·6
July	68·0	22nd	71·0	—	65·0	6·5	9·0	4·0
August	69·8	—	72·0	—	68·0	4·8	6·0	3·9
September	70·1	7th	73·0	—	67·0	4·5	7·0	1·0
October	67·3	—	69·0	—	66·0	4·9	6·0	2·0
November	64·8	—	69·0	—	60·0	4·7	7·0	3·9
December	67·5	20th	70·0	31st	61·0	4·3	7·0	2·0
Year	65·7	Sept. 7th	73·0	—	49·0	5·7	14·0	1·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	69·4	—	60·6	—	8·3	3·4
16.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February	61·7	13th	66·0	26th	53·5	7·8	9·3	4·6
March	66·0	22nd	71·5	2nd	54·0	5·8	44·4	1·6
April	66·4	6th	19·5	20th	62·0	6·4	10·0	4·8
May	69·2	—	72·0	3rd	64·0	4·6	10·0	0·3
June	71·4	6th	73·2	8th	69·0	2·0	3·8	0·3
July	70·8	10th	73·0	3rd	69·0	4·8	?	?
August	70·6	—	72·0	24th	68·0	3·0	5·6	0·8
September	70·3	4th	73·0	—	68·5	2·8	5·0	0·6
October	70 0	17th	72·5	9th	66·0	1·9	5·0	0·6
November	66·9	3rd	70·8	7th	61·0	3·3	10·0	0·3
December	67·7	—	71·0	29th	62·0	3·9	6·8	1·6
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1891.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum.		Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum.	
							Date.	°		Date.	°
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·5	82·1	85·0	87·8	16·3	71·5	27th	90·6	22·8	1st	67·8
February ...	79·7	82·6	84·0	86·9	14·4	72·5	10th	91·1	22·8	1st	68·3
March ...	81·0	83·9	85·3	87·8	13·9	73·9	23rd	91·0	21·2	2nd	69·8
April ...	81·8	85·0	85·7	88·1	13·3	74·8	20th	89·9	18·3	—	71·6
May ...	81·8	83·6	85·1	87·6	10·8	76·8	6th	91·0	17·9	20th	73·1
June ...	80·2	81·8	82·3	84·2	7·7	76·5	11th	87·0	13·7	19th	73·3
July ...	80·2	82·0	81·9	84·7	8·0	76·7	10th	86·7	14·4	24th	72·3
August ...	81·5	83·6	83·2	85·9	8·1	77·8	—	87·7	13·9	4th	73·8
September ...	81·2	83·3	83·0	85·9	8·6	77·3	27th	87·9	15·1	6th	72·8
October ...	79·7	83·7	81·1	84·1	9·8	74·3	8th	86·7	14·2	8th	72·5
November ...	79·7	82·6	82·5	85·2	11·3	73·9	26th	88·7	16·9	—	71·8
December ...	79·7	82·4	83·0	85·6	11·8	73·8	28th	88·7	21·9	23rd	66·8
Year ...	80·5	83·0	83·5	86·2	11·2	75·0	Feb. 10th	91·1	24·3	Dec. 23rd	66·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·9	17·8	—	71·2
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	77·6	78·0	84·9	?	?	69·9	?	?	?	1st	65·6
February ...	78·1	79·6	85·0	?	?	69·7	?	?	?	20th	62·9
March ...	79·3	81·8	84·7	?	?	70·9	?	?	?	2nd	68·5
April ...	79·9	82·7	83·7	89·1	15·6	73·5	—	91·3	22·2	13th	69·1
May ...	79·0	82·0	80·3	85·5	10·9	74·6	1st	91·8	21·0	7th	70·8
June ...	78·8	80·6	82·1	?	?	73·8	?	?	?	29th	71·7
July ...	79·3	81·6	82·8	?	?	73·7	?	?	?	18th	70·9
August ...	79·1	81·5	82·0	84·0	10·1	73·9	13th	88·9	18·6	29th	70·3
September ...	78·7	81·0	82·3	83·8	10·9	72·9	25th	88·4	17·1	25th	71·3
October ...	76·7	78·7	78·8	91·8	19·2	72·6	9th	97·2	26·6	6th	70·6
November ...	77·2	78·5	82·1	91·1	20·1	71·0	2nd	95·5	28·3	24th	67·2
December ...	77·8	79·0	81·9	89·1	16·4	72·7	20th	91·4	22·2	1st	69·2
Year ...	78·5	80·4	82·5	?	?	72·4	?	?	?	Feb. 20th	62·3
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	69·0

TABLE IX. *(continued)*.—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	73·7	76·9	79·5	81·9	17·3	64·6	11th	89·0	28·2	—	60·8
February ...	75·4	78·6	80·8	85·2	18·4	66·8	27th	92·0	29·2	—	62·8
March ...	77·3	81·3	82·2	86·6	18·1	68·5	—	93·7	31·2	3rd	62·5
April ...	78·3	82·0	82·5	89·8	19·4	70·4	9th	93·0	25·2	—	67·8
May ...	78·9	81·6	82·7	88·8	16·4	72·4	—	91·5	23·5	25th	68·0
June ...	76·9	77·7	78·8	84·8	10·5	74·3	1st	86·5	15·2	30th	71·3
July ...	76·9	78·2	78·7	85·5	11·7	73·8	10th	88·0	18·2	4th	69·8
August ...	77·9	80·0	80·4	84·2	10·7	73·5	29th	91·0	21·7	11th	69·3
September ...	78·6	81·1	80·7	88·8	14·9	73·9	23rd	91·7	21·7	30th	70·0
October ...	75·7	78·7	78·7	87·2	17·6	69·6	2nd	89·7	22·4	12th	67·3
November ...	75·5	78·5	79·5	86·3	17·8	68·5	—	89·0	24·0	19th	65·3
December ...	74·3	77·1	77·1	85·6	17·2	68·4	—	90·0	26·2	11th	63·8
Year ...	76·6	79·3	81·8	86·2	15·8	70·4	—	93·7	32·9	—	60·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·4	23·9	—	66·5
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.											
January ...	76·1	80·3	83·2	87·8	22·9	64·9	18th	91·2	32·1	2nd	59·1
February ...	78·9	81·5	87·3	90·6	22·7	67·9	24th	97·7	36·7	20th	61·0
March ...	82·1	85·4	88·1	95·0	22·2	72·8	2nd	98·1	38·1	3rd	60·0
April ...	82·2	85·6	89·0	95·5	23·6	71·9	3rd	99·8	31·5	2nd	68·3
May ...	83·1	85·8	89·2	90·6	16·2	74·4	3rd	96·3	25·3	23rd	71·0
June ...	81·2	83·8	84·8	88·4	13·3	75·1	21st	91·8	17·9	24th	73·9
July ...	81·9	84·3	86·6	90·6	15·9	74·7	10th	94·7	22·3	4th	72·4
August ...	83·4	86·2	89·5	93·6	19·0	74·6	29th	97·7	25·7	12th	72·0
September ...	84·4	88·4	90·3	95·5	20·8	74·7	23rd	99·8	26·6	9th	73·2
October ...	78·8	83·3	80·5	89·1	16·6	72·5	2nd	95·4	24·6	18th	70·8
November ...	78·6	82·8	82·5	88·0	17·5	70·5	7th	91·4	24·4	26th	67·0
December ...	77·6	79·9	80·7	85·2	12·8	72·4	19th	88·8	18·3	29th	70·0
Year ...	80·7	83·9	85·9	90·8	18·6	72·2	—	99·8	40·7	Jan. 2nd	59·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·2	27·0	—	68·2
5.—MANNÁR.											
January ...	79·2	80·7	83·0	86·1	12·2	73·9	20th	88·5	18·5	21st	70·0
February ...	80·5	82·3	85·2	88·6	14·6	74·0	23rd	95·0	25·5	26th	69·5
March ...	83·0	85·8	89·1	93·4	19·2	74·2	24th	96·3	26·8	1st	69·5
April ...	84·5	87·4	90·5	94·9	19·3	75·6	3rd	96·3	23·8	—	72·5
May ...	85·4	88·0	90·2	93·8	15·8	78·0	—	98·0	23·5	22nd	74·5
June ...	83·6	85·2	86·0	89·7	10·1	79·6	22nd	92·2	14·4	28th	77·8
July ...	83·1	84·6	86·2	89·3	10·8	78·5	11th	93·6	16·1	24th	77·5
August ...	83·9	85·9	87·3	90·6	12·0	78·6	14th	92·5	15·7	10th	76·8
September ...	83·9	86·3	86·9	90·5	11·8	78·7	23rd	92·5	15·9	25th	76·6
October ...	79·9	82·9	81·7	88·1	12·8	75·3	12th	93·0	19·5	5th	73·5
November ...	80·4	82·7	83·5	87·1	11·9	75·2	10th	90·5	18·8	26th	71·7
December ...	78·4	79·7	80·4	83·4	8·2	75·2	20th	86·4	12·9	—	73·5
Year ...	82·1	84·3	85·8	89·6	13·2	76·4	—	98·0	28·5	—	69·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·9	19·3	—	73·6
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	78·4	82·6	81·7	82·9	12·0	70·9	—	85·4	19·4	—	66·0
February ...	79·5	82·9	82·4	83·2	10·1	73·1	25th	87·2	19·7	3rd	67·5
March ...	82·2	86·6	85·6	86·7	12·2	74·5	18th	90·3	22·3	1st	68·0
April ...	85·3	88·4	88·2	88·8	9·3	79·5	17th	91·0	18·5	3rd	72·5
May ...	85·2	88·0	86·8	88·0	7·1	80·9	14th	92·3	18·3	23rd	74·0
June ...	82·5	83·9	83·3	83·8	3·6	80·2	—	86·0	7·5	30th	78·5
July ...	81·7	83·3	82·7	83·2	4·1	79·1	9th	90·0	12·0	24th	78·0
August ...	82·9	85·0	84·4	85·0	5·5	79·5	27th	89·6	12·0	25th	77·6
September ...	83·0	84·8	84·7	85·2	5·7	79·5	21st	89·0	16·0	15th	73·0
October ...	80·5	83·0	82·0	83·0	6·4	76·6	—	88·0	15·0	—	73·0
November ...	79·8	82·8	81·5	83·1	8·1	75·0	7th	86·0	16·0	—	70·0
December ...	77·5	80·0	78·0	80·4	5·8	74·6	1st	84·0	11·5	28th	72·5
Year ...	81·5	84·3	83·4	84·4	7·5	76·9	May 14th	92·3	26·3	—	66·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·2	15·7	—	72·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	77·9	79·2	79·4	85·9	10·6	75·3	19th	91·7	20·6	20th	71·1
February ...	78·0	79·3	80·6	87·0	12·7	74·3	16th	90·8	20·8	24th	70·0
March ...	81·0	83·4	84·4	91·4	16·2	75·2	—	93·9	24·8	3rd	69·1
April ...	83·5	86·6	87·2	95·4	18·8	76·6	14th	99·0	25·4	7th	73·6
May ...	84·2	86·6	87·9	96·4	18·3	78·1	8th	99·0	26·8	22nd	73·1
June ...	83·8	84·9	89·6	95·3	18·2	77·1	18th	99·3	24·9	18th	74·4
July ...	84·9	85·6	91·7	97·2	19·9	77·3	12th	100·9	25·7	24th	75·2
August ...	84·5	86·2	90·4	98·9	21·9	77·0	13th	102·8	28·3	12th	74·5
September ...	84·1	86·7	89·2	99·4	22·8	76·6	13th	102·3	29·0	28th	73·3
October ...	79·5	81·4	82·4	89·2	14·5	74·7	2nd	92·1	20·2	4th	71·9
November ...	79·0	81·3	81·7	88·9	14·9	74·0	7th	93·5	21·8	29th	71·7
December ...	77·5	78·9	79·0	86·0	11·5	74·5	—	90·1	17·4	28th	72·7
Year ...	81·5	83·3	85·3	92·6	16·7	75·9	Aug. 13th	102·8	33·7	March 30th	69·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96·3	23·8	—	72·5

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	75·9	77·7	78·5	83·5	11·8	71·7	24th	84·7	16·5	11th	68·2
February ...	76·9	79·0	79·5	84·0	11·9	72·1	22nd	85·2	17·0	26th	68·2
March ...	78·7	81·4	81·7	86·3	13·2	73·1	20th	87·4	18·2	3rd	69·2
April ...	81·9	85·4	85·2	90·8	15·6	75·2	—	95·0	22·6	4th	72·4
May ...	83·0	86·4	86·8	93·4	17·5	75·9	27th	97·0	23·4	22nd	73·6
June ...	83·3	86·9	87·3	94·8	18·9	75·9	—	98·0	24·0	11th	74·0
July ...	82·9	86·6	86·8	94·3	18·9	75·4	9th	98·0	23·9	18th	74·1
August ...	83·3	87·2	86·8	95·0	19·0	76·0	6th	100·0	25·8	—	74·2
September ...	82·5	85·8	86·0	92·5	16·7	75·8	5th	96·8	23·0	9th	73·8
October ...	79·0	81·6	81·8	87·2	13·5	73·7	1st	90·2	17·8	6th	72·4
November ...	78·3	80·6	81·7	87·0	14·2	72·8	10th	90·3	19·4	20th	70·9
December ...	77·2	79·3	79·3	85·1	12·0	73·1	20th	87·2	16·2	11th	71·0
Year ...	80·2	83·2	83·4	89·5	15·3	74·2	Aug. 6th	100·0	31·8	—	68·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·5	20·7	—	71·8
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.											
January ...	77·4	79·9	81·1	85·5	14·3	71·2	28th	88·5	20·4	16th	68·1
February ...	77·7	79·9	81·3	84·8	12·8	72·0	1st	87·2	19·4	1st	67·8
March ...	78·5	81·3	81·3	85·3	12·2	73·1	5th	88·5	18·7	20th	69·8
April ...	81·2	83·9	85·0	87·9	13·2	74·6	—	91·2	20·1	1st	71·1
May ...	81·2	83·6	83·9	88·3	12·1	76·2	—	91·7	18·1	—	73·6
June ...	78·4	79·6	80·8	84·3	9·6	74·7	—	89·7	17·6	19th	72·1
July ...	79·2	80·2	82·7	?	?	74·7	?	?	?	—	72·6
August ...	80·7	82·2	84·3	?	?	75·6	?	?	?	12th	71·8
September ...	79·4	81·0	81·9	?	?	75·2	?	?	?	15th	72·8
October ...	78·1	80·0	80·9	?	?	73·6	?	?	?	5th	72·1
November ...	78·3	80·2	81·2	?	?	73·4	?	?	?	30th	71·1
December ...	78·6	80·6	81·6	?	?	73·5	?	?	?	30th	71·1
Year ...	79·1	81·0	82·2	?	?	74·0	?	?	?	Feb. 1st	67·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	71·1
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	78·4	79·4	81·6	82·7	8·5	74·2	22nd	85·5	13·7	12th	71·8
February ...	79·4	80·5	82·7	84·0	9·0	75·0	14th	88·4	17·5	1st	70·9
March ...	80·6	81·8	83·5	85·2	8·7	76·5	23rd	87·3	13·2	8th	74·1
April ...	81·0	82·5	83·5	85·2	8·1	77·1	26th	87·2	12·4	1st	74·8
May ...	80·9	81·9	82·4	84·3	6·0	78·3	6th	87·0	12·3	20th	74·7
June ...	79·6	80·1	80·8	82·3	4·3	78·0	14th	83·7	7·8	19th	75·9
July ...	80·7	81·6	82·1	83·3	4·8	78·5	7th	85·2	11·0	24th	74·2
August ...	81·0	81·7	82·4	83·7	4·8	78·9	21st	85·2	9·3	12th	76·0
September ...	80·6	81·3	81·9	83·4	4·9	78·5	23rd	85·2	10·3	15th	74·9
October ...	78·6	79·7	80·4	82·0	6·2	75·8	11th	84·7	10·8	21st	73·9
November ...	78·8	80·0	81·0	82·4	7·0	75·4	10th	85·0	12·0	29th	73·0
December ...	79·1	80·3	81·7	83·4	8·0	75·4	21st	87·2	13·3	24th	73·9
Year ...	79·9	80·9	82·0	83·5	6·7	76·8	Feb. 14th	88·4	17·5	Feb. 1st	70·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86·0	12·0	—	74·0
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	72·5	74·9	77·9	84·4	19·8	64·6	18th	89·6	32·8	31st	56·8
February ...	74·3	76·5	81·1	86·8	21·5	65·3	21st	92·1	37·7	20th	54·4
March ...	75·7	79·3	81·7	89·4	23·2	66·2	—	93·3	34·5	20th	58·8
April ...	76·4	80·7	80·7	89·3	21·4	67·9	2nd	93·4	32·4	4th	61·0
May ...	75·4	79·4	76·9	87·1	17·1	70·0	5th	98·5	32·0	18th	66·5
June ...	74·3	76·7	76·8	83·0	13·4	69·6	—	86·0	21·0	19th	65·0
July ...	74·7	77·5	77·3	83·0	13·6	69·4	29th	85·6	19·1	28th	66·5
August ...	74·7	77·3	78·1	83·9	15·0	68·8	29th	87·7	25·0	—	62·7
September ...	75·4	79·2	78·4	85·1	16·6	68·5	23rd	88·6	24·6	23rd	64·0
October ...	73·8	78·6	74·7	85·4	17·3	68·1	9th	89·4	23·8	1st	65·6
November ...	73·9	78·3	77·4	84·9	18·9	66·0	9th	89·0	28·0	27th	61·0
December ...	73·6	76·5	76·5	84·3	16·4	67·9	1st	87·9	24·5	1st	63·4
Year ...	74·5	77·9	78·1	85·5	17·6	67·9	April 2nd	93·4	28·0	Feb. 20th	54·4
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·1	—	—	62·1
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	53·8	58·6	58·0	70·3	25·5	44·8	30th	74·5	41·9	1st	32·6
February ...	55·8	60·9	59·7	69·8	23·0	36·8	22nd	76·2	39·4	1st	36·8
March ...	56·7	64·2	60·0	74·1	28·1	46·0	—	78·2	41·7	1st	36·5
April ...	59·1	66·0	63·1	74·6	26·5	48·1	23rd	77·3	35·4	13th	41·3
May ...	58·9	63·0	61·1	70·2	17·6	52·6	—	76·3	31·1	29th	45·2
June ...	?	58·7	57·4	64·7	?	?	12th	70·2	?	?	?
July ...	55·9	59·0	56·9	64·5	12·7	51·8	4th	70·2	21·3	18th	48·9
August ...	?	59·4	58·1	66·7	?	?	13th	75·6	?	?	?
September ...	?	62·3	59·3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October ...	57·3	62·1	58·3	?	?	51·4	?	?	?	9th	46·8
November ...	55·7	59·7	57·9	?	?	49·4	?	?	?	2nd	54·0
December ...	56·5	54·9	59·0	?	?	50·6	?	?	?	1st	41·8
Year ...	?	60·7	59·1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	?

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	°	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	°
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	56·4	59·3	60·6	61·1	11·7	49·4	2nd	65·0	23·5	14th	41·5
February ...	58·8	61·9	62·8	63·4	11·4	51·6	24th	66·5	21·5	24th	45·0
March ...	60·6	65·8	64·5	66·9	15·4	51·5	29th	69·2	25·7	1st	43·5
April ...	62·1	67·6	65·3	69·1	15·6	53·5	16th	73·0	25·0	4th	48·0
May ...	62·4	66·2	63·9	68·0	10·8	57·2	5th	73·0	17·5	—	55·5
June ...	60·5	63·0	62·1	65·2	8·6	56·6	16th	68·0	15·2	24th	52·8
July ...	60·9	63·4	62·4	66·2	9·3	56·9	12th	71·0	16·5	17th	54·5
August ...	61·6	65·0	63·9	65·9	10·0	55·9	13th	72·5	21·0	—	51·5
September ...	62·1	66·3	63·8	67·4	11·1	56·3	22nd	72·5	20·0	—	52·5
October ...	60·9	64·8	62·0	66·2	9·8	56·1	—	69·0	15·5	9th	53·5
November ...	60·0	63·0	62·4	63·8	9·2	54·6	5th	67·0	18·0	—	49·0
December ...	59·6	62·2	61·4	63·4	8·0	55·4	—	65·5	16·5	28th	49·0
Year ...	60·5	64·0	62·9	65·5	10·9	54·6	—	73·0	31·5	Jan. 14th	41·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69·3	19·5	—	49·7
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	71·8	73·0	79·9	81·0	18·6	62·4	6th	86·0	30·5	31st	55·5
February ...	71·9	73·7	80·6	81·2	19·7	61·5	27th	84·2	30·2	3rd	54·0
March ...	72·5	75·4	80·0	84·5	22·4	62·1	10th	87·0	33·5	3rd	53·5
April ...	76·4	80·8	83·3	85·8	20·6	65·2	8th	87·5	25·5	15th	62·0
May ...	76·7	80·5	83·9	86·5	20·9	65·6	23rd	88·7	25·7	5th	63·0
June ...	76·8	80·7	85·1	87·7	23·2	64·5	28th	89·5	32·5	9th	57·0
July ...	77·2	81·5	85·6	88·7	24·3	64·4	—	90·5	34·5	22nd	56·0
August ...	77·7	82·0	86·3	90·4	25·6	64·8	20th	92·7	35·7	24th	57·0
September ...	78·2	82·8	86·1	89·6	24·0	65·6	—	91·5	28·5	24th	63·0
October ...	74·2	76·1	81·8	85·4	20·8	64·6	1st	89·5	26·5	?	63·0
November ...	74·0	77·1	81·6	85·2	21·8	63·4	21st	88·0	28·0	24th	60·0
December ...	72·4	74·3	80·0	82·6	19·7	62·9	13th	86·5	28·0	25th	58·5
Year ...	75·0	78·2	82·8	85·7	21·8	63·9	Aug. 20th	92·7	34·2	March 3rd	53·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·5	29·9	—	58·6
15.—VAVUNIYA.											
January ...	75·6	80·5	82·0	86·0	21·7	64·3	—	89·0	29·0	—	60·0
February ...	77·8	81·3	84·9	88·2	20·9	67·3	24th	95·0	33·0	1st	62·0
March ...	81·2	85·6	89·6	93·7	25·2	68·5	—	96·0	37·0	3rd	59·0
April ...	82·0	85·6	88·9	95·3	23·7	71·6	—	97·0	33·0	1st	64·0
May ...	81·3	83·3	86·4	90·3	16·1	74·2	—	94·0	30·0	15th	64·0
June ...	81·3	83·0	86·2	89·6	14·9	74·7	22nd	94·0	21·0	—	73·0
July ...	82·2	83·8	88·3	91·9	17·4	74·5	—	96·0	23·0	—	73·0
August ...	84·0	86·2	91·3	94·5	19·9	74·6	—	97·0	25·1	—	71·9
September ...	83·1	85·7	89·1	95·4	20·8	74·6	—	97·0	24·0	—	73·0
October ...	78·0	81·0	80·9	87·1	14·9	72·2	11th	93·0	22·5	31st	70·5
November ...	78·3	82·6	82·8	88·4	18·9	69·5	10th	91·0	27·0	25th	64·0
December ...	77·4	80·0	80·4	84·0	13·2	71·8	—	86·0	23·0	31st	63·3
Year ...	80·2	83·2	85·9	90·4	18·8	71·5	—	97·0	38·0	March 3rd	59·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·7	27·3	—	66·4
16.—KURUṆEGALA.											
January ...	76·7	78·6	82·6	88·5	19·6	68·9	19th	94·0	32·2	31st	61·8
February ...	78·5	80·9	85·1	92·4	22·9	69·5	—	97·0	33·0	21st	64·0
March ...	80·9	83·4	87·4	93·7	21·9	71·8	3rd	98·8	30·8	2nd	68·0
April ...	81·3	84·7	86·4	93·4	20·6	72·8	2nd	96·8	25·8	—	71·0
May ...	79·7	83·1	82·4	90·3	16·5	73·8	2nd	96·0	26·2	23rd	69·8
June ...	78·0	79·3	81·3	86·5	13·1	73·4	9th	89·0	17·2	25th	71·8
July ...	79·9	81·2	83·0	88·1	12·5	75·6	26th	91·5	21·9	29th	69·6
August ...	79·1	82·4	81·3	88·7	15·1	73·6	29th	92·0	20·2	12th	71·8
September ...	80·3	84·2	83·5	90·3	17·2	73·1	29th	95·2	24·6	6th	70·6
October ...	78·3	81·8	81·3	89·5	17·6	71·9	2nd	93·5	23·5	—	70·0
November ...	77·2	81·3	80·2	88·6	18·4	70·2	—	92·0	25·7	30th	66·3
December ...	77·2	79·8	80·3	87·2	15·6	71·6	19th	91·8	27·0	29th	64·8
Year ...	78·8	81·7	83·0	90·0	17·6	72·2	March 3rd	98·8	37·0	Jan. 31st	61·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94·0	25·7	—	68·1

TABLE XI.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1891.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	79·6	79·8	81·1	81·9	81·9	80·3	80·3	81·6	81·3	79·8	79·8	79·8	80·6
Ratnapura ...	77·8	79·4	80·4	80·4	80·5	79·4	79·5	79·2	79·0	78·3	77·8	77·4	79·1
Puttalam ...	73·8	75·5	77·4	78·4	79·0	77·0	77·0	78·0	78·7	75·8	75·6	74·4	76·7
Anurádhapura ...	76·5	78·5	82·8	82·9	83·8	81·9	82·6	84·1	85·1	79·7	79·1	78·3	81·4
Mannár ...	79·2	80·5	83·0	84·5	85·4	83·6	83·1	83·9	83·9	79·9	80·4	78·4	82·1
Jaffna ...	78·4	79·5	82·2	85·3	85·2	82·5	81·7	82·9	83·0	80·5	79·8	77·5	81·5
Trincomalee ...	78·3	78·4	81·4	83·9	84·6	84·3	85·3	84·9	84·5	89·9	79·4	77·9	81·9
Batticaloa ...	76·0	77·0	78·8	82·0	83·1	83·4	83·0	83·4	82·6	79·1	78·4	77·3	80·3
Hambantoṭa ...	77·5	77·8	78·5	81·3	81·3	78·5	79·3	80·8	79·5	78·2	78·4	78·7	79·2
Galle ...	78·5	79·5	80·7	81·1	81·0	79·7	80·8	81·1	80·7	78·7	78·9	79·2	80·0
Vavuniya ...	76·3	78·5	81·9	82·7	82·0	82·0	82·9	84·7	83·8	78·7	79·0	78·1	80·9

TABLE XIII.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1891.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·874	·937	·812	·125	·996	2nd	·723	29th	·273
February ...	·888	·950	·826	·124	·018	18th	·731	1st	·287
March ...	·851	·914	·788	·126	·960	4th	·744	30th	·216
April ...	·842	·902	·782	·120	·953	9th	·726	3rd	·227
May ...	·788	·838	·738	·100	·916	2nd	·642	21st	·274
June ...	·846	·889	·804	·085	·955	7th	·742	18th	·213
July ...	·841	·883	·800	·083	·964	8th	·702	10th	·262
August ...	·861	·908	·815	·093	·958	11th	·755	31st	·203
September ...	·840	·914	·807	·107	·960	7th	·705	13th	·255
October ...	·836	·895	·777	·118	·962	28th	·711	15th	·251
November ...	·871	·928	·814	·114	·986	27th	·764	5th	·222
December ...	·870	·931	·809	·122	·997	24th	·756	11th	·241
Year ...	·852	·907	·798	·109	·018	Feb. 18th	·642	May 21st	·376
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·969	—	·725	—	·244
2.—RATNAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·808	·881	·736	·145	·938	19th	·622	23rd	·316
February ...	·831	·897	·766	·131	·967	—	·682	2nd	·285
March ...	·842	·960	·726	·235	·912	—	·628	4th	·284
April ...	·795	·859	·731	·128	·906	10th	·645	3rd	·261
May ...	·739	·793	·685	·108	·871	2nd	·588	21st	·283
June ...	·786	·835	·738	·097	·882	4th	·671	1st	·211
July ...	·783	·832	·735	·097	·910	8th	·636	21st	274
August ...	·797	·849	·745	·104	·917	4th	·676	31st	·241
September ...	·800	·857	·744	·113	923	7th	·594	1st	·329
October ...	·792	·852	·732	·120	·941	11th	·656	15th	·285
November ...	·809	·872	·746	·126	·935	11th	·653	13th	·282
December ...	·802	·862	·742	·120	·923	1st	·694	11th	·229
Year ...	·799	·863	·735	·128	·941	Oct. 11th	·588	May 21st	·353
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·919	—	·646	—	·273
3.—PUTTALAM ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·866	·938	·795	·143	·999	16th	·725	29th	·274
February ...	·876	·941	·811	·130	1·025	18th	·718	1st	·307
March ...	·837	·897	·777	·120	·983	5th	·717	25th	·266
April ...	·813	·874	·753	·121	·932	10th	·713	2nd	·219
May ...	·743	·796	·691	·105	·892	2nd	·579	22nd	·313
June ...	·793	·839	·747	·092	·885	7th	·684	19th	·201
July ...	·789	·835	·743	·092	·907	8th	·646	11th	·261
August ...	·799	·848	·751	·097	·918	11th	·686	31st	·232
September ...	·814	·863	·765	·098	·911	28th	·681	1st	230
October ...	·816	·872	·760	·112	·948	31st	·687	21st	·261
November ...	·845	·902	·788	·114	·971	25th	·733	22nd	·238
December ...	·859	·911	·807	·104	·967	—	746	12th	·221
Year ...	·821	·876	·765	·111	1·025	Feb. 18th	579	May 22nd	·446
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·945	—	·693	—	·252
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·646	·707	·586	·121	·758	1st	·527	29th	·231
February ...	·644	·712	·577	·135	·794	18th	490	3rd	·304
March ...	·593	·662	·524	·138	·722	4th	·478	16th	·244
April ...	·581	·649	·513	·136	·702	19th	·445	3rd	·257
May ...	·502	·556	·448	·108	·674	2nd	·357	21st	·317
June ...	·538	·580	·496	·084	·638	7th	443	17th	·195
July ...	·539	·582	·496	·086	·666	7th	·404	11th	·262
August ...	·549	·600	·498	·102	·676	11th	·435	31st	·241
September ...	·549	·609	·489	·120	·658	8th	·420	23rd	·238
October ...	·569	·627	·511	·116	·706	31st	·429	11th	·277
November ...	·609	·664	·555	·109	·745	25th	·488	6th	·257
December ...	·629	·683	·576	·107	·770	24th	·494	13th	·276
Year ...	·579	·636	·522	·114	·794	Feb. 18th	357	May 21st	·437
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·709	—	·451	—	·258
5.—MANNÁR ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	947	1·005	·890	·115	1·062	3rd	·831	29th	·231
February ...	·946	1·009	·884	·125	1·079	18th	·799	2nd	·280
March ...	·911	·978	·844	·134	1·043	3rd	·792	20th	·251
April ...	·886	·951	·821	·130	·999	—	·773	3rd	·226
May ...	·794	·846	·743	·103	·957	1st	·650	24th	·307
June ...	·817	·870	·765	·105	·936	7th	·689	21st	·247
July ...	·820	·870	·771	·099	·936	29th	·676	11th	·260
August ...	·835	·889	·782	·107	·945	12th	·746	6th	·199
September ...	·842	·899	·786	·113	·959	30th	·718	17th	·241
October ...	·861	·920	·803	·117	1·015	31st	·745	20th	·270
November ...	·899	·955	·843	·112	1·032	29th	·793	5th	·239
December ...	·918	·971	·866	·105	1·024	2nd	·785	9th	·239
Year ...	·873	·930	·816	·114	1·079	Feb. 18th	·650	May 24th	·250
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·999	—	·750	—	·249

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
6.—JAFFNA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·950	·002	·899	·103	1·045	—	·827	29th	·218
February ...	·951	·008	·894	·114	1·086	18th	·801	3rd	·285
March ...	·887	·949	·826	·123	1·004	4th	·768	15th	·236
April ...	·863	·925	·801	·114	·986	9th	·746	3rd	·240
May ...	·770	·823	·718	·105	·946	2nd	·618	22nd	·328
June ...	·780	·826	·734	·092	·875	7th	·679	17th	·196
July ...	·790	·837	·743	·094	·909	7th	·642	12th	·267
August ...	·808	·861	·756	·105	·939	11th	·706	31st	233
September ...	·821	·879	·763	·116	·952	29th	·690	1st	·262
October ...	·855	·915	·795	·120	·987	31st	·704	21st	·283
November ...	·893	·947	·839	·108	1·021	26th	·760	5th	·261
December ...	·928	·983	·874	·109	1·067	24th	·766	9th	·301
Year ...	·858	·913	·803	·110	1·086	Feb. 18th	·618	May 22nd	·468
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·985	—	·726	—	·259
7.—TRINCOMALEE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·866	·919	·814	·105	·965	2nd	·759	1st	·206
February ...	·870	·926	·815	·111	1·004	18th	·732	4th	·272
March ...	·824	·882	·767	·115	·943	4th	·714	30th	·229
April ...	·797	·858	·736	·122	·926	10th	·695	3rd	·231
May ...	·697	·748	·646	·102	·874	2nd	·521	22nd	·353
June ...	·708	·756	·660	·096	·805	7th	·574	28th	·231
July ...	·715	·764	·666	·098	·843	5th	·560	11th	·283
August ...	·727	·785	·670	·115	·853	11th	·605	30th	·248
September ...	·740	·804	·676	·128	·877	29th	·605	1st	·272
October ...	·781	·843	·720	·123	·920	28th	·630	21st	·290
November ...	·814	·872	·756	·116	·959	27th	·674	5th	·285
December ...	·839	·897	·781	·116	·958	24th	·687	9th	·271
Year ...	·782	·838	·726	·112	·965	2nd	·521	May 22nd	·444
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·910	—	·646	—	·264
8.—BATTICALOA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·725	·769	·826	·087	·837	28th	·618	11th	·219
February ...	·786	·831	·741	·090	·853	18th	·697	12th	·156
March ...	·832	·876	·788	·088	·915	25th	·752	11th	·163
April ...	·876	·921	·832	·089	·972	10th	·783	3rd	·189
May ...	·801	·846	·757	·089	·944	3rd	·670	24th	·274
June ...	·793	·840	·747	·093	·884	4th	·688	21st	·196
July ...	·792	·838	·746	·092	·897	29th	·675	15th	·222
August ...	·813	·860	·766	·094	·909	11th	·723	31st	·186
September ...	·823	·869	·777	·092	·921	29th	·725	1st	·196
October ...	·851	·898	·805	·093	·962	31st	·716	22nd	·246
November ...	·875	·920	·830	·090	·989	28th	·781	6th	·208
December ...	·894	·940	·849	·091	·992	3rd	·791	12th	·202
Year ...	·821	·867	·776	·091	·992	Dec. 3rd	·618	Jan. 11th	·374
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·923	—	·718	—	·205
9.—HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·874	·923	·826	·097	·991	8th	·797	27th	·194
February ...	·882	·943	·822	·121	1·021	24th	·753	6th	·268
March ...	·840	·897	·783	·114	·938	4th	·762	11th	·176
April ...	·831	·899	·763	·136	·954	13th	·712	23rd	·242
May ...	·804	·860	·748	·112	·954	2nd	·677	19th	·277
June ...	·841	·893	·789	·104	·946	8th	·721	16th	·225
July ...	·840	·892	·788	·104	·958	28th	·672	11th	·286
August ...	·854	·912	·797	·115	·954	19th	·759	7th	·195
September ...	·866	·924	·808	·116	1·000	5th	·732	18th	·268
October ...	·887	·906	·768	·128	·967	30th	·683	20th	·284
November ...	·853	·923	·783	·140	·983	26th	·724	—	·259
December ...	·854	·919	·789	·130	·955	20th	·724	7th	·231
Year ...	·848	·907	·789	·118	1·021	Feb. 24th	·677	May 19th	·344
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·968	—	·726	—	·242
10.—GALLE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·867	·921	·813	·108	·972	2nd	·757	29th	·215
February ...	·881	·938	·824	·124	1·007	24th	·740	2nd	·267
March ...	·852	·905	·799	·106	·961	8th	·762	15th	·199
April ...	·844	·896	·792	·104	·938	10th	·752	2nd	·186
May ...	·778	·827	·729	·098	·903	2nd	·618	21st	·285
June ...	·830	·881	·779	·102	·943	7th	·729	17th	·214
July ...	·820	·872	·769	·103	·953	8th	·681	11th	·272
August ...	·844	·896	·793	·103	·945	11th	·752	6th	·193
September ...	·857	·909	·805	·104	·966	15th	·746	17th	·220
October ...	·835	·886	·785	·101	·955	28th	·724	20th	·231
November ...	·864	·916	·812	·104	·981	—	·754	5th	227
December ...	·867	·921	·813	·108	·977	24th	·763	10th	·214
Year ...	·845	·897	·792	·105	1·007	Feb. 24th	·618	May 21st	·339
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·958	—	·731	—	·227

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
11.—KANDY.	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	28+	—	—
January (Incomplete)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February ...	·243	·308	·181	·124	·358	18th	·077	3rd	·281
March ...	·198	·258	·139	·119	·309	4th	·087	30th	·222
April ...	·194	·250	·138	·112	·363	23rd	·078	3rd	·285
May ...	·137	·183	·091	·092	·269	2nd	·015	22nd	·254
June ...	·182	·223	·142	·081	·284	7th	·077	17th	·207
July ...	·174	·210	·138	·072	·289	7th	·043	—	·246
August ...	·192	·239	·145	·094	·364	14th	·080	31st	·284
September ...	·193	·245	·142	·103	·293	14th	·078	23rd	·215
October ...	·173	·227	·120	·105	·390	2nd	·131	21st	·259
November ...	·208	·261	·156	·105	·329	26th	·104	6th	·225
December ...	·214	·270	·159	·111	·345	24th	·099	10th	·246
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	23+	23+	23+	—	23+	—	23+	—	—
January ...	1·071	1·106	1·037	·069	1·160	19th	·980	31st	·180
February ...	1·089	1·127	1·051	·076	1·184	18th	·944	6th	·240
March ...	1·064	1·104	1·025	·079	1·140	12th	·966	24th	·174
April ...	1·081	1·112	1·050	·062	1·166	11th	1·009	30th	·157
May ...	1·020	1·037	1·004	·033	1·154	2nd	·902	21st	·252
June ...	1·061	1·089	1·034	·055	1·146	7th	·968	17th	·178
July ...	1·056	1·081	1·032	·049	1·150	8th	·958	—	·192
August ...	1·063	1·094	1·032	·062	1·140	9th	·970	31st	·170
September ...	1·077	1·117	1·038	·079	1·176	28th	·974	1st	·202
October ...	1·074	1·117	1·031	·086	1·184	2nd	·980	21st	·204
November ...	1·077	1·116	1·039	·077	1·168	26th	·996	5th	·172
December ...	1·088	1·129	1·047	·082	1·172	24th	·990	9th	·182
Year ...	1·068	1·102	1·035	·067	1·184	Jan. 18th	·902	May 21st	·282
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	1·162	—	·970	—	·192
13.—HAKGALA.	23+	23+	23+	—	23+	—	23+	—	—
January ...	1·571	1·612	1·530	·082	1·651	19th	1·464	30th	·187
February ...	1·591	1·630	1·552	·078	1·694	14th	1·464	3rd	·230
March ...	1·569	1·615	1·523	·092	1·651	22nd	1·485	15th	·166
April ...	1·570	1·612	1·529	·083	1·653	10th	1·485	3rd	·168
May ...	1·511	1·550	1·472	·078	1·641	2nd	1·330	21st	·311
June ...	1·510	1·540	1·481	·059	1·626	7th	1·406	21st	·220
July ...	1·506	1·535	1·477	·058	1·603	8th	1·401	14th	·202
August ...	1·519	1·554	1·484	·070	1·605	16th	1·430	31st	·175
September ...	1·537	1·576	1·499	·077	1·635	28th	1·445	1st	·190
October ...	1·528	1·570	1·487	·083	1·673	28th	1·421	21st	·252
November ...	1·550	1·593	1·507	·086	1·654	27th	1·446	2nd	·208
December ...	1·563	1·609	1·518	·091	1·663	24th	1·445	9th	·218
Year ...	1·544	1·583	1·505	·078	1·694	Feb. 24th	1·330	May 21st	·364
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	1·646	—	1·435	—	·211
14.—BADULLA.	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·713	·777	·649	·128	·852	20th	·589	27th	·263
February ...	·704	·769	·640	·129	·841	21st	·511	1st	·330
March ...	·739	·800	·679	·121	·837	19th	·629	2nd	·208
April ...	·683	·747	·619	·126	·805	29th	·579	20th	·226
May ...	·669	·732	·606	·126	·768	31st	·568	8th	·200
June ...	·668	·734	·603	·131	·764	16th	·588	—	·176
July ...	·683	·745	·621	·124	·774	1st	·582	25th	·192
August ...	·668	·734	·603	·131	·757	22nd	·576	14th	·181
September ...	·637	·725	·598	·127	·743	12th	·537	30th	·206
October ...	·630	·691	·570	·121	·727	25th	·508	1st	·219
November ...	·655	·723	·587	·136	·740	22nd	·526	30th	·214
December ...	·636	·692	·590	·112	·722	21st	·496	1st	·226
Year ...	·674	·739	·613	·126	·852	Jan. 20th	·496	Dec. 1st	·356
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·777	—	·557	—	·220
15.—VAVUNIYA.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·634	·693	·576	·117	·743	1st	·426	6th	·317
February ...	·638	·700	·576	·124	·769	18th	·485	5th	·284
March ...	·585	·654	·517	·137	·701	26th	·467	30th	·234
April ...	·556	·627	·486	·141	·687	10th	·433	14th	·254
May ...	·490	·541	·439	·102	·654	9th	·360	25th	·294
June ...	·503	·556	·450	·106	·627	7th	·387	26th	·240
July ...	·503	·557	·449	·108	·630	8th	·342	12th	·288
August ...	·519	·579	·459	·120	·642	11th	·393	31st	·249
September ...	·529	·598	·461	·137	·689	28th	·368	17th	·321
October ...	·556	·618	·495	·123	·732	2nd	·409	23rd	·323
November ...	·606	·671	·542	·129	·723	7th	·447	7th	·276
December ...	·624	·680	·568	·112	·735	28th	·508	9th	·227
Year ...	·562	·623	·501	·121	·769	Feb. 18th	·342	July 12th	·427
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·694	—	·419	—	·276

TABLE XV.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1891, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo	·914	·928	·891	·882	·828	·886	·881	·901	·880	·876	·911	·910	·891
Ratnapura ...	·920	·943	·954	·906	·851	·899	·895	·909	·912	·904	·921	·914	·911
Puttalam	·893	·943	·864	·840	·772	·820	·801	·826	·841	·843	·872	·886	·850
Anurádhapura ...	·957	·950	·901	·887	·805	·846	·847	·855	·854	·886	·918	·936	·887
Mannár	·959	·958	·923	·897	·806	·829	·832	·847	·854	·873	·911	·930	·885
Jaffna	·959	·960	·896	·872	·779	·789	·799	·817	·830	·864	·902	·937	·867
Trincomalee ...	·941	·945	·899	·872	·772	·783	·790	·802	·815	·856	·889	·914	·856
Batticaloa... ...	·751	·812	·858	·902	·827	·819	·818	·839	·849	·877	·901	·920	·848
Hambantota ...	·924	·932	·890	·881	·854	·891	·890	·904	·916	·887	·903	·904	·898
Galle	·915	·929	·900	·892	·826	·878	·868	·892	·905	·883	·912	·915	·893
Kandy	?	·938	·884	·879	·827	·884	·870	·887	·838	·871	·904	·904	?
Nuwara Eliya ...	·998	·994	·937	·925	·885	·989	·935	·982	·923	·927	·998	1·004	·958
Hakgala ...	·912	·907	·886	·833	·778	·788	·797	·795	·809	·918	·850	·879	·846
Badulla	·922	·906	·944	·864	·843	·844	·858	·838	·779	·821	·837	·820	·856
Vavuniya	·955	·956	·901	·872	·808	·821	·821	·835	·845	·877	·922	·941	·879

TABLE XVI.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1891.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N.	2,725	489	—	5	26	—	—	—	—	133	192	1,484
N.N.E.... ...	1,764	438	51	93	35	—	—	—	—	108	249	1,215
N.E.	423	227	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	46	168
E.N.E.... ...	72	174	129	67	32	—	—	—	—	207	111	320
E.	—	15	199	391	83	—	—	—	—	66	172	98
E.S.E.	62	142	437	426	363	59	—	—	—	659	519	134
S.E.	35	65	178	553	530	—	—	—	152	231	90	41
S.S.E.	—	140	110	408	233	53	282	—	123	360	63	43
S.	—	17	60	147	51	—	54	15	78	63	31	10
S.S.W.... ...	—	95	207	529	1,368	3,327	732	—	1,459	854	283	38
S.W.	9	196	409	458	1,652	4,230	3,358	2,192	5,068	430	679	90
W.S.W. ...	88	413	354	606	2,360	2,334	1,948	5,077	1,188	422	581	97
W.	75	117	159	104	434	196	371	1,205	—	353	103	57
W.N.W. ...	86	103	330	61	318	35	191	415	—	621	289	164
N.W.	71	72	133	18	25	—	—	44	—	27	175	106
N.N.W. ...	2,127	915	352	35	50	—	—	—	—	526	541	1,319
Calm	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	70	39	53	76	30	—	—	—	25	44	55	12
Resultant { Miles ...	6,645	1,485	587	1,930	5,355	9,630	6,410	8,550	7,610	1,350	870	3,985
Resultant { Direction	N	N 17° W	S 49½°W	S 5° W	S 43½° W	S 43° W	S 50° W	S 67½° W	S 42° W	S 43½° W	S 83° W	N 2° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	248	129	104	133	245	340	224	290	271	165	138	173
Average Resultant { Miles ...	6,200	2,795	1,327	1,977	6,100	7,418	6,287	9,100	7,100	3,900	1,377	5,841
Average Resultant { Direction	N 5½° E	N 9° W	S 60° W	S 16½° W	S 39½° W	S 48½° W	S 49½° W	S 51° W	S 49½° W	S 56½° W	N 45½° W	N 3° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	208	152	123	140	202	249	218	216	215	177	139	189
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	3	3	3	4	12	10	3	4	3	1	4	6
N.E.	3	13	1	7	4	9	2	1	5	16	10	1
E.	3	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	6	10	21	15	4	2	1	—	2	9	13	4
S.	1	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
S.W.	16	17	20	18	13	5	3	1	9	17	21	18
W.	5	2	2	2	5	3	1	7	5	—	2	11
N.W.	25	10	9	8	20	30	52	49	36	17	8	19
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	41	7	40	23	25	62	87	91	67	12	17	55
Resultant { Direction	N 75½°W	N 88½°W	S 14° W	S 17° W	N 51° W	N 30° W	N 44½° W	N 45° W	N 54¾° W	N 58¼° W	S 31° W	N 85½°W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	11·4	13·4	14·4	13·7	16·2	22·5	27·3	26·7	16·8	13·3	11·3	10·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	7	10	16	15	40	74	72	79	72	45	29	16
Average Resultant { Direction	S 20° W	S 65½° E	S 36° E	N 60° W	N 40° W	N 38° W	N 38½° W	N 30° W	N 38° W	30° W	N 49½° W	N 82° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	20	25	27	27	27	35	38	33	33	25	20	23

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	11	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	14
N.E.	37	26	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	34
E.	1	4	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3
S.E.	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
S.	1	—	1	5	6	—	—	3	5	4	7	—
S.W.	—	3	8	36	51	60	62	59	55	16	21	—
W.	—	5	17	3	3	—	—	—	—	14	10	3
N.W.	12	15	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	15	7	8
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	78	54	27	58	57	100	100	98	97	45	37	76
Resultant { Direction	N 22½° E	N 9° E	N 36½° W	S 39½° W	S 43° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 43° W	S 42° W	S 86½° W	S 62° W	N 22½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	139·5	123·6	88·1	90·5	180·3	344·0	296·9	318·4	291·5	95·4	92·3	112·2
Average Resultant { Percentage	70	53	15	72	93	96	95	94	94	75	12	64
Average Resultant { Direction	N 33° E	N 31° E	S 71° W	S 45° W	S 43° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 50° W	N 19½° W	N 36° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	131	136	131	132	256	345	321	297	290	206	411	416
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.												
N.	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18
N.E.	35	19	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
E.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
S.E.	13	18	22	6	3	2	1	1	1	6	5	7
S.	—	1	6	7	1	1	2	3	2	12	3	—
S.W.	—	2	2	20	42	54	58	57	56	1	22	4
W.	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	14	—	1
N.W.	6	6	4	—	2	1	1	1	1	16	13	13
Calm	2	6	17	22	11	1	—	—	—	—	12	2
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	63	40	38	41	43	93	96	95	57	23	35	45
Resultant { Direction	N 51° E	N 75½° E	S 44° E	S 21½° W	S 44½° W	S 44° W	S 43½° W	S 43° W	S 43½° W	S 44° W	S 65½° W	N 17° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	30·9	30·0	24·8	18·4	45·9	118·2	104·0	109·3	107·3	23·0	24·1	30·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	80	61	42	2	59	86	86	86	84	42	24	58
Average Resultant { Direction	N 23° E	N 29° E	N 42° E	N 79° E	S 34½° W	S 33½° W	S 35° W	S 33½° W	S 33½° W	S 36° W	N 35° W	N 19° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	28	30	23	33	70	101	107	96	94	45	31	24
5.—MANNÁR.												
N.	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	10	2	10
N.E.	58	39	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	24	27	52
E.	—	1	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
S.E.	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
S.	—	—	3	19	11	1	—	—	1	5	7	—
S.W.	—	—	—	4	34	59	62	62	59	17	9	—
W.	—	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
N.W	3	11	26	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	95	72	58	30	48	97	100	100	99	19	27	95
Resultant { Direction	N 41° E	N 37½° E	N 6° W	S 36° W	S 51° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 44½° W	N 36° E	N 55½° E	N 38° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	250·9	189·9	130·4	104·6	104·4	308·6	355·7	340·8	350·5	174·3	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	83	55	28	52	82	89	83	92	95	53	39	73
Average Resultant { Direction	N 35° E	N 29° E	N 13½° E	S 32½° W	S 34½° W	S 40½° W	S 39° W	S 39° W	S 41° W	S 42° W	N 30° E	N 28½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	209	184	136	142	129	232	294	231	232	173	183	201
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
N.E.	55	35	22	8	1	—	—	—	—	17	16	37
E.	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
S.E.	1	8	24	32	16	1	—	6	4	10	10	—
S.	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	1	2	1	—
S.W.	—	1	2	15	35	58	62	56	54	9	9	1
W.	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
N.W.	—	4	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	18	16	13
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	96	66	45	53	41	98	100	91	91	16	16	66
Resultant { Direction	N 41½° E	N 49 E	N 84° E	S 30½° E	S 23½° W	S 43° W	S 45° W	S 39° W	S 39½° W	N 7° W	N 22½° W	N 26° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	106·0	126·5	128·9	202·0	295·7	557·3	478·4	410·8	439·7	134·6	106·0	129·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	67	45	52	80	94	93	91	91	51	30	66
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 50° E	S 74° E	S 3° E	S 24½° W	S 39° W	S 36° W	S 34° W	S 37° W	S 39½° W	N 27° E	N 34° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	81	81	77	171	302	352	327	312	213	188	83	189

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	27	5	3	2	3	—	—	4	3	8	19	14
N.E.	29	25	16	4	—	—	—	5	1	14	12	23
E.	3	9	12	13	5	—	—	1	2	5	2	4
S.E.	3	10	28	32	20	—	—	1	13	14	6	6
S.	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
S.W.	—	—	—	4	22	59	62	42	37	5	6	2
W.	—	—	1	2	10	1	—	9	4	12	11	5
N.W.	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	7
Calm	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	84	63	67	66	27	98	100	65	61	16	37	51
Resultant { Direction	N 29½° E	N 66¾° E	S 85° E	S 56° E	S 17° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 55½° W	S 30° W	N 40° E	N 8° W	N 24½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	327·0	245·6	148·2	140·2	163·7	239·3	212·2	202·2	180·3	126·5	160·2	246·0
Average Resultant { Percentage	81	71	66	56	57	83	80	64	63	26	40	61
Average Resultant { Direction	N 41° E	N 59° E	S 78¼ °E	S 54½ E	S 31° W	S 49½° W	S 49½° W	S 49½° W	S 50° W	S 52° W	N 24° E	N 30° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	270	222	183	183	284	406	386	330	313	219	162	231
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	26	16	13	5	8	6	5	4	6	15	16	18
N.E.	16	9	16	5	7	3	4	3	4	8	6	10
E.	1	13	16	16	14	14	18	14	16	9	6	14
S.E.	—	2	7	13	7	10	12	13	17	6	5	1
S.	—	—	2	11	5	6	4	5	11	7	10	7
S.W.	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	1	2	1	2	—
W.	1	2	1	—	2	11	7	6	—	—	1	2
N.W.	9	6	1	1	4	1	3	9	2	4	5	4
Calm	9	8	6	9	12	6	3	7	2	12	9	6
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	71	52	57	50	17	19	28	20	52	31	20	43
Resultant { Direction	N 9½° E	N 30° E	N 59° E	S 67½° E	S 78½° E	S 55° E	S 66½° E	S 79° E	S 63° E	N 52¾° W	N 42° E	N 40½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	141·4	116·2	82·5	87·9	89·7	83·3	105·7	110·1	130·7	102·2	93·8	119·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	69	64	58	52	38	15	11	27	29	26	37	54
Average Resultant { Direction	N 20° E	N 33° E	N 66½° E	N 84½° E	S 83° E	S 40° E	S 40° E	S 69½° E	S 64° E	N 79½° E	N 30° E	N 21½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	208	183	141	141	141	145	134	133	121	123	136	168
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
N.E.	57	38	18	2	—	—	—	—	—		4	13
E.	2	1	11	2	—	—	—	—	—		1	8
S.E.	2	5	14	9	1	—	—	—	—	Incomplete	11	11
S.	—	7	—	13	3	—	—	—	—		—	5
S.W.	—	2	—	20	35	40	29	24	47		29	18
W.	—	—	—	—	17	16	18	37	13		5	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—		5	—
Calm	1	3	19	14	5	2	15	1	—		5	7
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Resultant { Percentage	94	60	54	54	50	88	71	91	93	?	47	33
Resultant { Direction	N 48½° E	N 63¾° E	N 85° E	S 7½° W	S 56 ° W	S 59½° W	S 62° W	S 77° W	S 54° W	?	S 38½° W	S 36½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	214·6	162·4	99·2	77·6	143·4	148·9	56 8	242·1	265·9	136·5	128·7	148·1
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	71	48	48	88	95	92	97	96	80	23	51
Average Resultant { Direction	N 56° E	N 69° E	N 89° E	S 29¾° W	S 46° W	S 50° W	S 53½° W	S 51° W	S 49° W	S 48° W	S 8½° W	N 64° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	211	206	159	171	240	250	261	272	178	212	135	164
10.—GALLE.												
N.	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
N.E.	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
E.	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
S.E.	—	3	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
S.	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—
W.	7	—	7	5	11	13	15	19	31	12	13	6
N.W.	3	1	3	5	22	42	46	43	26	21	12	4
Calm	43	47	44	35	27	—	1	—	—	18	32	42
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	16	11	16	13	48	89	93	93	89	92	37	12
Resultant { Direction	N 27¾° W	S 83½° E	S 79½° E	S 11° W	N 63° W	N 61° W	N 55½° W	N 58¼° W	N 70½° W	N 45¾° W	N 69½° W	N 30½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	63·4	58·3	70·8	66·6	161·5	263·5	228·2	283·0	246·0	152·3	113·5	86·0
Average Resultant { Percentage	23	6	7	27	63	84	88	85	77	66	34	28
Average Resultant { Direction	N 46½° W	N 50½° W	S 42° W	N 88° W	N 80° W	N 59° W	N 57¾° W	N 60° W	N 57¾° W	N 57¾° W	N 52½° W	N 28½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	65	62	73	96	186	239	204	215	202	176	97	76

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.—KANDY.												
N. ...	3	4	4	6	3	—	4	1	5	4	3	8
N.E. ...	11	7	2	4	2	—	—	1	3	3	2	5
E. ...	7	2	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2
S.E. ...	28	23	24	10	8	7	9	8	7	9	11	14
S. ...	2	2	4	1	9	5	8	4	11	9	2	7
S.W. ...	—	—	1	—	7	15	8	10	5	2	3	4
W. ...	—	—	1	1	6	15	14	14	9	3	11	5
N.W. ...	2	—	2	13	11	14	14	23	20	8	22	15
Calm ...	9	17	21	24	16	4	3	—	—	23	5	2
Variable ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	56	44	38	18	14	56	35	48	33	80	34	64
Resultant { Direction	S 74° E	S 68½° E	S 50½° E	N 8° E	S 56½° W	S 71° W	S 74° W	N 87½° W	N 85½° W	S 5½° W	N 67° W	N 51½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	35·4	30·7	17·4	15·2	18·7	31·0	25·3	25·4	28·0	12·7	14·2	16·2
Average Resultant { Percentage	51	53	39	28	61	67	70	68	69	54	23	31
Average Resultant { Direction	S 69° E	S 63° E	S 53° E	S 37½° W	S 57° W	S 70° W	S 74½° W	S 63° W	S 74° W	S 59° W	S 27½° W	S 64½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	72	71	41	31	51	65	64	54	51	54	44	45
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N. ...	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
N.E. ...	1	3	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
E. ...	13	8	9	17	7	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
S.E. ...	26	33	34	29	16	1	—	—	—	24	4	23
S. ...	7	1	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
S.W. ...	6	5	3	5	7	6	9	7	7	13	9	8
W. ...	6	2	2	2	20	42	36	35	40	11	31	15
N.W. ...	1	2	1	1	6	8	10	16	11	4	9	—
Calm ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
Resultant { Percentage	57	63	68	68	18	86	77	82	87	40	61	34
Resultant { Direction	S 38° E	S 48½° E	S 48½° E	S 53½° E	S 35° W	N 89½° W	N 85° W	N 82° W	N 86° W	S 2° E	S 85° W	S 24½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	42·3	53·7	31·2	26·4	80·1	78·6	73·2	79·9	41·0	24·3	27·4	19·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	36	33	35	20	28	67	77	63	62	35	7	49
Average Resultant { Direction	S 51° E	S 46° E	S 48° E	S 23½° E	S 83½° W	N 70½° W	N 70° W	N 72° W	N 70° W	N 75° W	S 8° E	S 35½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	72	77	64	54	77	194	128	101	99	76	70	—
13.—HAKGALA.												
N. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1
N.E. ...	8	8	11	4	3	—	—	—	1	6	3	2
E. ...	36	41	32	35	21	—	—	—	3	25	14	25
S.E. ...	11	6	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
S. ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W. ...	—	—	—	—	21	10	30	6	13	2	3	1
W. ...	—	—	—	—	2	25	7	23	19	6	13	3
N.W. ...	—	—	—	—	4	25	25	31	22	7	9	1
Calm ...	5	1	7	12	6	—	—	—	—	13	15	26
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	80	91	78	73	15	85	74	85	68	32	12	38
Resultant { Direction	S 87° E	N 88½° E	S 89½° E	S 84½° E	S 21½° E	N 78° W	S 85½° W	N 68° W	N 76¾° W	N 37½° E	N 33° W	S 88½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	31·0	40·4	37·9	32·0	100·6	239·7	211·3	176·1	152·9	47·1	64·5	32·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	87	91	89	68	17	74	87	82	57	17	26	52
Average Resultant { Direction	S 52½° E	S 53½° E	S 55° E	S 59½° E	N 35° W	N 58° W	N 58° W	N 57° W	N 57° W	N 28½° W	S 70½° E	S 60° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	84	93	95	101	190	369	341	290	285	174	106	148
14.—BADULLA.												
N. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E. ...	50	52	52	55	48	51	47	54	51	50	52	52
E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
S.E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W. ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W. ...	9	1	6	4	12	9	10	8	8	10	6	9
Calm ...	3	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	82	93	84	92	48	52	79	88	86	82	87	85
Resultant { Direction	N 34½° E	N 43¾° E	N 38° E	N 41° E	N 30° E	N 35° E	N 34° E	N 36½° E	N 36° E	N 33½° W	N 38° E	N 35° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	57·2	51·4	55·5	59·9	98·6	61·8	51·9	51·3	504	49·5	54·8	53·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	79	89	72	69	59	63	69	65	61	68	81	77
Average Resultant { Direction	N 35° E	N 36° E	N 35½° E	N 37° E	N 30½° E	N 34° E	N 31½° E	N 33½° E	N 31° E	N 38° E	N 43° E	N 40° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	47	51	50	50	51	48	48	48	47	45	45	50

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15.—VAVUNIYA.												
N. ...	7	12	4	7	4	—	—	—	1	3	9	Incomplete
N.E. ...	46	37	26	8	2	—	—	—	—	7	14	
E. ...	2	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S.E. ...	—	2	8	7	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	
S. ...	—	—	5	13	7	1	4	1	7	1	4	
S.W. ...	1	1	3	6	29	59	56	55	46	20	11	
W. ...	3	2	6	11	10	—	2	6	6	19	7	
N.W. ...	3	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	10	7	
Calm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resultant { Percentage	81	80	81	13	36	97	97	97	91	54	26	?
Resultant { Direction	N 35° E	N 36½° E	N 61° E	S 14½° W	S 56½° W	S 45½° W	S 43½° W	S 48½° W	S 45° W	S 87½° W	N 39½° W	
Mean Diurnal Velocity	30·7	28·6	29·2	22·2	45·9	32·9	97·6	104·6	85·8	28·4	23·6	31·9
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	79	41	14	78	92	92	80	85	59	42	77
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40½° E	N 44½° E	N 61½° E	S 14° W	S 43½° W	S 43½° W	S 48° W	S 53° W	S 48° W	S 57½° W	N 31½° E	N 35½ E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	41	39	35	34	74	100	112	104	88	59	39	35
16.—KURUNÆGALA.												
N. ...	3	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E. ...	34	20	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
E. ...	8	16	8	2	5	2	—	3	1	4	8	24
S.E. ...	4	5	2	7	6	10	6	12	8	4	1	3
S. ...	—	1	5	4	18	20	21	24	33	15	17	7
S.W. ...	—	2	2	8	10	16	22	16	18	7	2	1
W. ...	—	2	3	4	4	—	1	1	—	3	1	—
N.W. ...	4	2	8	14	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
Calm ...	5	1	17	17	14	4	2	3	—	25	29	22
Variable ...	4	2	—	—	3	5	6	3	—	1	1	5
Resultant { Percentage	68	58	21	18	28	61	73	71	86	33	27	44
Resultant { Direction	N 50° E	N 63¾° E	N 28½° E	S 81½° W	S 6° W	S 8° W	S 17° W	S 5½° W	S 6¾° W	S 5½° W	S 20° W	S 68½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	48·0	34·9	17·9	12·7	19·8	34·8	29·3	31·1	30·1	12·6	8·17	19·7
Average Resultant { Percentage	61	55	21	14	60	63	69	68	70	35	12	39
Average Resultant { Direction	N 31° E	N 36° E	N 11° E	S 71½° W	S 16½° W	S 15° W	S 10½° W	S 12½° W	S 10½° W	S 11½° W	N 7° W	N 43½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	47	39	42	22	33	41	36	34	46	24	18	38

TABLE XVII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1891.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	72·4	68·7	73·5	74·9	6·2	7·1	2·8	8·6	10·1
February	74·2	70·6	75·6	76·3	5·7	5·5	1·9	7·0	7·7
March	75·5	72·1	77·1	77·2	5·1	5·5	1·8	6·8	8·1
April	76·4	73·0	78·0	78·3	5·3	5·4	1·8	7·0	7·4
May	76·7	73·9	77·6	78·5	4·6	5·1	2·9	6·0	6·6
June	75·1	73·0	76·2	76·2	3·2	5·1	3·5	5·6	6·2
July	75·4	73·6	76·7	75·8	2·2	4·8	3·1	5·3	6·1
August	74·9	73·3	75·8	75·8	2·5	6·6	4·5	7·8	7·4
September	75·4	73·4	76·7	76·1	2·7	5·8	3·9	6·6	6·9
October	75·3	72·7	76·9	76·3	3·6	4·4	1·6	6·8	4·8
November	74·8	71·9	76·7	75·7	3·8	4·9	2·0	5·9	6·8
December	75·0	71·9	76·3	76·7	4·8	4·7	1·9	6·1	6·3
Year	75·1	72·3	76·4	76·5	4·2	5·4	2·6	6·6	7·0
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	72·3	68·0	73·7	75·3	7·3	5·3	1·9	4·3	9·6
February	73·1	68·7	74·3	76·2	7·5	5·0	1·0	5·3	8·8
March	74·2	70·0	76·3	76·3	6·3	4·9	0·9	5·5	8·4
April	75·4	71·0	77·9	77·3	6·3	4·5	2·5	4·8	6·4
May	75·8	72·9	78·6	75·8	2·9	3·2	1·7	3·4	4·5
June	74·5	72·2	76·4	74·9	2·7	4·3	1·6	4·2	7·2
July	74·9	71·9	76·6	76·3	4·4	4·4	1·8	5·0	6·5
August	76·0	72·3	79·9	75·9	3·6	3·1	1·6	1·6	6·1
September	75·0	71·8	76·8	76·4	4·6	3·7	1·1	4·2	5·9
October	74·4	71·5	75·6	76·0	4·5	2·3	1·1	3·1	2·8
November	73·3	69·8	74·7	75·5	5·7	3·9	1·2	3·8	6·6
December	74·4	71·4	75·5	76·4	5·0	3·4	1·3	3·5	5·5
Year	74·4	71·0	76·4	76·0	5·0	4·0	1·5	4·1	6·5

TABLE XVII. *(continued)*.—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	69·9	64·0	72·2	73·4	9·4	3·8	0·6	4·7	6·1
February	72·1	66·3	74·6	75·4	9·1	3·3	0·5	4·0	5·4
March	73·6	67·5	76·6	76·8	9·3	3·7	1·0	4·7	5·4
April	75·8	70·1	78·5	78·7	8·6	2·5	0·3	3·5	3·8
May	77·0	71·9	79·4	79·6	7·7	1·9	0·5	2·2	3·1
June	75·9	74·1	76·7	76·8	2·7	1·0	0·2	1·0	2·0
July	75·5	73·0	76·7	76·8	3·8	1·4	0·8	1·5	1·9
August	75·5	73·0	76·7	76·8	3·8	2·4	0·5	3·3	3·6
September	76·2	73·5	77·6	77·4	3·9	2·4	0·4	3·5	3·3
October	74·6	69·4	77·2	77·2	7·8	1·1	0·2	1·5	1·5
November	73·7	68·4	76·2	76·6	8·2	1·8	0·1	2·3	2·9
December	73·4	68·2	76·2	75·8	7·6	0·8	0·2	0·9	1·3
Year	74·6	69·9	77·5	76·8	6·9	2·2	0·4	2·8	3·8
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.									
January	68·4	62·4	71·3	71·7	9·3	7·7	2·5	9·0	11·5
February	71·2	66·4	73·8	73·5	7·1	7·7	1·5	7·7	13·8
March	73·1	67·7	76·6	74·9	7·2	9·0	5·1	8·8	13·2
April	74·5	69·8	76·7	77·0	7·2	7·7	2·1	8·9	12·0
May	76·8	72·3	78·7	79·4	7·1	6·3	2·1	7·1	9·8
June	74·4	72·2	75·7	75·5	3·3	6·8	2·9	8·1	9·3
July	73·6	71·5	74·9	74·5	3·0	8·2	3·2	9·4	12·4
August	73·8	71·7	75·0	74·8	3·1	9·6	2·9	11·2	14·7
September	74·5	72·2	75·8	75·5	3·3	9·9	2·5	12·6	14·8
October	74·3	70·9	76·7	75·2	4·3	4·5	1·6	6·6	5·3
November	73·7	68·4	75·0	77·8	9·4	4·9	2·1	7·8	4·7
December	72·9	70·1	74·4	74·3	4·2	4·7	2·3	5·5	6·4
Year	73·4	69·6	75·4	75·3	5·7	7·2	2·6	8·4	10·6
5.—MANNÁR.									
January	74·0	71·7	74·9	74·5	2·8	5·2	2·2	5·8	7·6
February	75·1	72·1	76·2	77·0	4·9	5·4	1·9	6·1	8·2
March	76·1	72·3	77·5	78·4	6·1	6·9	1·9	8·3	10·7
April	77·9	73·7	79·6	80·5	6·8	6·6	1·9	7·8	10·0
May	79·7	75·7	81·4	82·1	6·4	5·7	2·3	6·6	8·1
June	78·2	76·4	78·9	79·3	2·9	5·4	3·2	6·3	6·7
July	77·6	75·4	78·6	78·9	2·5	5·5	3·1	6·0	7·3
August	77·7	75·3	78·6	79·2	3·9	6·2	3·3	7·3	8·7
September	77·8	75·4	79·0	79·0	3·6	6·1	3·3	7·3	7·9
October	76·4	73·6	78·2	77·6	4·0	3·5	1·7	4·7	4·1
November	76·6	73·4	78·0	78·5	5·1	3·8	1·8	4·7	5·0
December	75·5	73·3	76·3	77·0	3·7	2·9	1·9	3·4	3·4
Year	76·9	74·1	78·1	78·5	4·4	5·3	2·4	6·2	7·3
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	71·8	68·6	73·7	73·0	4·4	6·6	2·3	8·9	8·7
February	74·2	71·3	75·9	75·4	4·1	5·3	1·8	7·0	7·0
March	76·3	72·9	78·8	77·4	4·5	5·9	1·6	7·8	8·2
April	80·1	77·5	81·9	81·0	3·5	5·2	2·0	6·5	7·2
May	80·8	78·3	82·6	81·5	3·2	4·4	2·6	5·4	5·3
June	79·4	77·9	80·3	79·9	2·0	3·1	2·3	3·6	3·4
July	79·6	77·8	80·5	80·6	2·8	2·1	1·3	2·8	2·1
August	80·6	78·5	81·9	81·4	2·9	2·3	1·0	3·1	3·0
September	80·6	78·3	81·7	81·7	3·4	2·4	1·2	3·1	3·0
October	77·8	75·2	79·2	78·9	3·7	2·7	1·4	3·8	3·1
November	75·9	73·4	77·4	76·8	3·4	3·9	1·6	5·4	4·7
December	75·2	73·1	76·6	76·0	2·9	2·3	1·5	3·4	2·0
Year	77·7	75·2	79·2	78·6	3·4	3·8	1·7	5·1	4·8
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	74·5	72·9	75·3	75·3	2·4	3·4	2·4	3·9	4·1
February	74·4	72·3	75·5	75·5	3·2	3·6	2·0	3·8	5·1
March	76·6	73·8	77·8	78·3	4·5	4·4	1·4	5·6	6·1
April	79·6	75·6	81·5	81·7	6·1	3·9	1·0	5·1	5·5
May	79·7	76·5	80·5	82·1	5·6	4·5	1·6	6·1	5·8
June	77·1	75·7	77·4	78·3	2·6	6·7	4·4	7·5	11·3
July	78·6	76·1	79·4	80·3	2·2	6·3	4·2	6·2	11·4
August	76·9	75·3	77·1	78·3	3·0	7·6	1·7	9·1	12·1
September	77·5	74·7	77·8	80·1	5·4	6·6	1·9	8·9	9·1
October	76·6	73·7	77·7	78·4	4·7	2·9	1·0	3·7	4·0
November	75·1	72·6	76·4	76·3	3·7	3·9	1·4	4·9	5·4
December	75·7	73·9	76·7	76·4	2·5	1·8	0·6	2·2	2·6
Year	76·9	74·4	78·1	78·4	4·0	4·6	1·4	5·5	6·9

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	72·6	69·6	73·9	74·3	4·7	3·3	2·1	3·8	4·2
February	73·4	69·8	75·1	75·2	5·4	3·5	2·3	3·9	4·3
March	74·7	70·9	76·5	76·6	5·7	4·0	2·2	4·9	5·1
April	77·5	72·7	80·1	79·8	7·1	4·4	2·5	5·3	5·4
May	78·6	73·5	80·9	81·4	7·9	4·4	2·4	5·5	5·4
June	78·1	73·2	79·9	81·3	8·1	5·2	2·7	7·0	6·0
July	77·4	72·9	78·7	80·7	7·8	5·5	2·5	7·9	6·1
August	77·6	73·2	78·9	80·6	7·4	5·7	2·8	8·3	6·2
September	77·8	73·0	79·6	80·4	7·6	4·8	2·8	6·2	5·6
October	75·7	71·7	77·7	77·7	6·0	3·3	2·0	3·9	4·1
November	74·7	70·7	76·6	76·9	6·2	3·6	2·1	4·0	4·8
December	74·7	70·9	76·9	76·3	5·4	2·5	2·2	2·4	3·0
Year	76·0	71·8	77·9	78·4	6·6	4·2	2·4	5·2	5·0
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.									
January	73·5	69·9	74·6	76·1	6·2	3·9	1·3	5·3	5·0
February	74·1	71·0	75·4	76·0	5·0	3·6	1·0	4·5	5·3
March	75·4	72·4	77·2	76·7	4·3	3·1	0·7	4·1	4·6
April	78·7	74·2	80·6	81·2	7·0	2·5	0·4	3·3	3·8
May	77·7	74·9	79·2	79·2	4·2	3·5	1·3	4·4	4·8
June	75·7	73·9	76·6	76·6	2·7	2·7	0·8	3·0	4·2
July	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.									
January	76·0	72·8	76·7	78·6	5·8	2·4	1·4	2·7	3·0
February	76·3	72·9	76·6	79·5	6·6	3·1	2·1	3·9	3·2
March	77·4	74·4	77·9	79·9	5·5	3·2	2·1	3·9	3·6
April	78·6	75·6	79·5	80·6	5·0	2·4	1·5	3·0	2·9
May	78·9	76·8	79·9	80·0	3·2	2·0	1·5	2·0	2·4
June	77·9	76·4	78·6	78·9	2·5	1·7	1·6	1·5	1·9
July	78·8	77·0	79·4	77·0	0	1·9	1·5	2·2	2·1
August	78·3	76·5	79·1	79·4	2·9	2·7	2·4	2·6	3·0
September	78·0	76·2	78·7	79·1	2·9	2·6	2·3	2·6	2·8
October	76·9	74·7	77·8	78·4	3·7	1·7	1·9	2·0	1·1
November	76·4	73·8	77·2	78·2	4·4	2·4	1·6	2·8	2·8
December	77·0	74·2	78·0	78·9	4·7	2·1	1·2	2·3	2·8
Year	77·5	75·1	78·3	79·0	3·9	2·3	1·8	2·6	2·6
11.—KANDY.									
January	?	?	67·9	69·2	?	?	?	7·0	8.7
February	76·9	64·3	69·4	70·0	5·7	6·4	1·0	7·1	11·1
March	69·1	65·6	71·1	70·6	5·0	6·6	0·6	8·2	11·1
April	71·1	67·2	73·2	73·0	5·8	5·3	0·7	7·5	7.7
May	71·9	69·0	73·8	73·1	4·1	3·5	1·0	5·6	3.8
June	70·1	67·3	71·5	71·4	4·1	4·3	2·3	5·2	5.4
July	70·1	67·7	71·5	71·2	3·5	4·6	1·7	6·0	6.1
August	70·0	67·3	71·3	71·5	4·2	4·7	1·5	6·0	6.6
September	70·3	67·1	71·9	71·8	4·7	5·1	1·4	7·3	6·6
October	70·7	67·9	72·9	71·3	3·4	3·1	0·2	5·7	3.4
November	69·3	65·8	71·1	71·1	5·3	4·6	7·2	6·3	0.2
December	70·1	67·1	71·4	71·8	3·7	3·5	0·8	5·1	4.7
Year	?	?	71·4	71·3	?	?	?	6·4	6·3
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	?	?	55·2	54·2	?	?	?	?	?
February	?	?	56·9	55·8	?	?	?	4·0	3·9
March	53·1	45·9	58·4	55·1	9·2	3·6	0·1	5·8	4·9
April	?	?	63·5	60·9	?	?	?	2·5	2·2
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August	56·1	51·8	59·1	57·5	5·7	?	?	0·3	0·6
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	54·5	48·4	56·7	58·3	9·9	1·9	1·0	2·6	2·3
February	56·2	50·5	58·3	59·7	9·2	2·6	1·1	3·6	3·1
March	59·0	50·6	63·5	62·8	12·2	1·6	0·9	2·3	1·7
April	61·1	53·1	65·8	64·5	11·4	1·0	0·4	1·8	0·8
May	61·2	56·5	64·5	62·5	6·0	1·2	0·7	1·7	1·4
June	59·4	55·8	61·6	60·9	5·1	1·1	0·8	1·4	1·2
July	58·2	54·9	60·1	59·7	4·8	2·7	2·0	3·3	2·7
August	57·8	54·0	59·7	59·7	5·7	3·8	1·9	5·3	4·2
September	58·7	54·7	61·2	60·3	5·4	3·4	1·6	5·1	3·5
October	59·2	55·4	61·4	60·9	4·5	1·7	0·7	3·4	1·1
November	57·2	52·9	58·9	59·7	6·8	2·8	1·7	4·1	2·7
December	58·6	54·9	60·5	60·5	5·6	1·0	0·5	1·7	0·9
Year	58·4	53·5	61·0	60·8	7·3	2·1	1·1	3·0	2·1
14.—BADULLA.									
January	67·2	61·6	67·5	72·5	10·9	4·6	0·8	5·5	7·4
February	67·3	60·5	68·1	73·4	12·9	4·6	1·0	5·6	7·2
March	67·7	61·1	69·0	73·0	11·9	4·8	1·0	6·4	7·0
April	71·4	64·2	73·9	76·2	12·0	5·0	1·0	6·9	7·1
May	71·7	64·6	73·4	77·1	12·5	5·0	1·0	7·1	6·8
June	71·7	63·5	73·7	77·9	14·4	5·1	1·0	7·0	7·2
July	72·1	63·4	74·5	78·3	14·9	5·1	1·0	7·0	7·3
August	72·8	63·8	75·6	79·1	15·3	4·9	1·0	6·4	7·2
September	72·7	64·7	75·8	78·7	14·0	5·1	0·9	7·0	7·4
October	69·4	63·5	69·9	74·8	11·3	4·8	1·1	6·2	7·0
November	69·3	62·9	70·3	74·8	11·9	4·7	0·5	6·8	6·8
December	67·5	61·6	68·2	72·8	11·2	4·9	1·3	6·1	7·2
Year	70·1	62·9	71·7	75·7	12·8	4·9	1·0	6·4	7·1
15.—VAVUNIYA.									
January	69·5	62·0	73·2	78·2	11·2	6·1	2·3	7·3	8·8
February	70·5	64·9	73·3	73·4	8·5	7·3	2·4	8·0	11·5
March	72·6	66·3	75·6	75·9	9·6	8·6	2·2	10·0	13·7
April	74·2	67·3	76·8	76·4	7·1	7·8	2·3	8·8	12·5
May	75·1	71·5	77·2	76·6	5·1	6·2	2·7	6·1	9·8
June	74·7	72·1	75·8	76·3	4·2	6·6	2·6	7·2	9·9
July	74·9	72·0	76·3	76·4	4·4	7·3	2·5	7·5	11·9
August	75·6	72·2	77·3	77·4	5·2	8·4	2·4	8·9	13·9
September	75·5	72·4	77·2	76·8	4·4	7·6	2·2	8·5	12·3
October	73·6	70·0	75·6	75·1	5·1	4·4	2·2	5·4	5·8
November	72·4	67·2	75·1	74·9	7·7	5·9	2·3	7·5	7·9
December	72·7	69·7	74·5	74·0	4·3	4·7	2·1	5·5	6·4
Year	73·4	69·0	75·7	75·5	6·5	6·7	2·3	7·6	10·1
16.—KURUNÉGALA.									
January	70·9	67·5	72·3	72·9	5·4	5·8	1·4	6·3	9·7
February	72·9	68·8	74·1	75·9	7·1	5·6	0·7	6·8	9·2
March	74·9	71·3	76·7	76·8	5·5	5·9	0·5	6·7	10·6
April	76·8	72·5	78·8	79·1	6·6	4·5	0·3	5·9	7·3
May	77·0	73·5	79·4	78·2	4·7	2·7	0·3	3·7	4·2
June	75·3	72·7	76·3	77·0	4·3	2·7	0·7	3·0	4·3
July	75·3	72·6	76·9	76·4	3·8	4·6	3·0	4·3	6·6
August	75·2	72·7	77·3	75·7	3·0	3·9	0·9	5·1	5·6
September	75·9	72·3	75·4	77·2	4·9	4·3	0·8	5·8	6·3
October	75·5	71·8	77·7	77·1	5·3	2·8	0·1	4·1	4·2
November	74·1	70·0	76·2	76·1	6·1	3·1	0·2	5·1	4·1
December	74·5	71·3	76·0	76·3	5·0	2·7	0·3	3·8	4·0
Year	74·9	71·4	76·6	76·6	5·2	4·0	0·8	5·0	6·3

TABLE XVIII.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1891.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·703	·712	·732	·666	January ...	·728	·775	·750	·660
February ...	·773	·792	·804	·723	February ...	·751	·778	·786	·691
March ...	·812	·845	·827	·765	March ...	·782	·833	·793	·721
April ...	·841	·866	·869	·789	April ...	·823	·893	·850	·727
May ...	·851	·867	·888	·798	May ...	·850	·932	·832	·786
June ...	·805	·828	·821	·766	June ...	·797	·853	·768	·771
July ...	·816	·848	·809	·790	July ...	·810	·850	·820	·759
August ...	·780	·788	·792	·761	August ...	·862	1·005	·816	·767
September ...	·803	·833	·807	·770	September ...	·820	·865	·831	·765
October ...	·822	·8"8	·843	·785	October ...	·823	·847	·861	·760
November ...	·798	·839	·798	·756	November ...	·773	·810	·796	·713
December ...	·804	·828	·828	·756	December ...	·809	·837	·836	·753
Year ...	·801	·824	·818	·760	Year ...	·802	·856	·812	·739

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	·686	·727	·743	·589
February ...	·752	·804	·819	·641
March ...	·787	·853	·847	·661
April ...	·865	·929	·932	·734
May ...	·915	·968	·972	·804
June ...	·881	·907	·896	·840
July ...	·866	·900	·896	·803
August ...	·853	·876	·876	·807
September ...	·873	·901	·897	·820
October ...	·849	·915	·915	·717
November ...	·811	·874	·880	·680
December ...	·851	·895	·876	·681
Year ...	·852	·879	·878	·731
4.—ANURÂDHAPURA.				
January ...	·609	·647	·649	·532
February ...	·665	·730	·642	·622
March ...	·700	·798	·687	·615
April ...	·759	·798	·767	·703
May ...	·841	·888	·870	·765
June ...	·735	·687	·759	·758
July ...	·720	·738	·693	·729
August ...	·708	·717	·668	·738
September ...	·721	·724	·681	·758
October ...	·791	·831	·804	·737
November ...	·805	·762	·887	·765
December ...	·746	·778	·753	·707
Year ...	·733	·758	·738	·702
5.—MANNÁR.				
January ...	·772	·789	·780	·748
February ...	·801	·825	·817	·762
March ...	·809	·832	·828	·767
April ...	·873	·907	·907	·806
May ...	·944	·984	·990	·859
June ...	·893	·904	·908	·867
July ...	·875	·898	·891	·837
August ...	·862	·866	·887	·834
September ...	·872	·894	·884	·837
October ...	·865	·902	·890	·802
November ...	·868	·896	·909	·800
December ...	·847	·861	·882	·797
Year ...	·857	·880	·882	·810
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·692	·712	·695	·670
February ...	·778	·801	·787	·745
March ...	·833	·882	·829	·790
April ...	·960	1·003	·961	·917
May ...	·994	1·042	1·002	·937
June ...	·985	·988	·975	·992
July ...	·982	1·005	1·005	·937
August ...	1·015	1·050	1·031	·963
September ...	1·013	1·043	1·043	·953
October ...	·917	·948	·949	·855
November ...	·838	·859	·804	·851
December ...	·846	·870	·872	·796
Year ...	·904	·933	·913	·868
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	·809	·825	·825	·777
February ...	·805	·833	·816	·767
March ...	·860	·879	·885	·815
April ...	·964	1·009	1·009	·874
May ...	·958	·961	1·018	·894
June ...	·842	·840	·817	·870
July ...	·895	·920	·879	·885
August ...	·822	·805	·807	·855
September ...	·857	·832	·906	·834
October ...	·880	·900	·919	·820
November ...	·819	·843	·838	·782
December ...	·869	·899	·877	·831
Year ...	·865	·879	·883	·834
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	·759	·787	·792	·698
February ...	·778	·819	·818	·699
March ...	·808	·846	·850	·727
April ...	·891	·957	·944	·772
May ...	·924	·982	·998	·797
June ...	·900	·928	·988	·783
July ...	·871	·874	·968	·772
August ...	·881	·894	·967	·782
September ...	·889	·927	·965	·776
October ...	·849	·897	·897	·752
November ...	·817	·863	·862	·725
December ...	·828	·892	·864	·727
Year ...	·850	·889	·909	·751
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.				
January ...	·778	·787	·834	·714
February ...	·799	·821	·828	·747
March ...	·842	·881	·859	·787
April ...	·841	·668	1·015	·840
May ...	·906	·939	·931	·849
June ...	·855	·877	·859	·828
July ...	?	?	?	?
August ...	?	?	?	?
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	?	?	?
November ...	?	?	?	?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	·870	·883	·939	·788
February ...	·869	·860	·964	·783
March ...	·900	·903	·975	·822
April ...	·946	·967	1·005	·867
May ...	·964	·998	·992	·903
June ...	·938	·959	·966	·891
July ...	·961	·975	·998	·909
August ...	·967	·962	·964	·975
September ...	·927	·949	·958	·874
October ...	·908	·928	·946	·851
November ...	·879	·895	·926	·815
December ...	·901	·930	·952	·821
Year ...	·919	·934	·965	·858
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	?	·599	·611	?
February ...	·607	·634	·597	·591
March ...	·632	·659	·612	·626
April ...	·739	·725	·832	·659
May ...	·744	·766	·769	·698
June ...	·683	·707	·701	·642
July ...	·682	·698	·690	·657
August ...	·679	·693	·692	·651
September ...	·679	·691	·700	·646
October ...	·714	·735	·724	·683
November ...	·661	·672	·678	·634
December ...	·694	·708	·722	·653
Year ...	?	·691	·694	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February ...	?	·423	·405	?
March ...	·375	·430	·384	·311
April ...	?	?	?	?
May ...	?	?	?	?
June ...	?	?	?	?
July ...	?	?	?	?
August ...	?	·500	·469	?
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	?	?	?
November ...	?	?	?	?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
13.—HAKGALA.					15.—VAVUNIYA.				
January ...	·409	·435	·462	·330	January ...	·650	·721	·701	·527
February ...	·428	·448	·479	·357	February ...	·655	·713	·669	·583
March ...	·498	·561	·554	·368	March ...	·693	·752	·710	·617
April ...	·559	·677	·599	·400	April ...	·744	·804	741	·687
May ...	·586	·589	·551	·617	May ...	·791	854	·785	·733
June ...	·532	·539	·520	·436	June ...	·775	·795	·773	·756
July ...	·461	·487	·485	·412	July ...	770	·807	·749	·753
August ...	·441	·457	·469	·398	August ...	·774	·816	·748	·758
September ...	·463	·489	·488	·413	September ...	·781	·820	·757	·767
October ...	·488	·509	·521	·435	October ...	·772	·816	·795	·704
November ...	·408	·455	·485	·384	November ...	·723	·771	·759	638
December ...	·492	·510	·520	·445	December ...	745	·781	·753	·790
Year ...	·480	·513	·511	·416	Year ...	·739	·787	·745	·685
14.—BADULLA.					16.—KURUNÉGALA.				
January ...	·617	·605	·705	·540	January ...	·681	·710	·678	·654
February ...	·624	·619	·736	·516	February ...	·743	·753	·771	·695
March ...	·627	·629	·725	·527	March ...	·791	·831	·781	·762
April ...	·720	·753	·818	·589	April ...	·932	1·105	·897	·793
May ...	·726	·736	·844	·598	May ...	·849	·815	·908	·823
June ...	·729	·745	·869	·575	June ...	·844	·867	·871	·794
July ...	·739	·767	·876	·573	July ...	·818	·868	·823	·762
August ...	·764	·805	·907	·581	August ...	·824	·868	·810	·793
September ...	·758	·786	888	·600	September ...	·842	·892	·850	·784
October ...	·664	·642	·775	·575	October ...	·851	·897	·874	·781
November ...	·669	·657	·769	·571	November ...	·805	·837	·848	·731
December ...	·619	·613	·717	·527	December ...	·821	·845	·854	·765
Year ...	·688	·696	·802	·564	Year ...	·816	·857	·830	·761

TABLE XXII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1891.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	70	65	61	85	January ...	83	97	79	74
February ...	76	71	68	90	February ...	85	82	77	97
March ...	77	72	68	90	March ...	84	79	77	95
April ...	77	72	70	90	April ...	89	85	83	99
May ...	78	75	74	86	May ...	91	89	87	98
June ...	78	77	74	84	June ...	95	95	91	99
July ...	79	77	75	86	July ...	93	93	91	95
August ...	73	69	69	80	August ...	89	86	85	98
September ...	75	73	71	82	September ...	90	85	86	98
October ...	81	72	79	93	October ...	94	93	93	97
November ...	79	75	73	90	November ...	91	89	87	97
December ...	80	75	74	90	December ...	96	98	93	97
Year ...	77	73	71	87	Year ...	90	89	86	95
2.—RATNAPURA.					4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January ...	78	81	62	90	January ...	68	62	55	86
February ...	79	77	66	95	February ...	69	67	49	92
March ...	79	77	66	95	March ...	63	64	51	75
April ...	80	79	73	88	April ...	70	64	56	90
May ...	86	85	80	93	May ...	75	72	63	90
June ...	81	81	70	93	June ...	72	68	62	86
July ...	78	76	69	90	July ...	67	62	55	85
August ...	87	93	75	93	August ...	64	57	48	88
September ...	83	81	75	95	September ...	63	54	48	88
October ...	90	86	87	95	October ...	81	73	76	93
November ...	83	84	73	92	November ...	80	69	81	90
December ...	85	84	77	93	December ...	79	76	72	88
Year ...	82	82	73	93	Year ...	71	66	60	88

TABLE XXII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
5.—MANNÁR				
January ...	78	74	69	90
February	81	75	77	90
March ...	76	67	61	90
April	75	71	63	90
May	78	74	70	91
June ...	78	74	73	86
July ...	77	75	71	86
August ...	74	70	69	84
September ...	75	72	69	85
October ...	86	81	83	93
November ...	83	81	79	90
December ...	87	85	85	90
Year ...	79	75	72	89
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	72	63	65	89
February ...	78	71	71	91
March ...	80	79	67	93
April ...	79	74	73	91
May ...	82	78	78	89
June ...	86	85	85	89
July ...	90	87	91	93
August ...	90	87	87	95
September ...	90	87	87	95
October ...	88	84	87	93
November ...	84	77	81	93
December ...	89	85	91	93
Year ...	84	80	80	92
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	84	82	82	88
February ...	83	82	78	90
March ...	82	77	75	93
April ...	84	80	78	95
May ...	82	76	76	93
June ...	74	70	58	93
July ...	76	75	59	93
August ...	71	65	56	93
September ...	74	65	66	91
October ...	88	85	83	95
November ...	83	78	77	93
December ...	93	91	89	98
Year ...	81	77	73	93
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	84	82	81	90
February ...	84	82	80	89
March ...	82	78	78	89
April ...	81	78	77	88
May ...	81	78	78	88
June ...	79	72	76	88
July ...	78	69	76	88
August ...	76	67	74	86
September ...	80	75	78	86
October ...	85	83	83	90
November ...	84	83	79	90
December ...	89	89	87	90
Year ...	82	78	79	89
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.				
January ...	83	77	78	94
February ...	84	80	77	95
March ...	87	83	81	97
April ...	89	85	85	98
May ...	84	81	79	93
June ...	88	87	81	95
July ...	?	?	?	?
August ...	?	?	?	?
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	?	?	?
November ...	?	?	?	?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?

Month	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	89	88	87	94
February ...	86	82	86	90
March ...	87	85	85	91
April ...	89	87	87	93
May ...	91	91	89	93
June ...	92	93	91	93
July ...	91	90	91	93
August ...	88	89	87	89
September ...	88	89	87	89
October ...	92	91	91	95
November ...	89	87	87	93
December ...	90	89	89	93
Year ...	88	88	88	92
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	?	68	64	?
February ...	73	69	55	95
March ...	73	66	56	97
April ...	78	69	69	96
May ...	84	76	82	95
June ...	81	77	76	89
July ...	80	74	74	92
August ...	79	74	72	92
September	78	69	72	92
October ...	86	76	84	97
November ...	79	70	72	91
December ...	84	78	80	95
Year ...	?	71	71	?
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	?	—	—	?
February ...	?	79	79	?
March ...	81	71	74	99
April ...	?	?	?	?
May ...	?	?	?	?
June ...	?	?	?	?
July ...	?	?	?	?
August ...	?	99	97	?
September ...	?	?	?	?
October ...	?	?	?	?
November ...	?	?	?	?
December ...	?	?	?	?
Year ...	?	?	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	88	86	86	93
February ...	86	81	84	93
March ...	91	89	91	93
April ...	94	90	95	97
May ...	93	91	92	95
June ...	93	92	93	94
July ...	86	84	85	88
August ...	80	74	78	88
September ...	83	76	82	91
October ...	92	82	95	97
November ...	86	79	87	91
December ...	99	92	97	97
Year ...	89	84	89	93
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	79	74	69	95
February ...	80	75	71	94
March ...	79	71	71	94
April ...	79	71	72	95
May ...	79	71	72	95
June ...	79	71	72	94
July ...	79	71	71	94
August ...	80	73	73	94
September ...	79	72	71	95
October ...	79	72	71	74
November ...	81	71	73	78
December ...	79	73	71	92
Year ...	79	72	71	93

TABLE XXII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.					16.—KURUNÉGALA.				
January ...	76	69	73	87	January ...	75	73	61	92
February ...	71	70	56	87	February ...	77	71	63	97
March ...	67	61	51	89	March ...	77	72	60	98
April ...	69	64	54	89	April ...	82	75	71	99
May ...	75	75	62	87	May ...	89	85	82	99
June ...	73	70	61	88	June ...	89	87	81	98
July ...	71	69	56	88	July ...	89	90	73	86
August ...	68	65	51	88	August ...	83	79	76	95
September ...	70	66	54	90	September ...	82	75	73	99
October ...	80	76	74	89	October ...	88	83	82	97
November ...	74	69	67	87	November ...	86	78	82	97
December ...	79	76	72	90	December ...	87	82	82	98
Year ...	73	69	61	88	Year ...	83	79	74	96

TABLE XXV.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1891.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.				4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.			
January ...	3·0	2·8	3·2	January ...	7·5	8·1	7·0
February ...	3·7	3·4	4·1	February ...	6·1	7·2	5·0
March ...	4·2	3·5	5·0	March ...	6·2	6·0	6·4
April ...	4·6	3·5	5·8	April ...	7·6	7·0	8·3
May ...	7·5	7·3	7·7	May ...	9·2	9·0	9·4
June ...	7·7	7·8	7·7	June ...	9·3	9·4	9·3
July ...	5·1	5·2	5·0	July ...	9·3	9·2	9·4
August ...	6·1	6·2	6·0	August ...	8·6	9·0	8·3
September ...	5·5	5·1	6·0	September ...	7·7	8·1	7·3
October ...	8·2	7·1	9·4	October ...	9·5	9·1	9·9
November ...	5·2	4·5	5·9	November ...	7·3	6·9	7·7
December ...	6·4	5·4	7·4	December ...	9·2	9·2	9·2
Year ...	5·6	5·1	6·2	Year ...	8·1	8·2	8·1
2.—RATNAPURA.				5.—MANNÁR.			
January ...	6·5	6·0	7·0	January ...	3·6	3·0	4·2
February ...	6·5	5·3	7·7	February ...	3·9	3·5	4·3
March ...	7·0	5·6	8·5	March ...	3·4	3·6	4·3
April ...	6·5	4·0	9·0	April ...	4·1	3·5	4·7
May ...	7·8	6·3	9·3	May ...	5·6	5·2	6·0
June ...	8·1	8·0	8·3	June ...	5·5	5·0	6·0
July ...	6·5	6·7	6·3	July ...	5·8	6·0	5·7
August ...	6·8	6·6	7·1	August ...	4·3	4·4	4·3
September ...	7·8	7·7	7·9	September ...	3·9	3·2	4·5
October ...	8·3	7·2	9·5	October ...	6·9	5·6	8·3
November ...	5·7	4·9	6·5	November ...	5·4	5·0	5·9
December ...	6·4	4·8	8·1	December ...	7·0	6·4	7·7
Year ...	7·0	6·1	7·9	Year ...	5·0	4·5	5·5
3.—PUTTALAM.				6.—JAFFNA.			
January ...	6·1	6·2	6·0	January ...	4·4	5·2	3·6
February ...	5·9	6·0	5·9	February ...	4·0	4·2	4·0
March ...	6·0	5·7	6·3	March ...	3·6	4·0	3·3
April ...	6·0	5·9	6·2	April ...	3·7	3·0	4·1
May ...	6·4	6·4	6·5	May ...	4·5	4·4	4·7
June ...	6·1	6·2	6·0	June ...	3·5	3·6	3·4
July ...	6·0	6·0	6·0	July ...	3·8	4·3	3·4
August ...	5·5	5·8	5·3	August ...	3·2	3·3	3·2
September ...	5·8	6·0	5·6	September ...	3·1	3·5	2·8
October ...	7·0	6·8	7·2	October ...	6·4	6·2	6·6
November ...	6·3	6·3	6·4	November ...	5·0	5·0	5·0
December ...	6·8	7·0	6·7	December ...	7·1	7·6	6·7
Year ...	6·2	6·2	6·2	Year ...	4·3	4·5	4·2

TABLE XXV. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1891.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	4·7	4·6	4·9
February	4·8	5·0	4·7
March	4·0	4·0	4·0
April	3·5	3·5	3·6
May	5·6	5·5	5·8
June	4·5	4·2	4·9
July	4·4	4·3	4·6
August	4·5	3·6	5·4
September	3·6	2·4	4·9
October	6·3	6·0	6·6
November	4·7	4·0	5·4
December	6·8	6·7	7·2
Year	4·8	4·5	5·2
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	3·4	3·5	3·4
February	4·0	3·8	4 2
March	3 4	3·1	3·8
April	3 2	2 9	3·6
May	3·4	3·1	3·7
June	3·2	2·9	3·5
July	3·2	2·8	3 7
August	3 3	2·9	3·8
September	2·8	2·6	3 0
October	4·0	3·8	4·3
November	2·9	2·7	3 1
December	3·6	3·0	4·3
Year	3·4	3·1	3·7
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.			
January	4·3	4·4	4·3
February	4·5	4·5	4·5
March	4·4	4·6	4·3
April	4·1	4·3	4·0
May	4·9	5·4	4·4
June	4·9	5·4	4 4
July	4·5	5·0	4·0
August	4·5	5·0	4·1
September	4·6	5·1	4·1
October	5·0	5·2	4·9
November	4·6	4·7	4·5
December	5·3	5·4	5·2
Year	4·6	4·9	4·4
10.—GALLE.			
January	2·9	2·8	3·1
February	3·2	2·7	3·7
March	3·4	3·5	3·3
April	3 5	3·3	3·7
May	5·5	5·6	5·4
June	4·7	4·7	4 8
July	3·7	3·8	3·7
August	3·9	4·2	3·6
September	4·5	4·5	4·6
October	6·0	6·0	6·1
November	4·7	4·8	4·6
December	3·6	3·3	3 9
Year	4·1	4·1	4·2
11.—KANDY.			
January	4·2	3·6	4·8
February	4·6	3·8	5·8
March	4·5	3·1	6·0
April	5·0	3·0	7·0
May	7·3	6·2	8·5
June	7·3	7·7	6·9
July	6·7	7·0	6·5
August	6·5	6·7	6·3
September	5·6	4·9	6·3
October	7·2	5·6	9·1
November	5·2	4·1	6·4
December	5·8	4·3	7·3
Year	5·8	5·0	6·7

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	2·3	1·2	0·8
February	1·3	1·5	1·1
March	3·1	0·3	6·0
April	1·7	0·4	3·0
May	4·6	2·6	6·7
June	5·2	5·6	4·9
July	3·5	4·0	3·1
August	3·4	3·6	3·3
September	3·2	2·4	4·0
October	4 2	1·7	6·8
November	2·3	0·9	3·8
December	3·6	1·2	6·1
Year	3·2	2·1	4·1
13.—HAKGALA.			
January	6·6	5·8	7·4
February	6·3	5·9	6·7
March	5·5	4·0	7·0
April	6·0	4·2	7·8
May	7·6	6·5	8·7
June	5·4	5·1	5·8
July	5·1	3·9	6·4
August	5·0	4·0	6·1
September	5·5	3·6	7·4
October	8·5	7·2	9·8
November	6·2	5·1	7·4
December	8·5	7·7	9·5
Year	6·3	5·2	7·4
14.—BADULLA.			
January	5·2	5·1	5·4
February	3·5	3·4	3·7
March	5·1	3·7	6·5
April	5·8	5·1	6·6
May	6·2	5 9	6·6
June	4·1	3·7	4·5
July	3·0	3·3	2·8
August	3·8	3·7	4·0
September	4·1	3·7	4·5
October	6·8	5·7	8·0
November	4·3	4·3	4·3
December	5·3	4·8	5·9
Year	4·8	4·4	5·2
15.—VAVUNIYA.			
January	6·2	7·0	5·5
February	5·9	6·6	5·2
March	4·6	4·0	5·2
April	6·0	7·0	5·0
May	6·3	7·0	5·6
June	5·9	6·7	5·2
July	5·7	6·8	4·7
August	5·2	6·2	4·6
September	5·8	6·4	5·3
October	6·3	6·9	5·8
November	5·6	6·2	5·0
December	5·8	6·4	5·3
Year	5·8	6·4	5·2
16.—KURUNEGALA.			
January	5·3	4·6	6·0
February	5·4	5·4	5·5
March	6·0	5·0	7·0
April	6·8	5·7	8·0
May	6·5	7·6	5·5
June	8·5	8·7	8·3
July	8·4	8·3	8·5
August	7·9	8·3	7·5
September	7·3	7·3	7·4
October	8·8	8·1	9·5
November	6·2	5·1	7·4
December	8 0	7·6	8·4
Year	7·1	6·8	7·4

TABLE XXIX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1891.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	1·45	2·81	9·43	5·93	17·65	9·79	4·59	1·65	4·42	35·28	18·37	7·66	119·03
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	7·50	6·77	13·17	9·27	33·63	19·57	11·61	9·90	15 18	24·75	11·19	13 06	175·60
North-Western	Puttalam ...	5·26	0·44	8·52	9·48	6·95	3·36	0·65	0·22	0·14	29·04	13·41	8·36	85·83
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	0 50	1·14	6·41	7·35	19·42	0·54	0·27	0	0·87	18·51	7·72	11·87	74·60
Northern ...	Mannár ...	1·60	0·37	0·78	5·14	5·23	0·01	0·04	0	0	25·26	15·20	10·41	64·04
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	1·18	2·72	0·11	1·93	8·96	0	0	0·40	0·46	25·18	11·06	25·75	77·75
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	4·12	4·46	1·66	0 75	3·67	0·15	0	2·25	3·75	11·93	5·55	27·62	65·91
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	12·75	8·24	4·80	0·14	0·86	0·38	0·26	1·14	2·29	9·50	6·54	18·17	65·07
Southern ...	Hambantoṭa ...	2·81	2·83	5·38	2·27	2·12	4·46	1·05	2·51	4 57	9·73	2·64	10 56	50·93
Do. ...	Galle ...	1·71	1·32	4 33	11·54	10 80	9·21	2·83	5 43	12·95	29·10	13·10	5·14	107·46
Central ...	Kandy ...	4·30	1·19	11·20	4·97	20·00	7·08	3 89	4·65	2·80	22·81	3·89	12·35	99·13
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	4·09	2·82	5·19	2·47	22·10	12·91	7·34	5·91	4·55	20·27	6·26	13 83	107·74
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
Uva ...	Badulla ...	7·97	4·26	12·91	7·25	15·08	3·32	1·49	0·76	1·70	41 67	15·49	30·58	142·48
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	0	0·82	1·90	8·05	14·67	0·19	0	0·30	8·30	17·54	13·54	9·80	75·11
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	0·19	1·25	12·34	10·76	28·14	12·96	3·28	4·54	2 53	33·43	12·40	18·61	140·43

TABLE XXX.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was Measured in 1891.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	4	12	15	18	25	19	17	19	21	29	14	22	215
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	6	8	17	19	27	22	15	21	22	28	12	18	215
North-Western	Puttalam ...	3	3	10	16	16	12	4	1	4	28	12	22	131
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	5	9	8	18	22	9	4	0	5	27	14	20	141
Northern ...	Mannár ...	1	4	6	10	6	1	1	0	0	23	14	21	87
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	2	8	2	4	8	0	0	1	1	24	18	21	89
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	9	10	8	4	6	2	0	3	11	24	14	27	118
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	12	11	10	2	8	2	1	3	4	17	16	24	110
Southern ...	Hambantoṭa ...	2	5	7	5	10	10	6	10	10	16	9	10	100
Do. ...	Galle ...	11	14	15	16	29	21	22	20	25	30	18	15	236
Central ...	Kandy ...	6	7	10	9	23	20	25	17	20	28	12	24	201
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	7	10	11	15	25	24	21	21	18	30	13	25	220
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	10	15	10	16	23	17	16	16	13	30	12	27	205
Uva ...	Badulla ...	9	11	8	9	20	4	3	2	3	29	12	26	136
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	0	6	3	15	15	1	0	1	7	22	11	18	99
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	5	6	11	18	28	24	23	16	17	29	13	22	212

F. C. H. CLARKE, COL. late R.A., C.M.G.,
Surveyor-General.

Return of Rainfall in Ceylon during 1891, and the Means during different Periods.

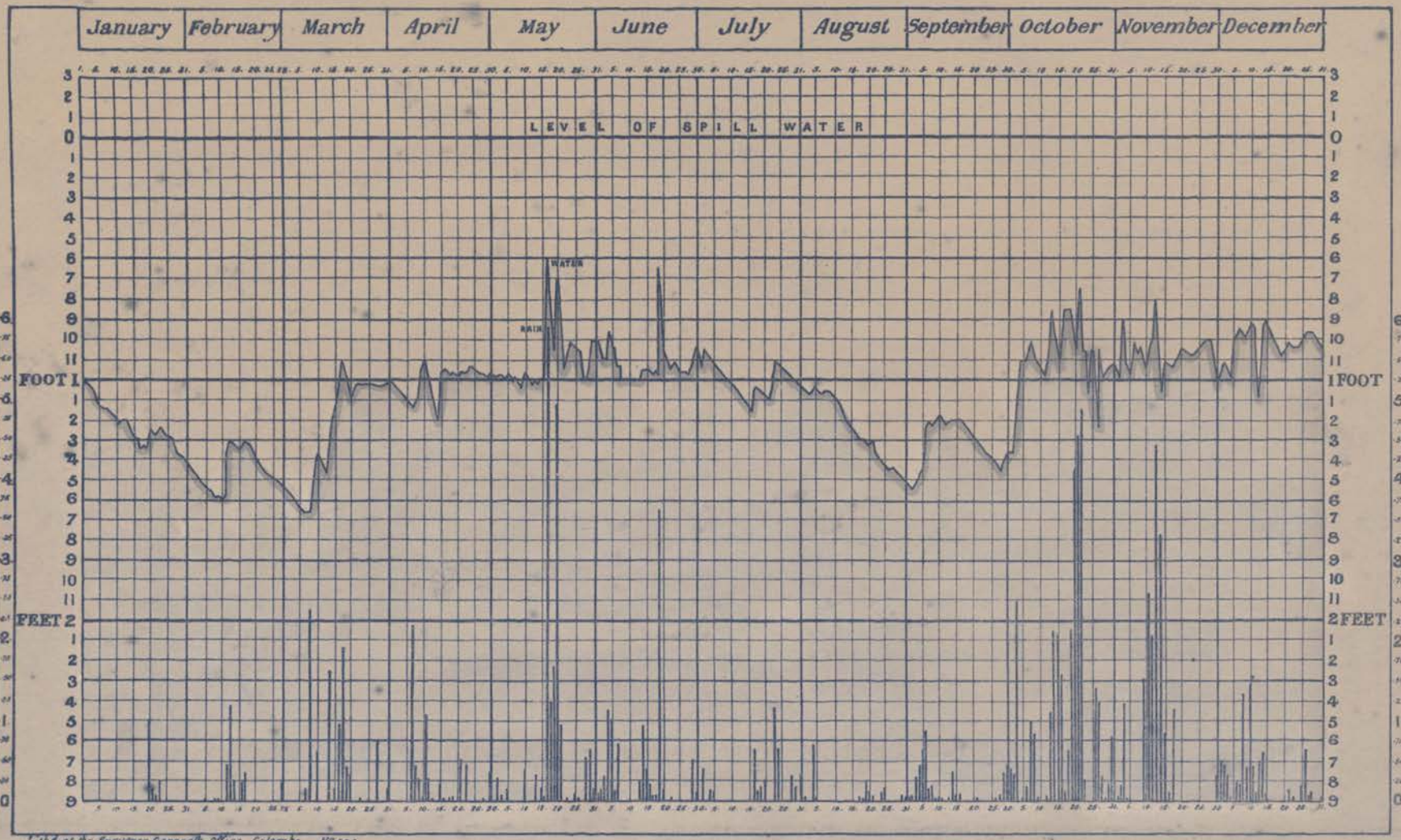
Station.	Height above mean Sea level.	Year.	January Inches	January Days	February Inches	February Days	March Inches	March Days	April Inches	April Days	May Inches	May Days	June Inches	June Days	July Inches	July Days	August Inches	August Days	September Inches	September Days	October Inches	October Days	November Inches	November Days	December Inches	December Days	Total for the Year Inches	Total for the Year Days	Greatest Quantity registered in any Twenty-four Hours Inches	Greatest Quantity registered in any Twenty-four Hours Date
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, June 1, 1892.

F. C. H. CLARKE, Col. (late R.A.), C.M.G.,
Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake and Rainfall during the Year 1891.



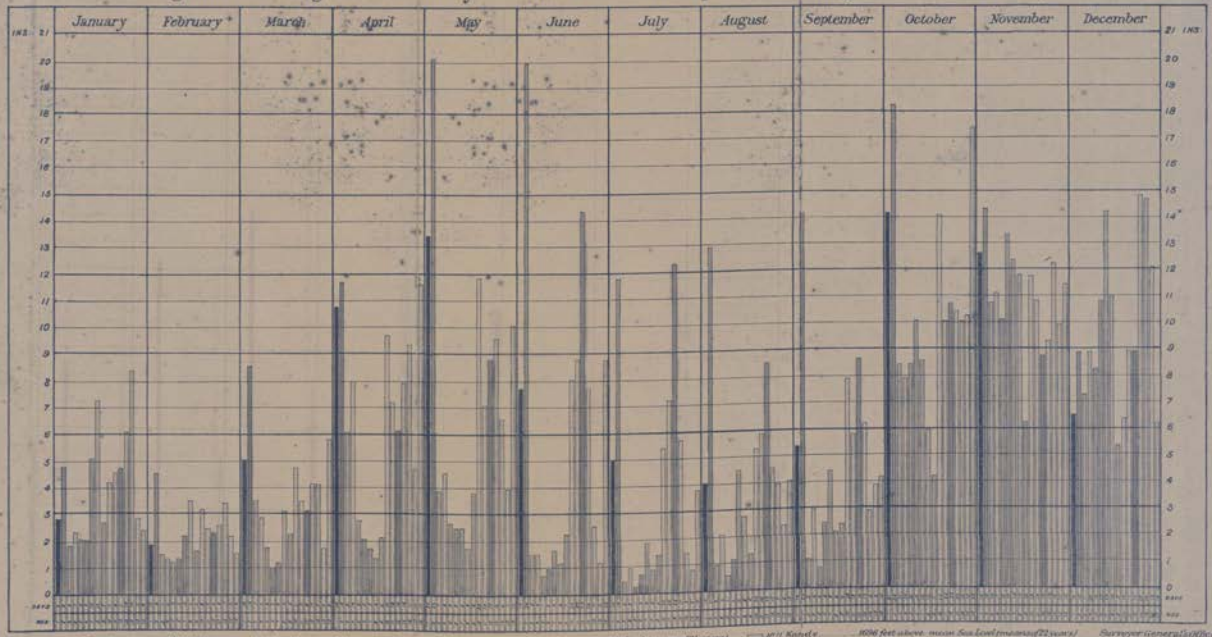
Lith.d at the Surveyor Generals Office Colombo No 544

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, May 1892.

J. N. Clarke

II.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall at the Principal Meteorological Stations in Ceylon.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, May 1892.

J. A. Clarke

Surveyor General

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1891.

THE Public Works of the country during 1891 were of the ordinary character, and were well executed.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,316,111·23, and was less than 1890 by Rs. 60,471·90. The Establishment shows a decrease of Rs. 7,321·41, Maintenance of Roads, Canals, and Irrigation Works an increase of Rs. 102,815·12, which is indicative of progressing prosperity, as it is principally due to greater traffic, extended road mileage, the erection of new bridges that have to be maintained, and to the irrigation works completed during the year that from thence become an annual charge on the funds of the Colony.

In the Repair of Public Buildings Rs. 44,829·44 were expended in excess of 1890, but the votes under this head have for years been kept too low. It is not economy to limit the cost of maintaining buildings at a point just sufficient to make them merely habitable or barely fit for occupation as public offices. Building materials are very perishable in this country, and whatever work is required to arrest early decay should be executed promptly.

A valuation of the whole of the public buildings in the Island is being made, and when completed I purpose advising that an annual vote of 2 per cent. on the valuation should be provided in the Estimates for keeping the public buildings in thorough order.

The Government hospitals have been valued at Rs. 1,600,000, which is low and much less than their actual cost. At 2 per cent. upon this sum the annual provision should be Rs. 32,000; but during 1891 the expenditure was only Rs. 24,471·08.

The cost of Alterations and Additions to Buildings shows an increase, compared with 1890, of Rs. 29,302·99. I am of opinion that these are carried too far. The changes in revenue, judicial, or medical appointments in any year are many, and each official has his own idea of what his office or his residence should be like. He proposes alterations or additions, urges them upon apparently reasonable grounds, and induces by arguments their sanction. No sooner are they completed than he is, or may be, moved, and his successor is seldom quite satisfied with them.

There was a decrease of Rs. 124,114·87 in the expenditure upon New Roads and Additions to Roads. The only grant-in-aid proposal was not undertaken because the private contribution towards its construction was not paid, and the Government moiety was locked up in consequence. This year there are three large votes for similar roads, but for the same reason nothing has been done. The private contribution is not yet paid, and the Government money cannot be applied to any other purpose until the year has lapsed.

Although there is a decrease in the expenditure upon New Bridges, there were many constructed, two only being over large rivers. The money spent upon Irrigation Works was also less than in 1890, which is due to the fact that no new large schemes were sanctioned, and that the votes were confined to advancing those in progress and to works of a minor character.

The planting of shade trees made, what may be considered, good progress, while in some Provinces the officers deserve great praise for their efforts. On the 31st December, 1891, there were 17,208 ingasamam trees actually growing that had been planted during the previous year and a half. This number will, in a few years, give shade over 538 miles of road, and at some future period will provide valuable timber for indoor work.

It is generally supposed that overhanging trees are injurious to roads in wet weather, and so most trees are, but the one selected, the *Pithecolobium saman*, is exceptional in this respect. It does more good than harm, and being of the *Leguminosæ* species, its foliage spreads and gives abundant shade, yet is not thick nor does it retain rain water for the after drip, which is more injurious than the rain itself. The air passes freely upward, and a road that is in good order is never muddy under its spreading branches; further, the foliage closes up at night.

All palm trees, the fig species, tamarinds, &c., though giving shade, are most damaging in wet weather. The ingasamam has just the contrary effect: it protects the road, hence its selection. Besides the planting of this useful tree much has been done by my Department in planting fruit-bearing trees near road cooly lines and the bungalows at which the District Engineers make payments, and in a few years there will be mangosteens and other delicate fruits growing in the wilds of the Vanni or the Bintenna; then who shall say that the spread of civilisation there has not been the work of the engineer?

The enemies of tree planting along roadsides are many, and it is very discouraging to the officers of my Department who are so earnest and take so much trouble about it to find that among them man is the greatest.

Some of the young plants are "snipped off" by people passing along the roads, some are stolen; the cattle, though the plants in most places are guarded, destroy a large proportion; and drought, should it occur immediately after planting, plays sad havoc with them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the result of eighteen months' work has been satisfactory, and each plant growing has cost about 5·8 cents.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

A new jetty for the Colombo harbour was completed during the year under report: it cost Rs. 37,964·13, and was designed and executed by the Factory Engineer.

The Kirilapane flood-outlet advanced another stage in the erection of a new bridge over it at Wellawatta of 50 ft. clear waterway in lieu of the previous one of 22 ft. At the end of the year the work was still in progress.

A design for a General Post and Telegraph Office on an estimate of Rs. 270,000 having been approved, tenders were invited for its erection, but the lowest formal tender amounted to nearly Rs. 100,000 over the estimate; whereupon it was decided to undertake the work departmentally, and the preliminaries were begun towards the end of the year. It is too early to anticipate the triumph of the designor and estimator (Mr. Tomalin) in the event of his bringing the work to a successful termination within the funds at my disposal, but I am confident that he will exert himself to do so, and I am hopeful that he will succeed.

An additional female ward was given to the General Hospital of Colombo, and very considerable additions were made to the Leper Asylum at Hendala, where Rs. 18,184·70 were expended. The Labugama water was also brought to this asylum.

On the foreshore reclamation Rs. 33,748·72 were spent, and reasonable progress was made, though there was much waste of labour in the marching of convicts to and from the jail. A temporary jail is being erected on the reclamation ground with the object of saving the time so wasted.

The Veyangoda-Attanagalla road made good progress, and will be opened throughout to Ruwanwella by the end of 1892.

Three new bridges were nearly completed at the end of 1891. The Imbulgama one near Giriulla and a Warren girder of a hundred feet span over the Attanagalu-oya. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 59,706·03.

Artesian well-boring apparatus was ordered from the Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company, New York, at a cost of Rs. 11,195·44, but though shipped on the 2nd of January, 1892, has not yet reached Colombo. It is intended to experiment in Negombo in the first instance.

With regard to this branch of engineering, which is new to Ceylon, I quote the following extract from my report to Government on the artesian well-boring experiments that I had seen in India, which induced the approval of the proposal to import an efficient boring apparatus:—

"There has been little published information on deep borings in alluvium, though I understand a work either has been or is soon likely to be published describing the practice in California, but there is no doubt that in such borings the difficulties are great, and so is the cost.

"I have alluded to the difficulties not with a view of throwing cold water on experiments in Ceylon, but in order to put the discussion of the subject on as sound a basis as possible. My visit to India has made me qualified to advise the Government in respect of artesian boring, which has puzzled the engineering skill of several tropical countries, for I have had many useful opportunities. A well planned and properly executed scheme might lead to good results, but in determining the scale upon which it should be undertaken I confess to a reluctance in advising expenditure on a large scale. In dealing with the untried question of success I am unable to give an assurance of it. Whatever is done will be experimental, and the Government here, as in India, must be satisfied with the results, whatever they may be.

"I have devoted much time to the inquiry for which I went to India, and however disappointing the result may appear, my visits will, I have no doubt, save the Colony money.

"In Ceylon the only previous work to act as a guide in artesian borings is that at Mannár, begun upon my advice and recommendation. Events there have proved that the ordinary boring tools, notwithstanding the precautions taken, have been insufficient for the work.

"The result could not of course have been foreseen: the endeavour was to economise, and hopes were raised at one period of the borings (160 ft.) as indications of rising water were reported, but they came from untubed strata, and I think the action of the tide was the cause. I have nothing more to add to this report except to advise the continuance of experiments, but on a much less pretentious scale than in India. There must be artesian water in Ceylon: the average rainfall is over 100 inches and gives 4,000,000 gallons per square mile per day. The rivers, evaporation, and other sources take away most of this, but the water absorbed by the earth finds its way underground to the sea or remains stored up in some subterranean stratum, and it is this water which may be obtained.

"Looking at the great advantages which would result to such places as Mannár, Negombo, Tangalla, and (though last not least) Jaffna, should an artesian supply be established, I would certainly proceed with the experiments.

"If Mannár fails, the pipes should be drawn and Negombo should be tried, then Tangalla.

"As to the practicability of the further experiments mentioned meeting with success, and whether the supply, if obtained, would compensate for the cost of obtaining it, I can give no assurance, but after taking the views of certain geological authorities into consideration, I am of opinion that, though undoubtedly artesian sources of supply are to be found in Ceylon, the cost of obtaining a supply that will be adequate to the requirements of the places named may equal or even exceed that of providing plant for supplying them in the ordinary way: at the same time it must be remembered that pure artesian water needs no filters or settling tanks.

"In Pondicherry the cost in comparison to the results has been infinitesimal; the same may happen in Ceylon, but nothing likely to attain such results can be attempted until efficient boring plant is procured."

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

The Police Court and barracks at Hatton, erected upon what is considered by this Department as an inconvenient and unsuitable site, made fair progress during the year. The inconvenience of the site will be intensified when the station at Hatton is placed in its proper position, namely, on the town side of the railway.

The hospital at Náwalapitiya would have been well advanced at the close of the year but for time lost in acquiring the site. Instead of beginning in January or February nothing was done

until October, when the Provincial Engineer was put in possession of the land. Since then the work has progressed steadily. At Mulhalkele (Walapané) another hospital was begun but not completed, for the same reason as that at Náwalapitiya.

A natural road from Elahera to Pallégama, in the Mátalé District, 25 miles long, was finished, and surveys were made and plans and estimates prepared of the following proposed roads:—Strathdon–Fruithill, Norton–Carolina, Brownlow–Luccombe, and Norwood–Mincing Lane.

An expenditure of Rs. 11,392·19 was incurred on the Bodi-ela, and the general annual works of the Province (maintenance and improvement) received the attention their importance demanded.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

A vote of Rs. 10,000 was taken for the Karaiur reclamation scheme, but I am happy to say that, through the instrumentality of this Department, its abandonment was decided upon.

In 1890 a proposal was made by the Government Agent, Northern Province, who up to that time was the engineer and constructor of this scheme, that my Department, which had not previously been associated with it, should take it over. I then explained to the Government the magnitude of the expenditure about to be incurred and the probable results of it, which, summarised, were as follows: 70 acres would be reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 4,329·80 per acre, or a total cost of Rs. 303,086. This was to complete the scheme, but it had already cost many thousands of rupees, of which, so far as I am aware, there is no published record, not having been executed by the Public Works Department. I believe the intention was that the Karaiur fisher people were, when the reclamation was completed, to be moved to it from their present quarter, but when consulted they refused to go: however, as it was proposed to carry on the scheme with annual votes of Rs. 10,000, which would result in extending the work over a period of thirty years, the fisher people would have been quite safe in acquiescing even though they disapproved, for Government would have got tired of it long before that time.

The metalling of the North road was continued. The progress during 1891 was not, however, as good as in the previous years of this useful work. Scarcity of labour has been assigned as the cause, and it has been attributed to a new industry in palmyrah fibre at which the people, who hitherto lived by working on the roads, can live by working at home.

Periyakulam restoration was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 18,243·81; Vengadacheddikulam was also under restoration.

A survey of the buildings in Jaffna, Mannár, and Mullaittívu disclosed serious defects in the roof construction of most of them, and an advanced state of decay in many. Estimates were prepared in time for consideration with the general estimates of 1892 for those most urgently in need of attention, and the repairs are now being executed. It will be necessary to continue this policy for a few years until all are made permanently sound.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

The new harbour jetty at Galle was nearly completed at the close of 1891, the expenditure being Rs. 33,320. This is the first jetty of a permanent character that has ever been constructed at Galle.

A new iron bridge was erected in the town of Mátara at a cost of Rs. 8,044·90, and the iron bridges at Dodanduwa and Hikkaduwa, on the Colombo–Galle road, which had become in a dangerous condition for traffic by reason of the excessive corrosion from the effects of the salt air of the locality, were replaced by new iron structures at a cost of Rs. 16,544·02 and Rs. 6,753·76 respectively. They were not quite finished when the year terminated.

The irrigation scheme "Walawé-ganga" made certain progress, and the drainage scheme "Waggalmodara" was finished and soon after damaged by the floods of October.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

The Coast road was the principal work in this Province. I am sorry the votes for it were not more, as it is one of the most promising and useful works in the country.

Sagamam channels, Kadukamunai extension, and Tumpankeni restoration were the principal irrigation works of the year.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The kachchéri clerks' quarters in Chilaw were completed: they are very good buildings. Nurses' quarters were added to the Kurunégala hospital, and permanent road cooly lines were built at a few places. The Walahapitiya–Pilakatumulla road was completed, the Akkaraipattu road was improved and extended, and great improvements were effected on the Kurunégala–Dambulla, the Pádeniya–Siyambalagama, and the Toppu–Chilaw roads. On the last-named many old wooden bridges were replaced by iron ones. The Department also undertook the improvement of the minor road from Chilaw to Wariyapola.

The Deduru-oya irrigation scheme cost Rs. 70,000 during the year 1891. It, like one or two other irrigation schemes, is entrusted to an officer not in the Public Works Department and working under the Provincial Irrigation Board; but as the vote in the Supply Bill is to the Director of Public Works, I refer to it merely as a work in progress in the Colony.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

The works of the year consisted principally of maintenance of the roads, buildings, and irrigation works. I am told, but have not yet had time to verify it, that the metal spread in 1891 on the road between the Mirisgoni-oya and Anurádhapura was not consolidated, and had broken up loose soon after. Once metal is properly consolidated it will never break up, nor has it ever done so in previous years when metalling had been executed over many miles of this particular road. The road is one of those in the transition stage from gravelled to metalled.

The new hospital was not completed at the end of the year; some improvement work was undertaken on the Horowapotana–Vavuniya road; the Kaláwewa–Galawela road was extended four miles; and the Habarana–Topáwewa road was in progress.

The work and expenditure of the year in this Province were not considerable.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

The Badulla hospital was the chief building operation of the year. It is most extensive, and if it were not for certain disfigurements of the roofs would not be unsightly. The building was originally designed in the Public Works Office, Colombo, but transformed by the late Acting Provincial Engineer, who obtained the consent of Government to the transformation. Since its occupation complaints have been made of the discomfort of the patients from rain finding its way into the wards through the *flêches* erected on the roofs, and I suppose it will end before long in their removal; the building will then be sightly and suitable.

A new kachchéri was almost finished. It is an excellent building, well planned and well executed.

Progress was made with the new road from Mupané towards Potuwila, and the deviation of the main road is proceeding at the renowned "Batgoda slip," the road which was predicted of years ago as certain to disappear but is there still.

A horse-bridge over the Uma-oya was completed, and the new bridge over the Weli-oya in the Kalupahana valley was progressing. The Weli-oya bridge was swept away by a flood which occurred on the 17th May, 1891, and traffic was impeded for a few days.

Under the Provincial Irrigation Board the Kumbukkan-ár irrigation scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 58,714·06.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

A new Post and Telegraph Office was completed in Ratnapura and a Police Court at Rakwána. Considerable progress was made with the Ruwanwella–Véyangoda road, the section in this Province having been very nearly finished at the end of the year. The horse-bridge over the Hangamuwa-ganga was opened, and certain progress, though far from satisfactory, was made with the construction of the Kurugammodara bridge.

Over the Malwatu-oya a bridge cost Rs. 5,709·39, and the replacing of timber bridges on the Colombo–Ratnapura road by iron buckled-plated structures was steadily advanced.

The large bridge over the Gurugoda-oya near Ruwanwella was commenced in December and is now in progress.

In the Kolonná kóralé the Hinguruarawewa scheme was taken up, and the Uggalkaltota project was still going on.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

3,212·34 miles of road were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,055,823·24. The gain to the country by the introduction of the system under which the roads are now repaired has reached the large sum of Rs. 4,234,821. The plan has been six years in operation. Details showing how this saving has been calculated are given in the Administration Report of the Public Works Department for 1890.

Floods in October and November caused damage to roads in seven Provinces, and involved additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 22,564·94, which was provided under a vote in the Estimates of 1891 for unforeseen casualties to public works, Rs. 14,000, and the balance under the Supplementary Votes of the same year.

The condition of the roads is improving steadily, and I am hopeful that further reductions under maintenance may be found practicable when pure macadam has completely replaced the mixture of which the roads were formerly composed. This should be the case to-day of every macadamised road in the country, were it not that overseers take advantage of the absence of road officers, who cannot be everywhere at once, and apply injurious blinding though it is strictly forbidden. When the roads are composed of pure stone the general repair of the surface every two years instead of every year will be found sufficient, and in this way the reductions will become possible.

His Excellency the Governor having approved of my proposal to import a steam-roller, one of ten tons arrived in December. It is too soon to form an opinion of the relative cost of rolling by steam and animal power, as the former must be tried under various conditions. So far it is known that the cost is about the same, but in point of public convenience steam has the advantage, as consolidation is much more rapid and a better-shaped road is obtained. It is further my opinion that by consolidating rapidly the surface will wear better, and that steam will thus be found economical.

A full report on the working of the steam-roller will be submitted to Government when it has been thoroughly tested.

DEPARTMENTAL.

On January 1, 1891, Mr. Smith, Provincial Engineer, was appointed to the Western Province, and Mr. Deslandes was transferred to the Southern Province. Mr. Murray was promoted to be Provincial Engineer of the Eastern Province and Mr. Hayes was promoted to be a Provincial Engineer and appointed to the North-Central Province.

A reclassification of the District Engineers and their subordinates, dividing them into grades, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor and received the sanction of His Lordship the Secretary of State, came into operation. It involved no increase of expenditure: on the contrary it effected a small saving.

The following officers benefited by it:—Messrs. E. J. H. Christie, W. H. Hawkes, H. E. H. Hayes, H. T. S. Ward, H. A. Grant, R. Macpherson, L. M. Acland, C. A. Lovegrove, P. M. Bingham, T. R. Ward, J. L. Hendrie, W. P. Fletcher, A. S. Colls, F. J. Pigott, M. Supramaniam, A. E. Mayes, O. de Kretzer, and N. M. Walker.

Under the new rules for the admission of Ceylonese to the Public Works Department of Ceylon, published in the *Government Gazette*, Messrs. Oorloff, Weinman, and De Livera received appointments on passing the entrance examination.

During the year under review Messrs. Pigott and Waddell passed the requisite examination in Sinhalese, and Messrs. Emerson, Burnett, and Crabbe the Tamil examination.

Inspector Auwardt passed the "Junior," qualifying thereby for entrance into the third grade (District Engineer).

Mr. Venning returned from leave, and Messrs. Holland and Macpherson were granted leave.

Mr. Supramaniam was appointed District Engineer and stationed at Lunugala, a new charge.

The Department lost by death in January Mr. F. Armstrong, the District Engineer of Jaffna. Mr. Armstrong was a native of Jaffna, and I have no hesitation in saying that no officer of the Department, whether European or Native, ever left a better record.

In June Mr. Finch died; he had been ailing for some time, and had put off too long the change which was essential to his recovery.

Mr. Spooner was seconded for service in a Native State under the protectorate of the Straits Government. I understand that he is not so hard worked as in Ceylon, and is better paid.

Mr. James Robertson, the veteran of the Department, and District Engineer of Nuwara Eliya, retired after a continuous service, with very little leave, of thirty-three years. As a road officer his name has been a household word—a name that has been associated for good with roadwork of every description, and bridge construction. To mark the sense of their appreciation of his services and worth, the officers who knew him well presented him with a souvenir of the Department.

PIONEER FORCE.

The nominal strength of the force is 500; the actual strength at the close of 1891 was 328. I attribute the difficulty of maintaining the force at its full number to the competition for skilled labour by the Railway Extension works, where they can afford to pay higher rates, and where the climate is very mild and healthy. Pioneers must go anywhere they are ordered, and as labour is not procurable in the most unhealthy parts of the Island where they are sent, and the death-rate among them is alarmingly high. No skilled workman who can find employment in the genial climate of Haputalé or along the western sea-coast at Bentota and Amblangoda will work on the Mupane–Potuwila road, the Kumbukkan-ár bridge, or the Kalá-oya causeway.

Considering the importance of this force to the Colony I shall be sorry to see its numbers further diminished, but I think it not at all improbable that such will be the case when the lines to Bandárawela and Kurunégala are begun, for two more attractive places for the Ceylon pioneer do not exist in the country. As a matter of policy the importation of labour for railway construction is a prominent question, and worthy of serious consideration. I am given to understand that in Bombay there are thousands of skilled workmen who have been thrown out of employment by retrenchment on Public Works in that Presidency, a retrenchment for which the fickle and now seriously depreciated rupee is responsible. It would be easy enough to induce such labour to come to Bandárawela and Kurunégala extensions, where large numbers could work together, but it would be impossible to induce them to come to Ceylon with the prospect of the malarial places in which most of the Public Works of the Colony are situate, the more especially as they must be broken up into small gangs. I therefore perceive no likelihood of increasing my general skilled labour force or the pioneer force unless there is an importation for railway construction, thereby setting free the labour, or a part of it, at present employed upon that work.

The average daily labour force of the Public Works Department in 1890 was 14,709; in 1891, 14,707; this year, 1892, it is 13,989. The loss is in skilled labour, and the inference is that the attractions of high pay, convenience of locality, which means cheap and good food (I wonder if rice is conveyed free from Colombo for labourers on the Haputalé extension?), and an excellent climate, have been irresistible and have caused the desertions from the Public Works Department.

DETAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	1891.		1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Establishment, including Allowances and Contingencies	338,357	97	345,681	38	—		7,323	41
Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Irrigation Works	1,272,596	23	1,169,780	41	102,815	82	—	
Repairs to Buildings	177,535	44	132,706	0	44,829	44	—	
Departmental Charges and Miscellaneous ...	237,488	4	212,880	86	24,607	18	—	
New Works and Buildings	255,240	67	284,145	40	—		28,904	73
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	131,521	33	102,218	34	29,302	99	—	
New Roads and Additions to Roads ...	320,395	40	444,510	27	—		124,114	87
Improvements to Canals	—		4,994	10	—		4,994	10
New Bridges	130,497	33	189,768	15	—		59,270	82
Irrigation Works	452,478	82	489,898	22	—		37,419	40
Total ...	3,316,111	23	3,376,583	13	201,555	43	262,027	33

The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows:—

	1891.		1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Supply Bill, 1891	2,319,354	14	2,330,150	2	—		10,795	88
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1891 ...	152,029	42	107,489	60	44,539	82	—	
Unexpended Balances of previous years ...	144,383	35	166,799	26	—		22,415	91
Road Ordinance Funds	268,046	58	260,649	4	7,397	54	—	
Private Contributions	21,651	13	34,566	69	—		12,915	56
From other Departments	18,719	74	43,337	8	—		24,617	34
Local Board Funds	—		6,275	97	—		6,275	97
Irrigation Funds	391,926	87	427,315	47	—		35,388	60
Total ...	3,316,111	23	3,376,583	13	51,937	36	112,409	26

The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of Establishment divided proportionately over the Province, is as follows :—

	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province	836,196 14	912,661 45	—	76,465 31
Central Province	401,289 89	410,682 23	—	9,392 34
Northern Province	228,563 16	211,978 46	16,584 70	—
Southern Province	325,631 19	294,587 29	31,043 90	—
Eastern Province	250,710 92	294,860 51	—	44,149 59
North-Western Province	396,316 87	366,360 69	29,956 18	—
North-Central Province	192,452 83	207,136 18	—	14,683 35
Province of Uva	377,425 2	358,653 0	18,772 2	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	307,525 21	319,663 32	—	12,138 11
Total ...	3,316,111 23	3,376,583 13	96,356 80	156,828 70

I append a diagram showing the details of expenditure in the Department since the year 1840, as well as the total expenditure and the cost of Establishment. Items included under this heading are :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fixed Salaries	168,520 29	
Provisional Salaries	165,419 81	
		333,940 10
Allowances	1,491 91	
Office Contingencies	2,925 96	
		4,417 87
Total ...		338,357 97

PIONEER FORCE.

Return of Pioneer Force on December 31, 1891.

	Number employed.	Nominal Strength of Division.	Deficiency.
Divisions	5	5	—
Sergeant-Majors	5	5	—
Sergeants	7	10	3
Corporals	8	10	2
First Class Artificers ...	22	40	18
Second Class Artificers ...	46	60	14
Third Class Artificers ...	115	150	35
Pioneers and Boys	125	225	100

	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Strength of Force ...	328	396	—	68
Rejoined and enlisted ...	10	11	—	1
Discharged	5	4	1	—
Deserted	21	14	7	—
Deaths	34	12	22	—
Pensioned	18	10	8	—

Number of Force at the end of the last five years.

	Nominal Strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
December 31, 1886 ...	500	440	60	12
Do. 1887 ...	500	423	77	15·40
Do. 1888 ...	500	401	99	19·80
Do. 1889 ...	500	424	76	15·20
Do. 1890 ...	500	396	104	20·80
Do. 1891 ...	500	328	172	34·40

ROADS.

The following tabular statement shows the length of the roads and the expenditure on maintenance for 1890 and 1891 :—

	1891. Miles. Rs. c.	1890. Miles. Rs. c.
Metalled roads	1,727 65	1,634 80
Gravelled roads	943 29	965 44
Natural roads	541 40	541 90
Total ...	3,212 34	3,142 14

	1891. Rs. c.	1890. Rs. c.
Expenditure on principal roads ...	1,055,823 24	989,142 91
Do. minor roads ...	37,488 1	35,411 77
Total ...	1,093,311 25	1,024,554 68
Average cost per mile on principal roads ...	328 68	314 80

COST OF UPKEEP OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

Province.	1891. Rs. c.	1890. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Western ...	513 68	665 26	—	151 58
Central ...	2,927 48	1,450 34	1,477 14	—
Northern ...	2,155 24	1,589 44	565 80	—
Southern ...	17,178 54	16,390 76	787 78	—
Eastern ...	13,083 94	12,960 71	123 23	—
North-Western ...	6,685 6	7,065 11	—	380 5
North-Central ...	13,701 40	13,772 66	—	71 26
Uva ...	2,169 84	2,266 98	—	97 14
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,940 64	1,282 50	658 14	—
Total ...	60,355 82	57,443 76	3,612 9	700 3

UPKEEP OF CANALS.

Province.	Miles. 1891.	Miles. 1890.
Western	60·25	60·25
Northern	40·00	40 00
North-Western	62·00	62·00
Total ...	162·25	162·25
Expenditure ...	Rs. 29,045·19	Rs. 27,200·55

WORKS, &c.

Works that have been undertaken in the Western Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.

	Rs. c.
Permanent cooly lines in the Avisáwélla district	1,200 0
Clearing the Talpitiya flood-outlet	1,278 9
New quarters for the prison guards at the Mahara Prison ...	2,215 84
Constructing a timber jetty on concrete piles alongside of the present export jetty, Colombo Customs	11,213 74
Construction of a line of telegraph from Negombo to Puttalam ...	3,324 0
Building a new iron bridge over the Kirillapane canal at the 4th mile, Wellawatta road	14,606 7
Permanent cooly lines in the Colombo District	1,755 0
Building two powder magazines on the Kandy and Avisáwélla roads ...	198 75
Supplying materials for building lines for prison guards, Welikada Jail ...	7,896 84
New General Post and Telegraph offices, Colombo	1,163 36
Ward for females, Civil Hospital, Colombo	9,904 98
Office for the Syndicate Boat Company, Colombo Customs ...	4,266 32
Fixing ventilators in the roof of the new female ward, Civil Hospital, Colombo	90 0
Temporary Telegraph and Money Order Offices on the ground opposite Messrs. Walker & Co.'s premises	6,324 97
Fixing a lunumidella ceiling in the office of the Syndicate Boat Company	304 0
Total ...	65,741 96

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

Certain additions to the Civil Hospital, Colombo	5,230 63
Altering the Fairbairn crane	2,555 36
Certain alterations and additions to the office of the Registrar-General, Colombo	8,161 13
Lighting with gas the Lunatic Asylum	1,000 0
Lighting the Supreme Court with gas	645 68
Altering the drains at the District Court-house, Negombo ...	335 51
Water supply to the Slave Island Jail	450 9
Painting the Museum, Colombo	4,272 70
Additions and improvements to Leper Asylum, Hendala ...	18,184 70
Supplying the necessary materials for altering the special gang stalls, Welikada Jail	859 78
Alterations, &c., to Queen's House, Colombo	8,067 7
Fixing an iron grating to secure the iron safes and form a strong room at the General Treasury	1,398 92
Alterations to the Queen's Warehouse, Colombo	9,490 0
Certain alterations and improvements to the Hanwella resthouse ...	494 76
Laying on water supply to the Leper Asylum, Hendala	2,596 0
An iron stove, Government Factory	2,798 56
A new latrine at Hendala Asylum	532 73
Fixing shelves at the present Colonial Store	3,999 60
Completion of the jail wall, Kalutara	2,296 69
Fixing a smoke stack in kitchen, Hendala Leper Asylum ...	399 42
A swing door to Government Printing Office, Colombo	26 0
Water supply to new wards, Hendala Asylum	85 79
Alterations and additions to Registrar-General's Office	1,165 32
Supplying materials for building two additional rooms to the Assistant Superintendent's quarters, Welikada	997 0
New cells, Slave Island Jail	1,540 46
Total ...	77,583 90

Repairs to Buildings.

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to the pilots' tower	997	50
Repairs to Mounted Orderlies' quarters, Slave Island, Colombo ...	342	0
Tarring walls and pillars of Police Court, Colombo	19	68
Repairs to roof of the porch at Superintendent's quarters, Welikada Jail	307	69
Sinking a well at the Kalutara Police station	340	0
Whitewashing and cleaning the Civil Medical Stores	80	0
Repairs to Government dispensary, Henaratgoda	133	99
Certains repairs to the District Judge's house, Negombo... ...	40	16
Improvements to stables of District Judge's house, Negombo ...	116	35
Repairs to the Assistant Government Agent's house Negombo ...	464	30
Repairs to the Customs grain shed, Negombo	147	18
New skylight, Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo	465	0
Fixing rain water fittings to the two export jetties, Colombo ...	1,096	49
Nutlet pipes for dispensary cistern, General Hospital	95	0
Clearing and deepening of the well, Civil Hospital, Pánaduré ...	60	0
Certain alterations to the Jailor's quarters, Kalutara Jail... ...	59	0
Converting the existing latrine attached to the Mounted Orderlies' stables into a dry-earth latrine	145	0
Building three new wards at the Smallpox Hospital, Kanatta ...	1,560	0
Certains repairs to the Smallpox Hospital, Kanatta	875	73
Whitewashing, &c., outdoor dispensary, Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	57	0
Necessary repairs to the District Court, Negombo	103	65
Certain works to Queen's House, Colombo	4,500	82
Urgent repairs to Museum, Colombo	147	22
Limewashing the Supreme Court buildings, Colombo	74	62
Small repairs to Welikada Jail	294	33
Urgent repairs to Colombo Customs buildings	465	95
Repairs to the new Lunatic Asylum	989	95
Small repairs to the Civil Hospital, Colombo	231	15
Upkeep of Customs wharf jetties and crane	3,492	32
Tiled roof of kitchen, old Lunatic Asylum	601	18
Laying smaller pipes for watering the Museum grounds	318	88
Supplying three sets of new shelves, Colombo Customs	420	0
Building single rooms at the Smallpox Hospital, Kanatta ...	660	0
Repairs to Urugodawatta Hospital	91	9
Painting the Customs offices, Colombo	1,465	0
Cementing a part of the flooring of old Printing Office	294	81
Immediate and urgent repairs to all Public buildings in the Western Province	1,837	38
Small works and repairs of urgency to all Police Barracks in the Western Province	1,542	60
Water supply to Infectious Hospital, Kanatta	1,126	59
Repairs to the Hon. the Treasurer's Office	689	12
Additions and alterations to the Hon. the Treasurer's Office ...	549	46
Improvements to Shroff's room, Colombo Kachchéri	200	0
Erecting a temporary ward at the old Lunatic Asylum	478	80
Certain repairs to the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office, Colombo ...	357	73
Repairs of Police latrines, Negombo	63	7
Supplying materials for whitewashing Slave Island Jail	19	50
Urgent repairs to the Parangi Hospital at Mahagama	180	0
Certain additions do. do.	194	0
Step ladder for Clock Tower, Colombo	30	0
Shelves to the recordroom, Fiscal's Office, Colombo	788	0
Improvements to Court of Requests, Colombo	88	0
Certain repairs to the resthouse at Avisáwélla	90	0
Tiffin room and lavatory for pilots in the pilots' tower	599	53
Immediate and urgent repairs to Queen's House, Colombo ...	2,966	53
Repairs to the Smallpox Hospital, Kanatta	300	30
Tiled roof to the store at Old Lunatic Asylum	635	33
Limewashing, &c., the Surveyor General's Office	231	0
Supply of cadjans for rethatching the Government buildings at Mahara Prison	174	74
Necessary repairs to Pasyála Court-house	180	0
Supplying materials for repairing the wards in the Borella Civil hospital	84	2
Repairs to the lodge at Galatea Villa, Civil Medical Stores ...	90	0
Re-cadjaning roof of cholera ward, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta	170	0
Repairs, &c., to the late Breakwater Jail	749	9
Additions and alterations to the late Breakwater Jail	337	91
Repairs to a fallen portion of the roof of Government lot No. 109, Dam street	80	0
Supplying materials for certain alterations to Hulftsdorp Jail ...	737	0
Repairs to the lightning conductor to the Welikada powder magazine ...	598	57
Repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Kanatta Hospital	84	0
Repairs to roofs of female wards, Branch Hospital, Borella ...	298	35
Fixing four sets of shelves in the Civil Medical Stores, Colombo ...	195	0
Repairs to the railings at the House of Observation, Borella ...	190	0
Repairing the lightning conductor at the Semaphore Flagstaff ...	42	83
Water supply to Kanatta Hospital	265	63
Certain repairs to the Agricultural School	1,689	25
Fixing iron bars to openings, overdoors, and windows at the Mother Superior's residence, Civil Hospital, Colombo	89	96
Certain repairs to the Royal College buildings, Colombo	867	31
General repairs to the Police Magistrate's bungalow, Pasyála ...	155	0
Repairs to the Volunteer Headquarters, Colombo	384	0
Certain repairs to the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office, Borella ...	190	13
Painting, limewashing, &c., General Post Office, Colombo ...	495	97
Certain repairs to the Kotahéna cooly lines, Colombo	90	0
Certain repairs to the main drain at Leper Asylum	149	67
Supplying materials for rethatching cadjan buildings at the Welikada Jail	309	84
Supplying materials for rethatching cadjan buildings at Borella Convict Hospital	83	20

	Rs.	c.
Supplying materials for rethatching cadjan roofs of the officers' quarters, Welikada	83	33
Fixing rail iron posts and chains in the Customs premises ...	1,129	5
Brick pillar under archway at the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office, Colombo	27	42
Glass doors to the Office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo ...	90	0
Fixing four sets of shelves in the Public Works Department Store, Colombo	326	97
Certain repairs to the dispenser's quarters, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Borella	66	0
Additional repairs to the Treasury, Colombo	145	74
Certain repairs to the Kalutara Hospital	335	0
Repairs to Maradána Police Barracks	6,687	32
Supplying materials for rethatching temporary cadjan sheds and other wards at Negombo Jail	70	0
Repairing broken places of boundary wall of Mádampitiya Cemetery ...	27	64
New valley gutters to Police guard room, Slave Island Jail ...	45	4
Laying water and gas supply to the female ward, General Hospital ...	169	42
An enclosure table and bench to the export warehouse, Colombo ...	85	0
Certain repairs to cells, Kalutara Jail	44	75
Building a latrine at the Hanwella Police Station	50	0
Repairs to windows of the Public Instruction Office	79	47
Certain repairs to the Public Works Office, Colombo	968	70
Certain improvements to the Public Works Office, Colombo ...	970	0
Painting and whitewashing the Medical Officer's quarters, Kanatta ...	21	50
Repairs to ward No. 13, Hendala Asylum	194	8
Additions to ward No. 13, Hendala Asylum	308	83
Improvements to Police Court buildings, Colombo	220	0
Repairs to the stables at the Fiscal's Office, Colombo	17	50
Repairs to the Colonial Surgeon's Office, Colombo	48	21
Improvements to Civil Medical Stores, Colombo	280	0
Constructing a bathroom at the Matugama dispensary	165	0
Repairs to the Police Court buildings, Colombo	102	0
Repairs to the Urugodawatta Hospital	329	0
Repairing the Kalutara Kachchéri	112	50
Supplying boiled lime for the upkeep of the Welikada Jail building ...	33	0
Whitewashing, &c., interior walls of the Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo	122	48
Alterations and additions to the Deputy Jailor's quarters, Hulftsdorp Jail	540	69
Altering a tap of water service, General Hospital, Colombo ...	10	78
Certain repairs to the Police Station, Pánaduré	70	0
Building drains at entrance to buildings in Hospital street, Borella ...	156	54
Supplying cadjans for rethatching the Government buildings at Mahara Prison	91	95
Additions and improvements to the Customs premises, Beruwala ...	230	0
Repairs to the Customs buildings, Beruwala	196	50
Cleaning the Council Chamber	64	89
Fitting lightning conductors to the "Industry" and "Perseverance" ...	209	64
Porch at entrance to office of the Registrar-General, Colombo ...	1,232	45
Laying water service to the Colombo powder magazine	200	40
Repairing the Preventive Station-house, Negombo	39	15
Wireblinds and sunshades at the Treasurer's Office	32	0
Repairs and improvement to Queen's House	1,446	29
Painting the outer walls of the Printing, Audit, and Record Offices, Colombo	449	10
Water supply to the Fort Police Station...	22	75
Window blinds for the office of the Principal Collector of Customs ...	350	0
Extra cost of valley gutters to Police guard room, Slave Island Jail ...	12	20
Rethatching two wards of the Civil Hospital, Negombo	84	87
Certain repairs to the Surveyor-General's office	20	0
Renewal of a door in the office of the Registrar-General, Colombo ...	90	48
Repairing the entrance gateway, Negombo Fort	296	41
Repairs to doctor's quarters, Matugama	50	0
Certain repairs to the Police Court, Kalutara	76	0
New valley gutters to roof of Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office, Borella	58	3
Limewashing, painting, &c., stamp room at the Treasury... ...	60	0
Repairs to the Cholera Hospital, Urugodawatta	110	0
Repairs to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta	30	0
Repairs to Welikada magazine-keeper's quarters	12	0
Erecting a cow shed at the Smallpox Hospital, Kanatta	65	0
Repairs to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta	178	0
Repairs to the District Judge's house, Kalutara	105	0
Rebuilding the fallen portion of the boundary wall at Royal College, Colombo	75	0
Repairs to the laboratory of the Royal College, Colombo ...	59	0
Repairs to the roof of the Council Chamber	40	90
Total ...	63,442	42

New Bridges.

Construction of a rail pile bridge on the Bolgoda lake at Bolgoda ...	281	82
Erecting a rail iron pile bridge at Embulgama, 16th mile, Avisáwélla road	9,998	60
Constructing an iron pile bridge at 11·25 miles, Giriulla road ...	3,237	94
Constructing an 8-ft. span bridge at 3·25 miles, Dunagaha road ...	757	63
Rebuilding a 10-ft. span bridge at 1·50 mile, Welisara road ...	1,396	65
Construction of a Warren girder bridge of 100-ft. span across Attanagalu-oya	45,469	49

	Rs. c.
Fixing buckled-plate and concrete roadway to 16 ft. bridge on 15th mile, Koṭugoḍa road	970 83
Fixing buckled-plate and concrete roadway to 16 ft. bridge, Grandpass road	763 73
Fixing buckled-plate and concrete roadway to 12 ft. bridge on 16th mile, Koṭugoḍa road	587 46
Erecting an iron pile bridge on 17th mile, Koṭugoḍa road ...	1,775 27
Erecting a bridge at Bolgoḍa	540 0
Total ...	65,779 42

Repair of Bridges.

Underpinning the foundation of a 12-ft. span bridge, 1·55 mile, Welisara road	345 77
Certain repairs to Talpitiya road bridge	994 46
Strengthening the Bolgoḍa bridge	1,800 0
Repairing a wooden bridge on the Labugama road	936 57
Repairs to the Dumalamódara bridge, Galle road	460 0
Repairs to the Angulána bridge, near Moraṭuwa	594 87
Certain repairs to the Béruwala Customs road bridge	89 42
Repairs to planting Kaluwámódara bridge, 37th mile, Galle road ...	175 84
Repairing wooden bridges over 50 ft. span in the Colombo District ...	1,058 26
Repairs to the Iridilamódara bridge, Galle road	600 0
Certain repairs to the Lunáwa bridge, railway approach road ...	60 4
Upkeep of bridges over 50 ft. span, Negombo District	1,085 71
Total ...	8,200 94

Inland Navigation.

Maintenance of the canal from Colombo to Pamunugama	...	5,392 6
Do. canal from Colombo to Bolgoḍa	... ...	3,415 0
Do. Kirillapane canal ...	... ...	298 10
Do. Já-ela canal, Negombo District	... ...	345 3
Do. canal from Pamunugama to Kaymal	...	1,823 1
Do. canal from Bolgoḍa to Galpotta	... ...	1,292 0
Do. flood channel at Talpitiya	... ...	1,197 76
Total	...	13,762 96

Irrigation Works.

New Works.

Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works...	2,482 4
Paying the salary of the Secretary to the Central Irrigation Board ...	1,431 45
Irrigation surveys in the Western Province	308 81
Total ...	4,222 30

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

Upkeep of sluices in the Kalutara District	407 92
Upkeep of Kotugoda anicut, Negombo District	19 84
Pay of a guardian for Neketa-ela and other sluices, Kalutara District ...	85 92
Total ...	513 68

Irrigation Fund.

Restoring Kadurugaha tank	2,148 78
Restoring Polgaha tank	1,608 30
Restoring Dikmaga Ihala tank	476 54
Restoring Dikmaga Pahala tank	340 95
Paying the salary of the clerk to the Central Irrigation Board ...	1,200 0
Urgent cases of trifling irrigation works or repairs in the Western Province	1,000 0
Additional works required on the Kotugoda anicut	264 66
Purchase of twelve Abney's levels for the use of the Irrigation Officers ...	272 69
Total ...	7,311 92

Departmental Charges.

Ferry Boats.

Repairs to an iron ferry boat, first class	864 57
Transport of ferry boats...	75 0
Construction of a first class ferry boat	688 10
Total ...	1,627 67

General Service.

The general service, Public Works Department, Western Province ...	2,453 0
The general service, Public Works Department, Government Factory ...	1,933 29
Total ...	4,386 29

Miscellaneous.	Rs.	c.
Upkeep of sick bullocks belonging to the Public Works Department ...	26	3
Subsistence of sick elephants and those on rest	997	66
Working of the Factory	5,996	84
Purchase of tools and plant for the use of the Public Works Department ...	60,000	0
Purchase of drawing materials for the use of the Public Works Department	1,142	5
Purchase and repair of surveying and drawing instruments for the use of the Public Works Department	1,000	0
Purchase of Pioneer clothing for the year 1891	2,743	83
Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants during 1891...	13,100	73
Purchase of stationery for the use of the Public Works Department ...	3,000	0
Purchase of machinery for the Government Factory	4,250	0
Making iron hand-carts	6,500	0
Making road-rollers	4,000	0
Purchase of lands for quarries and sites for lines	395	50
Lining a well at Hanwella	210	50
Renewing the lower mast of the flagstaff, Colombo	1,816	30
Filling up the corner of the lake near the barracks	1,578	67
Paying rent for the house occupied as office during 1891 by the District Engineer, Colombo	499	92
Paying rent of house occupied by the District Engineer, Negombo, for his office and store for 1891	198	0
Paying rent of house occupied by the District Engineer, Kalutara ...	300	0
Planting roadsides with shade trees	93	4
Purchase of a small locomotive	750	0
Building a dry rubble wall along the foreshore at the back of Naide Hamy's premises at Kochchikade	986	4
Sinking a timber shaft in the well at Andimulla	121	93
Compensation for land acquired for forming approaches to the Digarolla bridge	65	0
Rebuilding a bridge, 9th mile, Pánaduré-Nambapana road ...	348	0
Widening the mouth of the Kelani-ganga and clearing the silt bed ...	250	0
Decking an iron pontoon lying in the Factory	1,030	84
Repairing the dry rubble wall from Kochchikade to Korteboam street ...	164	14
Hauling up a pontoon on the Factory jetty	15	0
Making the necessary survey in connection with the proposed bridge over the Kelani at bridge-of-boats	30	71
Lining a well at Kaduwela	140	0
Labour, transport, and materials required for lining wells in the Western Province	382	26
Fixing hasps and staples on board the "Perseverance"	26	73
Repairing the sea wall along Mutwal road from Kochchikade towards Mutwal	543	11
Repair of an iron pontoon	799	42
Repairing damages done by floods in the Negombo District ...	3,837	47
Opening the bar of the Kelani river	36	90
Rebuilding fallen portion of boundary wall, Colombo Kachchéri ...	68	0
Well-boring apparatus from New York	9,308	65
Total ...	126,753	27

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.		
New Roads.		
Extending the Colombo Harbour foreshore reclamation works ...	9,653	81
Do. do. ...	24,094	91
Temporary meal shed and kitchen for prisoners employed on the reclamation works	203	77
Total ...	33,952	49
Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
Construction of two 5-ft. span culverts on the Dunagaha road ...	639	57
Constructing a 5-ft. span buckled-plate culvert on the Kotugoda road at 17th and 25th miles	525	44
Metalling the Main street of Negombo	2,391	90
Constructing a 5-ft. culvert at Udugampola on the Henaratgoda road ...	332	75
Improvement of the road from Alutgama to Munmamalwatta ferry (6¼ miles)	1,828	49
Raising approaches to culverts on the road from Pasyála to Giriulla ...	1,493	41
Constructing a 5-ft. culvert at 14·75 miles, Kotugoda road ...	502	73
Rebuilding an old stone culvert on the Pasyála road	170	26
Completing the Ruanwella-Attanagalla road	28,270	0
Metalling the approach roads to the Colombo Customs	1,479	89
Total ...	37,634	44
Upkeep of Roads.		
Maintenance of the approach roads to Public offices, Colombo Fort ...	393	33
Do. road from Customs Wharf to Kóttá toll ...	6,500	0
Do. road from Fort to Grandpass	8,465	93
Do. road from Fort to Wellawatta	7,000	0
Do. road within the Customs premises	2,992	52
Do. road from Townhall to Mattakkuliya ...	3,488	49
Do. approach roads to Railway stations, Wellawatta and Moratuwa	1,643	16
Do. branch road, Dematagoda	58	87

		Rs.	c.
Maintenance of the road from Dematagoḍa to Wellampitiya ...		429	62
Do. road from Grandpass to Dandugama ...		10,261	30
Do. road from Grandpass to 34th milepost, Kandy road ...		14,972	16
Do. road from Grandpass to Avisáwélla		29,292	37
Do. road from Hanwella to Bópé		1,373	28
Do. Véyangoḍa-Ruanwella road		2,606	87
Do. road from Kelaniya to Biyagama		6,767	60
Do. Kótté road		4,644	32
Do. road from Galle road junction to Mámpé (Kesbéwa)...		1,997	32
Do. Urugoḍawatta road		4,558	41
Do. road from Wellawatta to Digarolla		9,228	97
Do. road from Welisara to Rágama		1,079	36
Do. Labugama road		2,244	6
Do. road from Dandugama to Tóppu		4,893	13
Do. road from Diwulpitiya to Mirigama		1,125	57
Do. Dunagaha road		1,783	10
Do. road from Giriulla to Pasyála		1,799	75
Do. road from Ambépussa to Kinadeniya ...		485	81
Do. road from Minuwangoḍa to Koṭadeniyáwa ...		1,587	8
Do. road from Minuwangoḍa to Henaratgoḍa ...		1,342	78
Do. road from Negombo to Giriulla		4,397	0
Do. roads in Negombo		1,741	77
Do. Negombo and Já-ela roads		7,456	72
Do. road from Véyangoḍa towards Railway Station ...		—	
Do. approach roads to Railway Station, Pánaduré and Wádduwa		153	59
Do. road from Digarolla to Bentoṭa		25,797	69
Do. road from Nágoda to Warakágoda		6,397	15
Do. road from Néboda to Matugama		3,199	90
Do. road from Pánaduré to Nambapána		8,399	2
Do. road to Béruwala Customs		371	18
Do. road from Warakágoda to Horana		3,494	93
Total ...		194,424	11

Works that have been undertaken in the Central Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.

Erecting a Police Court at Hatton	909	82
Erecting Police barracks and lock-up at Hatton	5,805	56
Purchase and levelling of the site for the Hatton Police Station and Barracks and Court-house	—	
Erecting cattle pounds, &c., at Police Barracks at Hatton ...	890	0
Erecting Jail guards' quarters, Bogambra, Kandy	3,827	56
Reconstructing the Palladeniya cooly lines, do.	1,084	8
Erecting a permanent men's ward, &c., for the hospital at Nuwara Eliya...	5,650	0
Construction of a line of telegraph from Dikoya to Maskeliya ...	2,398	42
Construction of a line of telegraph from Talawákele to Agras ...	896	25
Erecting a hospital at Náwalapitiya	4,000	60
Hospital accommodation at Mulhalkele	1,770	18
Erecting a dispensary at the Government Hospital, Deltota ...	1,476	51
Certain improvements to approach road to Magistrate's house, Hatton ...	394	84
An approach road from Post Office to cattle pound and new Court-house, Hatton	278	84
Improving the site of the new ward, Nuwara Eliya Hospital ...	149	93
Total	29,532	59

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

Certain additions, &c., to the Deltota Hospital	2,299	98
Certain additions to the Post office at Hatton	2,136	0
Reconstruction of the Jailor's quarters, Nuwara Eliya	2,221	72
Certain works at the Post Office at Rangalla	820	0
Certain improvements to the Assistant Agent's quarters, Kandy ...	3,380	0
Erecting permanent godown accommodation, Assistant Agent's residence, Nuwara Eliya	1,241	3
Completing the repairs to the Post Office at Rangalla	94	34
Certain works to the Pavilion grounds, Kandy	613	94
Certain improvements to lower Aide-de-Camp's quarters, Kandy ...	126	45
Reconstructing the Assistant Government Agent's residence, Nuwara Eliya	299	50
Erecting a bathroom to the dispensary at Nildandehena	110	0
Completing the water supply to the Pérádeniya Botanical Gardens ...	161	11
Certain repairs to the Assistant Agent's quarters, Kandy ...	407	80
Certain alterations to the Post Office at Hatton	17	0
Total ...	13,928	87

Repairs to Buildings.

Temporary bamboo framed beds for the Smallpox Hospital, Kandy ...	48	0
Necessary works to Ramboda dispensary	39	50
Certain repair's to Land Registrar's quarters, Kandy	285	38
Certain repairs to the District Medical Officer's quarters at Dikoya ...	680	72
Repairs to Deyannewela immigrant cooly lines	337	0
Repairs to the Immigration Office, Dambula	86	55
Laying on water service to the Pavilion fountain	98	70
Certain works in the Bógambra Jail	610	65
Additions and improvements to the drains, Lindula Hospital ...	459	25

	Rs.	c.
Immediate and urgent repairs to public buildings in Nuwara Eliya District	499	36
Immediate and urgent repairs to civil public buildings in the Central Province	1,923	60
Immediate and urgent repairs of the Medical Officer's quarters and dispensaries attached to the District Medial Hospitals in the Central Province	427	16
Immediate and urgent repairs to the District Medical Hospitals in the Central Province	349	88
Certain repairs to the Police Station, Nuwara Eliya	764	89
Improving storage rooms, kitchen block, Pavilion, Kandy ...	636	61
Repairs to Deltota dispensary	360	0
Certain repairs to the Court-house, Pussellâwa	163	0
Certain repairs to the Police Magistrate's quarters at Galagedara ...	198	46
Certain repairs to Colonial Secretary's Lodge, Kandy	91	25
Certain works at the fish pond, Kandy	23	0
Certain repairs to old palace and connected buildings, Kandy ...	825	70
Erecting a temporary ward, Smallpox Hospital, Kandy	504	0
Certain additions and improvements, lower Aide-de-Camp's quarters, Kandy	302	36
Certain repairs to public buildings, Maturata	148	60
Certain repairs to Aide-de-Camp's quarters, Kandy	525	0
Certain repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Kandy	123	37
Improvements to the surface drainage of the Police Magistrate's bungalow, Mâtalé	93	75
Certain repairs to the Civil Hospital, Kandy	282	88
Providing materials for the entrance gates, Bógambra Jail ...	246	54
Certain additions to the Kachchéri terrace, Kandy	361	56
Certain improvements to the entrance of the Public Works Department bungalow, Mâtalé	35	0
Erecting forage stores, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya	2,060	0
Certain repairs to the Post Office, Gampola	106	35
Certain works to Bógambra Jail	93	45
Small works and necessary repairs to the Police stations in the Central Province	1,981	5
Certain repairs to Teldeniya dispensary	170	16
Necessary repairs to the Police Magistrate's quarters at Gampola ...	397	0
Certain repairs to the Court-house at Galagedara	114	15
Certain repairs required to the Government Civil Hospital, Mâtalé, and for an open surface drain	110	0
Immediate and urgent repairs to the Pavilion, Kandy	1,197	28
Immediate and urgent repairs to the Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya ...	1,500	0
Certain repairs to the Medical Officer's quarters, Madulkele ...	209	89
Necessary repairs to the Ramboda dispensary	114	80
Certain repairs to Police Magistrate's quarters, Panwila	149	72
Certain repairs to the District Hospital, Maskeliya	113	52
Certain repairs to the District Medical Hospital at Dikoya ...	66	41
Certain repairs to Post Office, Galagedara	119	28
Certain repairs to the Government school building, Galagedara ...	207	0
Repairs to fence, Government bungalow, Nuwara Eliya	177	2
Certain repairs to the resthouse at Mâtalé	49	77
Certain additions and improvements to the Jail, Nuwara Eliya ...	967	53
Certain additions and improvements to Rattota Post Office ...	269	78
Certain improvements to the roofing of the Post Office, Pussellâwa ...	383	7
Certain improvements to the approach road, Old Palace, Kandy ...	47	94
Temporary ward for cholera patients, Kandy	398	0
Certain additions to the Gampola Court-house	129	88
Supplying materials for painting and oiling woodwork, and for small repairs to the Jail at Bógambra, Kandy	308	87
New bath, Civil Hospital, Kandy	694	0
Certain improvements to the Government Civil Hospital, Kandy ...	341	85
Do. Government Civil Hospital, Kandy ...	2,283	17
Do. old jail kitchen at Mâtalé	139	86
Do. resthouse, Mâtalé	86	18
Certain repairs to temporary Court-house, Hatton	166	60
Do. to the Jail, Nuwara Eliya	65	89
Do. to Dambulla Hospital	248	70
Do. to the immigrant cooly lines, Dambulla	51	98
Do. to the Nâlanda resthouse	39	98
Whitewashing the Mâtalé Hospital and connected buildings and Medical Officer's quarters in the Mâtalé District	71	4
Certain repairs to the District Hospital at Dikoya	306	62
Certain improvements to the District Engineer's bungalow, Pussellâwa ...	279	96
Certain repairs to the Court-house at Urugala	69	10
White or colourwashing the Lindula Hospital and connected buildings ...	79	63
Do. the Uda Pussellâwa Hospital and connected buildings	82	36
Do. the Nuwara Eliya Hospital and connected buildings	134	36
Certain additions and improvements to the District Engineer's bungalow, Nuwara Eliya	364	80
Certain repairs to Cemetery-keeper's quarters, Mahaiyâwa ...	35	0
Fernhouse in the Pavilion ground, Kandy	239	20
Certain repairs to the District Hospital, Dimbula	45	53
Do. do. Dikoya	46	61
Do. do. Dimbula	15	11
Whitewashing hospitals in the Katugastota District	40	88
Constructing temporary staircase, bandstand, and passages to marquées at Pavilion, Kandy	1,392	7
White and colourwashing the Medical Officer's quarters and hospital, Deltota	59	0
Painting the Medical Officer's quarters and hospital, Deltota ...	26	0
White and colourwashing the Medical Officer's quarters and hospital at Maturata	25	60
Painting the Medical Officer's quarters and hospital at Maturata ...	27	40

	Rs. c.
Certain additions and improvements to the Mátalé Kachchéri recordroom	120 0
Certain works and improvements to District Hospital, Dikoya ...	665 21
Certain repairs to Smallpox Hospital, Gampola	49 50
Do. do. Náwalapitiya	24 50
White and colourwashing hospitals, Gampola and Pusselláwa Districts ...	120 0
Certain repairs to the Bógambra Jail, Kandy	217 92
Erecting a bathroom, Nurses' quarters, Gampola Hospital ...	282 37
Certain improvements to the Mátalé Civil Hospital	73 17
White and colourwashing the Government Civil Hospital, Kandy ...	257 0
Do. Lock Hospital, Mahaiyawa ...	30 0
Widening the culvert leading to the resthouse at Nálanda ...	49 27
Certain additions to the Land Registrar's Office, Kandy	242 4
Certain repairs to the Dimbula Medical Officer's quarters ...	83 42
Necessary repairs to Fiscal's Office, Gampola	54 19
Rethatching the infectious disease ward, Uda Pusselláwa Hospital ...	80 0
Certain repairs to the Volunteer Armoury, Kandy	55 1
Laying water pipe from the Bógambra Jail into the corridor of centre block...	108 76
Laying water pipe from the kitchen to the site of the new bath-room for isolation prisoners	64 0
Certain repairs to Nálanda resthouse	28 8
Certain repairs to the Dambulla resthouse	166 74
Repairing the head gardener's quarters at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Péradeniya	286 91
Certain improvements to the Public Works Department bungalow, Dikoya	100 0
Certain repairs to the dispensary at Nildandahinna	103 0
Thatching the roof of the hospital at Kelebokka	159 69
Certain improvements to the District Hospital at Dikoya ...	162 0
Repairs to Cholera Hospital, Dambulla	49 31
Certain repairs to the bungalow-keeper's quarters attached to Colonial Secretary's lodge, Kandy	62 84
Cementing the floor of the infectious ward, Uda Pusselláwa Hospital ...	79 63
Certain repairs to the underground drain, Civil Hospital, Kandy ...	74 26
Certain repairs to the temporary Contagious Diseases Hospital at Dikoya	150 0
Certain repairs to the Assistant Government Agent's bungalow, Mátalé...	55 0
Certain repairs to smallpox shed, Kandy Hospital	260 0
Repairs to District Road Committee's Office, Mátalé	51 96
Total ...	34,797 90

New Roads.

Opening out a roadway from Elahera to Pallégama, Mátalé District ...	3,236 61
Extension of the Galmaloya-Bintenna road in Uda Dumbara ...	5,000 0
Survey of the Strathdon-Fruithill road, ...	300 0
Survey of the Norton-Carolina road	1,000 0
Survey of the Brownlow-Luccombe road...	967 78
Survey of the road from Norwood to Mincing Lane	2,033 14
Total ...	12,537 53

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

Improving the road from Kandanuwara Factory to Dambulugalla ...	1,500 0
Completion of the bridle road bridge over the main Dikoya river ...	800 0
Total ...	2,300 0

Upkeep of Roads.

Maintenance of the	Gampola railway approach road	143 97
Do.	road from Ampitiya to Talátu-oya	999 44
Do.	Bathford road from Dikoya Post Office to Tillyrie store	2,515 19
Do.	Carolina road	440 83
Do.	road from Péradeniya to Náraghena	6,638 87
Do.	road from Ginigathena to 40th mile, Woodlands ...	4,806 73
Do.	road from 40th mile, Woodlands, to Hatton bridge junction	1,589 77
Do.	road from Hatton bridge junction to Dikoya bazaar ...	1,117 70
Do.	road from Dikoya bazaar to Norwood bridge ...	3,439 17
Do.	road from Norwood bridge to Kotiyagala ...	3,966 40
Do.	road from Náwalapitiya to Tispane	4,882 72
Do.	Dotale road	1,603 66
Do.	Dolosbage road, first section	1,279 84
Do.	Dolosbage road, second section	1,874 88
Do.	road from junction of Hunnasgiria road to Iriyagastenna	1,356 84
Do	road from Gampola to Pusselláwa	7,636 48
Do.	road from Gampola to Náwalapitiya ...	3,163 80
Do.	road from Ginigathena to boundary of Province ...	2,069 4
Do.	road from Iriyagama to Aladeniya	479 40
Do.	road from Kadugannáwa to Péradeniya ...	2,096 37
Do.	road from Kandy to Haragama	4,225 10
Do.	Kandy railway approach road	600 0
Do.	road from Katugastota to Balakaduwa ...	1,872 34
Do	road from Katugastota to Panvila	4,170 51
Do.	road from Katugastota to Galagedara... ...	2,996 83
Do.	road from Katugastota to Queen's Hotel ...	1,902 48
Do.	Kyntire road	103 92
Do.	road from Kotiyagala bridge to Campion estate ...	769 97
Do.	road from Laxapana bridge to terminus ...	80 28
Do.	Lower Badulla road	1,675 12
Do.	road from Madulkele to Kabragalla ...	974 19
Do.	road from Madulkele to Bambra-ella ...	1,930 77
Do.	road from Madawela to Taldeniya and Urugala ...	3,557 41
Do.	road from Norwood bridge to Maskeliya ...	3,937 38
Do.	road from Maskeliya to Cruden gap ...	1,554 15
Do.	road from Brownlow to Laxapana ...	317 27
Do.	road from Náwalapitiya to Ginigathena ...	3,751 81

		Rs. c.
Maintenance of the Norton-Carolina bridlepath	... ...	449 83
Do. road from Panwila to Madukele	... ...	4,459 41
Do. road from Pérádeniya to Gampola	... ...	2,799 38
Do. road from Pérádeniya to Lewella ferry	...	5,500 0
Do. road from Delpitiya to Pupuressa	... ...	3,700 0
Do. road from Teldeniya to Rangalla	... ...	2,329 6
Do. road from Tispane to Craigie Lea	... ...	4,229 23
Do. Tispane road	... ...	417 56
Do. road from Wanarajah bridge to Claverton store	...	1,102 65
Do. road from Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee and Anurádhapura road	... ...	14,221 22
Do. road from Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya	...	1,915 74
Do. road from Elahara to Pallégama	... ...	623 53
Do. Laggalla tavalam road	... ...	1,142 80
Do. road from Mátalé to Rattota	... ...	1,291 57
Do. road from Mirisgoni-oya to Migaswewa	...	1,795 46
Do. road from Naulla to Elahera	... ...	1,879 49
Do. road from Lindula to Tillicoultry	... ...	800 17
Do. road from Tillicoultry to Caledonia	... ...	1,706 48
Do. road from Caledonia to end of Agras	...	2,426 58
Do. bridlepath from Blackpool towards Pattipola	...	354 31
Do. road from Craigie Lea to Lindula	... ...	1,618 43
Do. road from Dimbula junction to Hatton bridge junction		2,975 20
Do. road from Haragama to Padiapelella	...	3,147 15
Do. Holyrood road	... ...	242 73
Do. rood from Kandapola to Uda Pussellâwa	...	6,619 45
Do. road from Lindula to Nuwara Eliya	...	6,560 24
Do. Lake and Moon Plain road	... ...	1,496 27
Do. road from Padiapelella to Kurundu-oya	...	2,390 19
Do. road from Tavalantenna to Pundalu-oya	...	2,959 98
Do. Pundalu-oya-Wattegoda road	... ...	2,419 60
Do. road from Pussellâwa to Ramboda	... ...	4,950 0
Do. road from Ramboda to Hakgalla	... ...	8,767 45
Do. Rappahannock bridlepath	... ...	59 4
Do. Railway Gorge road	... ...	447 25
Do. road from Nuwara Eliya to Kandapola	...	3,739 60
Do. Uda Pussellâwa-Dimbula junction road	...	975 9
Do. Walaha road	... ...	370 38
	Total ...	194,373 15

New Bridges.

Erecting a bridge on 19th mile, Mátalé-Dambulla road	... ...	1,897 44

Repair of Bridges.

Certain repairs to the Katugastota bridge	... ...	1,128 92
Repairs to the Laxapana bridge over the Maskeliya river	...	135 42
Repairs to Kehelgama bridge, Norton bridlepath	... ...	38 11
Repairs to Bowagama bridge, Náwalapitiya	... ...	307 19
Upkeep of Gampola suspension bridge	... ...	164 78
Upkeep of Sangilipalam bridge, Pussellâwa District	... ...	179 90
Upkeep of Sudu-ganga bridge, Mátalé District	... ...	107 5
Upkeep of Kuru-oya bridge, Mátalé District	... ...	84 25
Upkeep of Mirisgoni-oya bridge, Mátalé District	... ...	68 49
Repairs to Kurandu-oya bridge	... ...	74 41
Repairs to Maha-oya bridge	... ...	201 52
Repairs to Pérádeniya bridge	... ...	64 31
Repairs to Talatu-oya bridge, Kandy District	... ...	47 12
Repairs to Castlereagh bridge, Dikoya District	... ...	12 49
Upkeep of the Nalanda-oya bridge, Mátalé District	... ...	49 65
Do. Dambulla bridge, Mátalé District	... ...	49 90
Do. Pussel-oya bridge, Katugastota District	...	138 55
Do. Rawana do. do.	...	145 0
Do. Hulu-ganga do. do.	...	195 51
Do. Daluk-oya do. do.	...	67 92
Do. Middleton do. do.	...	170 0
Do. Madulkele do. do.	...	161 19
Do. Galmal-oya do. do.	...	116 77
Do. Teldeniya do. do.	...	140 0
Do. Pin-oya do. do.	...	217 52
Do. Holyrood bridge, Nuwara Eliya District	...	92 22
Do. Halgaran-oya bridge do.	...	23 52
Do. Obeda-oya bridge do.	...	23 71
Do. Gorge road bridge do.	...	20 49
Do. Gorge road bridge No. 2 do.	...	17 79
Do. Bopat-oya bridge do.	...	21 46
Do. Glenlyon bridge do.	...	22 3
Do. Blackpool bridge do.	...	13 90
Do. Abbotsford bridge do.	...	13 25
Do. Belgravia bridge do.	...	139 22
Do. Katugastota bridge do.	...	190 0
	Total ...	4,643 56

Irrigation Works—New Works.

Irrigation surveys, Maturata District	... 464 42
Payment of labour employed on irrigation surveys, Mátalé District	... 290 87
Supervision of irrigation works, Uda Héwáheta, Walapane, and Kotmalé Districts	... 342 0
Payment of supervision of village tank labour during 1891	... 274 75
Total	... 1,372 4

	Rs.	c.
Irrigation Fund.		
Restoring Dangwihara and Alutwęwa tanks	181	20
Restoration of Kariwelahena tank, Mátalé District	527	62
Purchase of materials, &c, for cement pipes, Nuwara Eliya ...	10	5
Certain repairs to Udugoda Bandara-ęla	229	77
Small repairs and removal of slips, Bodi-ęla	98	75
Constructing a weir across the Penitudu-oya, Náwalapitiya ...	379	84
Repairing the landslip near the rock slab at Nichol-oya estate ...	228	96
Providing piping at the amuna, Halagam-oya	241	24
Payment of damage done to land at the Bodi-ęla	802	98
Filling in gaps in the existing dam at Awdalla and repairing a breach in channel	1,748	48
Construction of a channel to take water from Weragahapelessawęwa to Kirikot-oya and Lenadora tanks, also for the contruction of a regulation sluice	398	74
Extension of the Maha-ęla in Uda Héwáheta	3,227	92
Certain improvement to the bed and sides of the Bodi-ęla in the 1st mile	3,446	60
Certain additions to the walling, Karawilahena tank	789	6
Certain repairs and improvements to the Bodi-ęla	11,392	19
Certain additional work at the Eraulla tank	97	91
Upkeep and improvement of irrigation channels	625	42
Certain improvements to Udagoda Bandara-ęla	1,489	34
Certain works to the Maha-ęla in Upper Héwáheta	1,330	25
Erecting a skeleton dam, Wellatura	1,001	99
Masonry wall to the ęla below Blackwater estate in Ambagamuwa ...	498	83
Earthwork at Kariwilahena tank	179	71
Certain repairs to the potawas in the Hanwella Bandara-ęla ...	671	27
Increasing the supply of water in the Má-ęla	419	46
Constructing a Jackson's sluice for the Central Province	76	34
Certain repairs and improvements to the Męda kumbura Maha-ęla ...	138	56
Total ...	30,232	48
Upkeep of Irrigation Works.		
Payment of supervision of village tank labour in Mátalé District ...	399	89
Upkeep of village tank sluice in Mátalé District	246	14
Maintenance of the Bodi-ęla in Maturata	1,544	74
Maintenance of the Waduwawala-ęla in Maturata	461	96
Total ...	2,652	73
Departmental Charges.		
General Service.		
General service of the Public Works Department, Central Province ...	378	52
Miscellaneous.		
Cutting off corners on the Longden road	209	77
Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	9,421	61
Purchase of lands for quarries and sites for lines	242	50
Repairs to main drainage, Trincomalee street, Kandy	500	0
Certain improvements to the Kandy lake...	1,889	95
Sinking a well at Dambulla	279	74
Rent of a building hired for the use of the Public Works Department, Kandy	1,098	96
Planting roadsides with shade trees	133	78
Minor road works in the several Provinces	500	0
Payment of rental for the resthouse, Pussęlláwa	180	0
Repairing storm damages on the Pundalu-oya road	309	94
Building a retaining wall on the Pussęlláwa-Gampola road ...	118	39
Repairing certain damages to Galagedara road by monsoon rains ...	218	90
Repairing the southern approach to the Pundalu-oya bridge ...	194	20
Repairing a culvert on the Agra road in the Nuwara Eliya District ...	129	33
Repairing the damages on the Balakaduwa-Dambulla road caused by the recent rains	349	53
Repair of damages caused on road from Norwood bridge to Kottiagala by the late storm	151	58
Repair of damages caused on road from Norwood bridge to Maskeliya by the late storm	95	53
Remedying injured road by sunken retaining wall, Ginigathena to 40th mile, Woodlands	179	14
Erecting an iron fence on the 4th mile, Kandapola road	111	26
Repairing storm damages, Pundalu-oya road	308	0
Removing landslips, Pundalu-oya road	249	76
Removing landslips on the Watagoda-Pundalu-oya road	346	99
Repairs to Dambulla tank	252	4
Payment of rent for a strip of land below Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya	200	0
Payment of valance tiles, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya ...	106	0
Repairing the 8-ft. culvert on the 2nd mile, Ampitiya road ...	154	33
Transporting stone image of Buddha from the 46·50 milepost to Mátalé Railway Station	193	26
Repairing damages caused by recent rains on the Mátalé-Dambulla road ...	466	3
Rebuilding two culverts damaged by floods on the 2nd and 3rd miles, Watagoda-Pundalu-oya road	239	27
Repair of storm damages on the road from Haragama to Padiapelella ...	197	38
Repairing damages, Gampola road	197	20
Total ...	19,224	37

Works that have been undertaken in the Northern Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.	Rs.	c.
Certain works in connection with erecting a beacon at Mullaittivu ...	615	86
Erecting a Post Office at Pallai	2,977	27
Building a grain shed at Mannár	1,849	52
Constructing a line of telegraph from Jaffna to Point Pedro *viá* Kangésanturai...	4,850	0
Building a dispensary at Vidataltivu	2,450	0
Construction of a madam, Pannai ferry, Jaffna	1,978	59
Building a wall round the cemetery at Mannár	2,000	0
Completion of the beacon, Mullaittivu	1,136	15
Completion of the cooly lines, North-Central road, Northern Province ...	252	85
Certain works at Adampan, Mannár District, in connection with the hospital being built there	638	6
Completion of the Medical Officer's and Dispenser's quarters, Mántota ...	76	5
Total ...	18,824	35

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.		
Building a diarrhœa ward, two dead-houses, and kitchen to the Immigrant Hospital at Vankalai	344	65
Covering four cooly sheds on the Mannár-Madawachchi road with Calicut tiles	3,995	90
Completing a diarrhœa ward. two dead-houses, and kitchen, Immigrant Hospital, Vankalai	432	72
Total ...	4,773	27

Repairs to Buildings.		
Temporary repairs to the Fort, Mannár	4,474	83
Certain improvements to the Shroff's office, Jaffna Kachchéri ...	619	50
Certain improvements to the Post Office, Jaffna Kachchéri ...	808	84
Renovation of seven of the Government buildings at Vavuniya ...	1,056	29
Immediate and urgent repairs to public works and buildings in the peninsula of Jaffna	1,689	6
Immediate and urgent repairs to public works and buildings in the mainland	975	51
Whitewashing hospitals in the Northern Province	274	90
Twice whitewashing the Pass Pyl beacon, Northern Province ...	41	1
Repairs to Police buildings in the Northern Province	490	92
Erecting a crane, Customs jetty, Jaffna	47	46
Altering the drain of the grain shed, Jaffna	111	98
Completion of the wire fencing of the Assistant Government Agent's compound and Kachchéri and Court-house	112	81
Certain works, offices of Land Registrar, Jaffna	117	87
Repairing the weigh-bridge, Public Works Department yard, Jaffna ...	157	28
Reconstruction of the roof to the Treasury rooms, Kachchéri, Jaffna ...	2,427	63
Renewing the roof of the godowns attached to the Residency, Jaffna ...	4,719	6
Repair of the Medical Officer's quarters at Vavuniya	94	91
Repairs to the cemetery at Vavuniya	76	73
Repairing the roof of the Police Barracks, Jaffna	2,137	91
Repairs to Shroff's quarters at Valluvedditurai	334	30
Repairs to the Customs, Valluvedditurai	359	65
Repairs to Sub-Collector of Customs' quarters at Valluvedditurai ...	605	23
A powder magazine, Public Works Department, Vavuniya ...	297	56
A roof to the District Court, Jaffna	5,615	68
A gate for the old park, Jaffna	69	99
Total ...	27,716	91

Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
General repairs to causeway, Mannár	996	76
Metalling North-Central road in the Northern Province	8,376	2
Culverts for the road from Mankulam to Mullaittivu	1,485	2
Total ...	10,857	80

Upkeep of Roads.			
Maintenance of the road from Achchuveli to Tondaimannár ...	348	10
Do.	road from Chavakachchéri to Karaveddi ...	1,590	35
Do.	Coast road to Colombo	3,368	58
Do.	drainage channels, Jaffna	869	53
Do.	road from Elephant Pass to Mankulam ...	10,154	58
Do.	roads within the gravets of Jaffna	6,436	25
Do.	road from Jaffna to Karaitivu	2,568	51
Do.	road from Jaffna to Kankésanturai	2,316	97
Do.	road from Jaffna to Point Pedro	3,479	45
Do.	road from Jaffna to Kaitadi	1,577	66
Do.	road from Karanavai to Tunnalai	547	99
Do.	road from Kodikámam to Elephant Pass ...	5,357	13
Do.	road from Manippai to Kaitadi	1,179	81
Do.	road from Pannaiturai to Velanai	709	37
Do.	road from Point Pedro to Punnalai	2,946	70
Do.	road from Point Pedro to Kodikámam ...	1,592	78
Do.	road from Jaffna to Punnalai	1,831	56
Do.	road from Puttur to Kodikámam	1,218	92
Do.	reclamation road, Karaiur, Jaffna	149	96
Do.	Semmani road, Jaffna	826	95

		Rs.	c.
Maintenance of the road from Tellipallai to Pandateruppu ...		619	2
Do.	road from Valukkai-aru to Kayts	764	81
Do.	road from Vallai to Valluvedditurai	351	65
Do.	road from Pésálai to Yakkawewa	5,988	14
Do.	road from Puliyankulam to Galkandamadu ...	8,345	92
Do.	road from Vavuniya-Vilánkulam to Parayanalankulam	2,197	52
Do.	road from Vavuniya-Vilánkulam towards Horawapotana	627	87
Do.	road from Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ...	3,880	74
Do.	road from Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace) ...	1,335	46
Do.	road from Mankulam to Puliyankulam ...	5,978	31
Do.	road from Kaitadi to Kodikámam	2,108	61
	Total ...	81,069	20

Repair of Bridges.

Repair of bridges over 50 ft. span in the Vavuniya District ...		414	89
Do.	exceeding 50 ft. in length, Jaffna	1,433	77
Do.	exceeding 50 ft. in length, Mannár	693	53
Do.	exceeding 50 ft. in length, Pallai	824	97
Painting the Elephant Pass bridge		1,776	46
	Total ...	5,143	62

Inland Navigation.

Maintenance of the boat channel, Jaffna lake		2,871	64

Irrigation Works.—New Works.

Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works during the year 1891		2,291	63
Paying the salary of the guardian for the village tanks in Vavuniya ...		800	0
Surveying irrigation works, Northern Province		1,636	74
Commuted allowance to the guardian of village tanks, Vavuniya ...		80	0
	Total ...	4,808	37

Irrigation Fund.

Sluicing village tanks in the Northern Province		3,786	1
Restoration of Periyakulam tank		18,243	81
Restoring Vengalacheddikulam tank in the Vilánkulam District ...		12,385	2
Minor irrigation works, Northern Province		1,000	0
Construction of lines, stores, road, and clearing bund for the restoration of Maha Rambaikulam		1,531	45
Completion of the restoration of Vengalacheddikulam		542	10
Repairing the breach of Madukanda, Vavuniya District		297	60
	Total ...	37,785	99

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

Upkeep of Mandukotai tank		298	7
Upkeep of Vavuniya tank		294	87
Upkeep of Iratperiyakulam tank		296	95
Upkeep of Kanakaráyankulam tank		292	98
Upkeep of Mamadu tank		398	58
Upkeep of sluiced village tanks		573	79
	Total ...	2,155	24

Miscellaneous.

Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants during 1891		5,702	78
Beacon at Kankésanturai		2,525	40
Planting roadsides with shade trees		78	57
Survey of road from Oduwelly to Eluthumadduwal		48	28
Well-boring operations in Mannár		540	29
Minor roadworks in the several Provinces		500	0
Rebuilding two culverts on Mannár-Madawachchi road		221	54
Withdrawing and despatching well tubes from Mannár to Colombo ...		53	80
Erecting a landing stage and providing a crane at Kankésanturai ...		238	49
Lantern for Kankésanturai beacon		746	0
	Total ...	10,655	15

Works that have been undertaken in the Eastern Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.

		Rs.	c.
Dispensary at Maha-oya, Batticaloa District		26	70
Construction of a jetty, Fort Frederick, Trincomalee		100	0
	Total ...	126	70

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

Certain alterations and additions to the Court-house, Trincomalee ...		2,675	0
Necessary repairs to the Trincomalee resthouse		906	49
Certain repairs and alterations to Kanthalai resthouse and building new outhouses		4,860	38
	Total ...	8,441	87

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to Buildings.		
Urgent repairs to the flagstaff, Trincomalee	130	0
Immediate and urgent repairs to public buildings in the Eastern Province	1,291	33
Whitewashing Civil Hospitals in the Eastern Province	299	75
Repairs to Smallpox Hospital, Batticaloa	92	50
Repairs to resthouses in the Trincomalee District	495	56
Repairs to resthouses in Kalmunai District	556	60
Repairs to resthouses in Batticaloa District	999	91
Improving the drainage of the Batticaloa Hospital	272	6
Repairs to the Round Island lighthouse, Trincomalee	303	80
Certain repairs to the Assistant Government Agent's residence, Trincomalee	99	72
Necessary repairs to Provincial Engineer's bungalow at Batticaloa ...	570	0
Repairing and extending the Public Works Department jetty at Batticaloa	337	99
Fixing a new door to the Kachchéri vault at Trincomalee ...	49	42
Building verandahs to the Overseer's quarters, Badulla-Batticaloa road, Eastern Province	354	22
Necessary repairs to the dispensary at Potuvil, Kalmunai District ...	62	92
Certain repairs to the salt stores at Nilaveli	746	57
Rethatching the hospitals, dispensary, Medical Officer's quarters, &c., at Kalmunai and Karunkottitivu in Kalmunai District	211	0
Repairs to Custom-house buildings, Batticaloa	119	19
Certain improvements to the Assistant Government Agent's residence, Trincomalee	139	39
Total ...	7,131	93
New Roads.		
Extension of the South Coast road from Sakamam towards Komari ...	1,506	64
Extension of the South Coast road from Akkaraipattu to Sakamam, Kalmunai	1,996	4
Construction of a natural road from Potuvil to Mupane, Eastern Province	9,999	99
Total ...	13,502	67
Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
Improvements to Karativu-Samanturai road leading from junction of South Coast at Karativu	299	75
Improvements of Coast road from Toppur to Muttur	5,533	18
Opening the road from the 6th milepost to the Verugal-ár, Trincomalee District	9,173	83
Completion of the opened portion of the South Coast road, Kalmunai District	5,000	0
Improving the road from the junction at Kandy road towards Kiniyai, Trincomalee District	4,814	29
Shortening the Velaichchenai ferry	4,829	60
Total ...	29,650	65
Upkeep of Roads.		
Maintenance of the road from Arasadi to Malkumpuddi	574	19
Do. road from Akkaraipattu to Sagamam ...	1,799	41
Do. Coast road in the Batticaloa District... ...	12,295	0
Do. road from Chavalakkaddai to Chadayantaláwa ...	999	12
Do. Kalkuda road	364	85
Do. road from Karativu to Samanturai and Irrakkamam...	2,150	40
Do. road from Kiddanki to Kalmunai... ...	399	81
Do. road from Maduru-oya to Eraur	25,299	69
Do Pankuduveli road	143	34
Do. Coast road, Trincomalee District	5,450	65
Do. roads within the gravets of Trincomalee ...	997	80
Do. road from Trincomalee to Kituluttu ...	10,298	7
Do. road from Trincomalee towards Anurádhapura ...	4,320	0
Do. Coast road, Kalmunai District	6,686	57
Do. do.	210	0
Total ...	71,988	90
Repair of Bridges.		
Repairs to the Kotheyamadu bridge on the 32nd mile, South Coast road...	1,449	29
Maintenance of all bridges of 50 ft. span and over in the Batticaloa District	4,089	0
Repairs to bridges over 50 ft. span in the Trincomalee District ...	895	39
Maintenance of bridges over 50 ft. span in Kalmunai District ...	1,559	56
Total ...	7,993	24
Irrigation Works.—New Works.		
Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works ...	435	0
Travelling allowance to officers employed on irrigation works ...	400	0
Irrigation surveys in the Eastern Province	1,998	6
Total ...	2,833	6

Irrigatton Fund.

	Rs.	c.
Improving the Kadukkaimunai channel	4,477	53
Improving and widening the Kalmadu channel at Irakamam ...	8,112	45
Constructing one mile of channel from the anicut across the Talipot-áru at Sagamam towards the Nite-áru	5,188	18
Restoration of Tumpankeni tank	14,950	24
Restoration of Illakantai tank and for constructing a spill wall and Mac-Bride sluice to same	2,056	62
Completing the works on estimate No. 67 of 1890 (Talipot-áru anicut) ...	3,298	92
Minor irrigation works to be carried out in the Eastern Province ...	267	43
Extending the northern channel at Sagamam	6,794	74
Completing the do. do.	6,302	22
Providing a kalingula for the Kadukkaimunai tank	432	50
Survey of a feeding channel from Allai tank	297	73
Construction of the Urakakandam channel, Sagamam irrigation works ...	748	36
Manufacture of cement concrete sluices	979	99
Urgent repairs to Kalmadu anicut, Kalmunai District	161	40
Erection of one Jackson's sluice at Koraikalappu tank in Kalmunai District	125	80
Continuing the survey of Onichi tank and channel	292	7
Total ...	54,486	18

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

General maintenance of irrigation works in the Kalmunai District ...	7,250	39
Maintenance of the tanks in the Batticaloa District	2,948	37
Upkeep of Allai, Kanthalai, Andankulam, and Periyakulam tanks in the Trincomalee District	2,885	18
Total ...	13,083	94

Departmental Charges.—Ferry Boats.

Necessary repairs to ferry boats in the Eastern Province ...	748	20
Horse ferry boat for the ferry at Uppar, Trincomalee District ...	411	49
Providing a new double ferry boat at Panichchankeni	399	36
Total ...	1,559	5

Miscellaneous.

Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	5,977	79
Purchase from Royal Naval Yard, Trincomalee, of a boat from the Public Works Department, Trincomalee	650	0
Providing and fixing a crane to the jetty at Batticaloa	959	69
Providing and fixing a crane to the jetty at Trincomalee... ...	953	18
Survey of the improved trace of the North and South Coast roads, Batticaloa road	598	81
Repairing the flood damages on the road from Akkaraipattu to Sagamam in Kalmunai District	1,995	0
Planting roadsides with shade trees	80	0
Minor road works in the several Provinces	1,499	97
Survey of an improved trace of the Coast road north of Nilaveli ...	536	7
Paying rent for the bungalow occupied by the District Engineer, Batticaloa	35	0
Total ...	13,285	51

Works that have been undertaken in the Southern Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.

	Rs.	c.
Construction of a new export jetty at Galle	19,690	10
New resthouse at Ranna in the Southern Province	2,000	0
Constructing latrines for the Police at Galle	1,438	54
Building a set of permanent lines at the 128th milestone near Ranna on the Tangalla-Hambantota road	2,295	39
Total ...	25,424	3

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

Providing materials for the construction of a meal-shed within the walls of the Galle Jail	703	19
Adapting the old Malay Barracks at Galle for the use as a Police Court ...	2,630	0
Building a ward for juvenile offenders in the Galle Jail ...	542	64
Building open drains at the back of the Galle Jail	971	55
Alterations and additions to the Government Agent's residence, Galle ...	3,999	57
Building wall round the Police Court, Mátara	2,265	0
Improvements to the Police Station at Mátara	770	75
Dividing off the compound of the old Malay Barracks	750	0
Total ...	12,632	70

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to Buildings.		
Certain improvements to the Civil Hospital at Hambantota ...	376	66
Repairing the flagstaff at Hambantota	187	91
Making and fitting a gangway to the landing jetty at Hambantota ...	165	91
Certain additions, alterations, and repairs to the Mátara Jail ...	758	28
Putting in a window in the present condemned cell at the Tangalla Prison	20	0
Whitewashing, tarring, and pipe-claying the civil hospitals in the Galle District	256	20
Whitewashing, colourwashing, and tarring the Civil Hospitals in the Hambantota District	51	45
Whitewashing and tarring the hospitals in the Mátara District ...	84	55
The completion of jail shed, Galle Kachchéri	427	38
Certain repairs to the Civil Hospital at Tangalla	85	74
Purchase of materials and for skilled labour for constructing an open drain in front of Tangalla Jail	54	1
Immediate and urgent repairs to public buildings in the Southern Province	1,247	93
Urgent repairs and additions to the Police buildings in the Galle District	393	21
Certain repairs to the Police Station, Mátara	195	51
Do. to the Police buildings at Hambantota ...	197	14
Making old powder magazine, Galle, suitable for a magazine for dynamite	62	88
Repairs to the boundary wall of Dadella Cemetery	100	0
Urgent repairs and improvements to the resthouses in the Mátara District	748	51
Whitewashing and tarring the District Court at Galle	43	28
Providing and fixing screens to the Civil Hospital at Galle ...	55	0
Improvements to the Goyambokke well in the Tangalla District ..	73	1
Repairs to the Hikkaduwa Boys' School	199	50
Repairs to Assistant Government Agent's house, Mátara ...	540	18
Small and urgent repairs and improvements to resthouses in the Galle District	495	19
Putting new timber beams in range of buildings used as District Court, Police Court, Land Registrar's Office, and Bonded Stores, Galle ...	408	83
Repairs to Balapitiya Jail	85	0
Repairs to the Kachchéri, Galle	130	0
Inserting four iron shoots in the wall of Galle Jail	102	62
Wire fence to the hospital, Mátara	385	7
Making a lavatory in the District Judge's chamber, Galle ...	160	0
Additions to the Medical Officer's quarters, Mátara	300	0
Urgent repairs to the Police Magistrate's bungalow, Balapitiya ...	51	45
Repairs to Post Office, Deniyaya	193	96
Building a new bathroom to the Hambantota Hospital	310	22
Certain repairs to the District Judge's quarters at Tangalla ...	106	81
Furnishing a certain room in the Galle Kachchéri with window and door screens	18	69
Repairs to Custom-house and grain shed, Weligama	160	14
Certain repairs to the Civil Hospital at Hambantota	82	54
Immediate and urgent repairs to public buildings in the Galle District ...	99	64
Urgent repairs to Government Agent's residence, Galle	229	2
Total ...	9,643	42
Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
Improvement of the road from Tissa to Werawila	2,835	63
Construction of a road from Tissa to Kirinda	2,832	89
Metalling three miles of road between Tangalla and Hambantota ...	3,101	27
Improvement of the road from the 138th mile to Mamadola ...	4,999	11
Total ...	13,768	90
Upkeep of Roads.		
Maintenance of the road from Bentota to Goyapana	25,831	25
Do. road from Dodanduwa to Baddegama ...	3,202	26
Do. road from Galle to Udugama	14,037	65
Do. road from Galle to Immaduwa	4,543	27
Do. road from Piyaddigama to Galapiyadde within the Municipality	7,643	58
Do. road from Dikwella to Tangalla *viâ* Biliatta (portion in Mátara District)	524	60
Do. road from Goyapana to Kemagoda	13,929	74
Do. road from Immaduwa to Akkuressa ...	2,465	4
Do. road from Mátara to Hakmana	4,792	86
Do. Mátara new entrance road	495	55
Do. road from Dikwella to Tangalla *viâ* Beliatta ...	2,565	29
Do. road from Hambantota to Tanamalwila ...	5,699	59
Do. road from Kemagoda to Tangalla	2,379	66
Do. road from Hambantota to Bundala	1,358	70
Do. road from Akuressa to Wiharehena (portion in the Mátara District)	9,017	21
Do. road from Tangalla to Hambantota	6,751	19
Total ...	105,237	44
New Bridges.		
Building a new bridge at 99th milepost on the Galle-Mátara road ...	8,044	90
Repair of Bridges.		
Upkeep of bridges of 50 ft. span and over in the Mátara District ...	3,169	86
Do. of 50 ft. span and over in the Hambantota District ...	951	45
Do. of 50 ft. span and over in the Galle District ...	3,990	31
Replacing the Dodanduwa bridge	16,544	2
Renewing the Hikkaduwa bridge	6,753	76
Total ...	31,409	40

Irrigation Works.

	Rs.	c.
Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works ...	4,699	92
Travelling allowance to officers employed on irrigation works ...	600	0
Irrigation surveys in the Southern Province	999	96
Paying the salary of the irrigation clerk, Hambantota	291	61
Survey of channel under Walawe-ganga works	230	0
Irrigation surveys in the Southern Province	839	7
Total ...	7,660	56

Irrigation Fund.

Constructing an irrigation channel from Liyangahatota anicut to Mamadola, Tawaluwila, and Elbatuwa	8,214	70
Restoration of Pattipola tank, Southern Province	1,096	65
Protecting walls to Wallawe-ganga anicut	2,602	2
Widening the Pattamulla canal near Balapitimodara	1,000	96
Providing additional waterway on the Mátara road at Wakgalmodara ...	2,094	95
Completion of the works at Deduwa reclamation scheme ...	1,606	89
Cutting a new channel from Rotumba-ela anicut	2,018	72
Certain repairs to the Udukiriwila tank	558	68
Minor irrigation works in the Southern Province	30	62
Surveys of channels under Walawe-ganga works	1,189	57
Extra cost of iron work, Wakgalmodara bridge	867	29
Extending the Dandeniya channel to irrigate the Mahawella fields ...	850	39
Certain repairs to the Arachchi-amuna	124	0
Gravelling Dedduwa causeway and turfing the emkankment ...	518	36
Putting in a Jackson's sluice to serve as a distributing gate on the main channel of the Walawe	81	60
Five miles subsidary channels, Walawe-ganga works	3,187	83
Certain works in connection with the water supply at Tissamaharama ...	331	53
Completion of the Walawe-ganga main channel	24,054	92
Total ...	50,429	68

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

Upkeep of irrigation works in the Hambantota District ...	6,954	79
Do. in the Mátara District	8,523	33
Do. in the Galle District	1,700	42
Total ...	17,178	54

Departmental Charges.—Ferry Boats.

Repairing Halapatota ferry boat	76	57

Miscellaneous.

Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	5,739	64
Purchase of land for quarries and sites for lines	676	52
Planting roadsides with shade trees	91	57
Minor road works in the several Provinces	400	0
Building a culvert and cutting an outlet near the 98th milepost on the Goyapana-Kemagoda road	60	0
A stone beaching, 108th mile, Coast road, Mátara District ...	509	15
Repairing the road to the fish-curing yard, Gindura	150	0
Cutting the bar at the mouth of Mahamodara river, Galle ...	51	54
Repairs to parapet walls on the road from Akuressa to Viharehena ...	576	73
Survey of the road from Kumburupitiya to Dapone	1,675	27
Survey of Tangalla water supply	123	15
Keeping mouth of the Mahamodara and Gindura rivers opened during the year	54	17
Total ...	10,107	74

Works that have been undertaken in the North-Western Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.

	Rs.	c.
Erection of quarters for the Kachchéri clerks at Chilaw	6,264	75
Erecting permanent cooly lines in the North-Western Province ...	4,959	46
Total ...	11,224	21

Additions and Alterations to Buildings.

Certain additions to Márawila Hospital	2,011	23
Enlarged improvement of the Chilaw Kachchéri	2,931	94
Additions to Chilaw resthouse	651	69
Building nurses' quarters, Kurunégala Hospital	3,629	55
Construction of the proposed clock tower, Chilaw Kachchéri ...	543	97
Total ...	9,768	38

Repairs to Buildings.	Rs. c.
Immediate and urgent repairs to all public buildings	1,296 27
Building a vault at the Chilaw Kachchéri	682 70
Repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Kurunégala	286 39
Certain repairs to the Máligawa, Kurunégala	1,821 89
Certain repairs and additions to the powder magazine, Kurunégala ...	193 10
Whitewashing hospitals in the Province	427 80
Certain repairs to the Kurunégala Kachchéri	140 27
Repairing witness shed attached to the Kurunégala Police Court ...	247 93
Certain repairs to the jail house at Chilaw	376 71
Repainting the woodwork of the Chilaw Court-house	189 92
Certain alterations and repairs to the Court buildings, Kurunégala ...	382 47
Rebuilding the latrine at the Police Barracks at Kurunégala ...	23 18
Certain repairs to the Provincial Road Committee's Office, Kurunégala Kachchéri	94 50
Repairs to prison, Puttalam	209 27
Repairs to the District Engineer's bungalow, Puttalam	155 0
Fencing the Kachchéri compound, Puttalam	179 51
Filling the holes cut for making the wells of the Anamaduwa Hospital ...	29 2
Repairs to the kitchen at the Assistant Government Agent's quarters, Puttalam	164 17
Certain repairs to the Kachchéri, Puttalam	278 15
Certain repairs to the Medical Officer's quarters at Márawila ...	50 24
For certain repairs to the Assistant Government Agent's house, Chilaw ...	243 88
Certain alterations to the Land Registrar's Office, Chilaw ...	46 88
Certain repairs to the Police Barracks, Kurunégala	343 50
Improvements to the District Court, Kurunégala	30 0
Total ...	7,892 75

New Roads.	
Constructing a road from Walapitiya to Pilakatumulla	1,353 46
Further extension of the Akkarai-pattu road from 8¼ to 13th milepost ...	558 34
Total ...	1,911 80

Additions and Improvements to Roads.	
Metalling a portion of the Kurunégala-Dambulla road	6,261 15
Gravelling the road from Pádeniya to Siyambalagama	2,989 31
Gravelling four miles of the road from Toppu towards Chilaw ...	4,391 10
Further extension of the Akkaraipattu road	5,080 0
Reducing hills on the Kurunégala-Giriulla road	1,499 90
Certain improvements to part of Wariapola-Chilaw road ...	4,999 67
Metalling three miles of gravelled road on Kurunégala-Dambulla road ...	8,378 7
Deviating a part of the Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road	6,191 55
Metalling 33 lines of Akkarai-pattu gravelled road	1,499 2
Improvements to the Kurunégala-Puttalam road	4,996 48
Extending the road from Kompaspara towards Wariapola ...	4,987 40
Total ...	51,273 65

Upkeep of Roads.	
Maintenance of the road from Kurunégala to Nikaweratiya ...	11,095 35
Do. road from Kurunégala to Beligamuwa ...	4,999 52
Do. road from Kurunégala to Giriulla	3,030 89
Do. road from Kurunégala to Galagedara... ...	6,926 71
Do. road from Maharagama to Allawwa	2,274 61
Do. road from Naranmulla to Dummalasuriya ...	3,668 49
Do. road from Pádeniya to Siyambalagama ...	6,507 40
Do. road from Kurunégala to Polgahawela ...	9,836 1
Do. road from Polgahawela to Allawwa	1,800 0
Do. Akkaraipattu road	4,197 72
Do. main road to Kiriankola bridge	165 97
Do. road from Nikaweratiya to Puttalam	11,920 54
Do. road from Puttalam to Kala-oya	7,048 74
Do. road from Puttalam to Battulu-oya bridge ...	6,131 46
Do. road from Puttalam to Mudurugama ...	1,012 66
Do. road to salt stores, Puttalam	3,086 36
Do. town roads, Puttalam	686 54
Do. road from Chilaw to Kompaspara	2,397 60
Do. road from Dankotuwa to Giriulla	3,904 68
Do. Kompaspara road	198 99
Do. road from Mádampé to Dummalasuriya ...	1,865 81
Do. road from Toppu to Batalu-oya	16,946 45
Do. road from Toppu to Dankotuwa	545 85
Total ...	110,248 5

New Bridges.	
Building bridges on Mádampé, Dandugamuwa, and Náramulla road ...	8,983 86
Replacing temporary bridges over the Toppu-Chilaw road with permanent structures	14,931 51
Total ...	23,915 37

Repair of Bridges.	
Necessary repairs to bridges of 50 ft. span or over in the North-Western Province	5,000 0

	Rs. c.
Inland Navigation.	
Maintenance of the canal from Toppu to Andepána lake ...	6,968 59
Do. canal from Puttalam to Andepana lake ...	4,842 0
Do. canal to Nachikali salt-pans	600 0
Total ...	12,410 59
Irrigation Works.—New Works.	
Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works ...	8,859 96
Travelling allowance to officers employed on irrigation works ...	1,920 0
Pay of cathwork supervisers in Wanni and Demala hatpattus ...	1,840 0
Pay of Assistant Superintendents of village tanks	2,640 0
Survey of village tanks and irrigation works	974 70
Survey of village tanks and irrigation works	658 39
Total ...	16,893 5
Irrigation Fund.	
Building a tank at Karagahagedara in Yatikaha kóralé	2,403 99
Regulating work or spill at the foot of the Bandiruppuwa fields ...	672 72
Rebuilding the sluice and for the improvement of the spill water of Kulasendáwa tank	101 25
Rebuilding the first class sluice at Ma-eliya	234 79
Opening of two channels under Mediyáwa tank	1,770 11
Extension of the Bu-ela channel	293 5
Reconstruction of Medaketiya tank	5,264 71
Inserting fifty village tanks in Wanni and Demala hatpattus with cement sluices	1,695 24
Building a small anicut on the Karandagala-ela at Paragoda and for the repair of the channel	1,242 55
Inserting two MacBride sluices to village tanks, Kateroruwa and Bollegolla	297 76
Small irrigation works in the Province	1,000 0
Continuing the survey of the proposed Deduru-oya channel ...	2,859 40
Works to be executed on the Deduru-oya channel	70,000 0
Opening a channel under Kurunégala tank	1,508 97
Inserting distributing and stream crossings in the two channels under the Mediyáwa tank	756 97
Sluicing Etowa tank in Dewamedi hatpattu	156 93
Cement pipe factory at Nikaweratiya	219 22
Total ...	90,477 66
Upkeep of Irrigation Works.	
Maintenance of sluiced village tanks	719 16
Do. of the Tinnapitiya tank	514 44
Do. of the Deduru-oya head sluice	7 50
Do. of the Mahauswęwa tank	598 93
Do. of the Mediyawe tank	238 46
Do. of the Galgamuwa tank	316 28
Do. of the Kospotu-oya anicut	75 87
Do. of the Kurunégala and Wenoruwęwa tanks... ...	899 61
Do. of the Magalawewa tank	434 89
Do. of the Bu-ela anicut and channel	239 92
Total ...	4,045 6
Departmental Charges.—Ferry Boats.	
Transporting a ferry boat to Gin-oya	40 0
Repair and transport of a ferry boat for the use of the Lunuwila ferry ...	106 64
Removal of a ferry boat from the canal to Battulu-oya ferry ...	124 80
Total ...	271 44
Miscellaneous.	
Sinking six wells in the North-Western Province	520 0
Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	5,687 43
Purchase of lands for quarries and sites for lines	25 0
Sinking seven wells in the North-Western Province	1,722 98
Planting roadsides with shade trees	74 56
Minor road works in the several Provinces	800 0
Compensation for damage done to Greenwood estate	100 0
Repair of flood damages on the Naranmulla-Dandagamuwa road ...	589 68
Repair of flood damages on the Kurunégala-Negombo road ...	285 97
Repair of flood damages on the Padeniya-Anurádhapura road ...	782 66
Raising the road at 7th milepost, Kala-oya road	275 16
Erection of three groynes on the right bank of the Deduru-oya... ...	696 1
Repair of culverts on the Allawwa road damaged by floods ...	838 72
Repairs to flood damages, Battulu-oya road	447 78
Repairs to flood damages, Kurunégala-Puttalam road	153 13
Repairing road damaged by floods on Kurunégala-Puttalam road ...	581 95
Repair of the flood damages on the Toppu-Dankotuwa road ...	199 80
Repairs to flood damages to the Kala-oya road	626 70
Total ...	14,407 53

Works that have been undertaken in the North-Central Province during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.

	Rs.	c.
Supplying the town of Anurádhapura with water ...	688	23
Building a set of permanent cooly lines and overseer's quarters at Habarana and overseer's quarters at Alut-oya	2,670	6
Construction of a new hospital at Anurádhapura	18,616	57
Erection of additional latrines in the town of Anurádhapura ...	1,015	91
Building two temporary cholera sheds at Anurádhapura	744	80
Total ...	23,735	57

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

Pulling down the Public Works Department bungalow at Dambulla and rebuilding it at a site near the Mirisgoni-oya bridge	1,058	30
Deepening the resthouse well at Kekirawa	56	64
Total ...	1,114	94

Repairs to Buildings.

Certain repairs to the Immigrant Hospital at *Mihintale*	*1,345*	*68*
Upkeep of cooly bungalows in the North-Central Province ...	*461*	*70*
Whitewashing hospitals in the North-Central Province	*145*	*66*
Maintenance of resthouses in the North-Central Province ...	*900*	*0*
Certain necessary repairs to the Anurádhapura Kachchéri ...	389	70
Immediate and urgent repairs to the public buildings in the North-Central Province	1,285	72
Screening off a portion of the kachchéri verandah, Anurádhapura ...	247	84
Fitting glass and venetian windows to the resthouse at Habarana and Alut-oya	102	20
Certain additions to the Provincial Engineer's Office at Anurádhapura ...	929	38
Certain very necessary repairs to the Government Agent's house, Anurádhapura	173	0
Fitting glass shutters to the windows of the residence of the Medical Officer, Anurádhapura	21	0
Certain necessary repairs to the Government Agent's house, Anurádhapura	120	89
Certain necessary repairs to the Surveyor's quarters at Anurádhapura ...	44	94
Certain necessary repairs to the Court-house at Anurádhapura ...	44	48
Certain necessary repairs to the Assistant Government Agent's house at Anurádhapura	260	74
Repairing the roof of the Public Works Department store at Anurádhapura	299	50
Certain additions and repairs to the Madawachchiya resthouse	109	2
Certain improvements to the Anurádhapura Jail	376	14
Rethatching the temporary sheds and latrines in the Anurádhapura Hospital	99	74
Certain improvements to the Medical Officer's quarters at Anurádhapura...	242	29
Certain additions to the District Engineer's bungalow at Mihintale ...	390	83
Tiling with Calicut tiles the Government bungalow at Kalawewa ...	1,189	37
Screening one-half of the Court-house, Anurádhapura, with venetian ...	—	
Total ...	9,179	80

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

Improvement of the Horowapatane-Vavuniya road	4,999	65
Constructing four miles of the Kalawewa-Galawella road ...	4,995	5
Constructing a portion of Habarana-Topawewa road	8,005	67
Deviating the Anurádhapura-Kurunégala road	4,362	26
Constructing a masonry causeway over the proposed deviation of the Anurádhapura-Kurunégala road	4,664	91
Improving the Anurádhapura-Kurunégala road by gravelling ...	1,682	2
Metalling the road from the end of Anurádhapara bazaar towards Galkulam	9,316	53
Total ...	38,026	9

Upkeep of Roads.

Maintenance of the road from Anurádhapura to Siyambalagama-oya ...	2,750	6
Do.	approach roads to public buildings at Anurádhapura...	118	52
Do.	road from Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa	1,510	25
Do.	road from Horowapotana towards Vavuniya ...	2,208	74
Do.	Inner Circular road at Anurádhapura ...	152	70
Do.	road from Kala-oya to Anurádhapura ...	4,996	37
Do.	Kekirawa to Kalawewa	1,329	87
Do.	Kalawewa towards Galawila	299	70
Do.	Madawatchi to Yakawewa	2,259	59
Do.	Migaswewa to Kituluttu	4,364	76
Do.	Mirisgoni-oya to Galkulam	13,478	48
Do.	Outer Circular Tissawewa road through Jetawanarama to the native resthouse	596	82
Do.	bridle road from Galkulam to Anurádhapura ...	1,464	48
Do.	road from Anurádhapura to Galkandamadu ...	5,721	10
Do.	do. Galgodahena ...	6,403	97
	Total ...	47,655	41

Repair of Bridges.	Rs.	c.
Thorough repairs to Kanagahawe bridge on the Central road, North-Central Province	498	51
Necessary repairs to Malwatu-oya bridge in the North-Central Province ...	2,192	60
Upkeep of Manal-ár and Yan-oya bridges in the Mihintale District ...	251	79
Upkeep of Kala-oya and Malwatu-oya bridges in the Anurádhapura District	402	29
Repair of the Alut-oya, Gal-oya, and Malwatu-oya bridges in the Maradankadawala District	578	21
Total ..,	3,923	40

Irrigation Works.—New Works.		
Allowance to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Village Tanks, North-Central Province	2,160	0
Pay of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks, North-Central Province	10,529	92
Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works	208	33
Paying salary of the irrigation clerk, North-Central Province ...	420	0
Irrigation surveys in the North-Central Province	510	85
Survey of Kandakade scheme, North-Central Province	—	
Total ...	13,829	10

Irrigation Fund.		
Erecting a bungalow at Topawewa	186	90
Building a spill to Mahabiliwewa tank	285	35
Improving the spill wall of Galapitiyagalla tank	133	77
Restoring the bisokotuwa sluice of Halmillakulam	142	60
Restoring the bisokotuwa sluice of Ambagahawewa	260	35
Transport of 200 cement concrete pipe sluices to various kóralés ...	61	96
Carrying out and repairs to minor irrigation works, North-Central Province	700	62
Raising the spill of Pahamunegama village tank	62	37
Necessary repairs and raising one foot the spill at Adampane village tank	177	43
Building four masonry piers to spill of Alankulam village tank ...	70	75
Building an additional spill to Mahabulankulam village tank ...	418	53
Repairs to sixteen village tanks in the Mihintale District ...	1,893	83
Building a spill wall to Konwewa tank	277	65
Inserting two 9-in. cement pipe sluices at the old sluice of Topawewa tank	297	79
Constructing a distribution gate on the Ottupalam channel ...	54	63
Raising the spill wall and lengthening the culvert of the sluice of Mahadiulwewa tank	505	37
Building wing walls to the entrance of the sluice of Nellugollakada tank...	187	43
Lengthening the culvert of the sluice of the Kaluebbe tank ...	200	3
Erecting a spill wall at Kanjankulam tank	153	93
Manufacture of 100 cement concrete pipe sluices at Mineri ...	3,493	61
Manufacture of 100 cement concrete pipe sluices at Anurádhapura ...	2,734	91
Extending the culvert and raising the breast wall of the sluice of Hiriwaduna tank	34	92
Extending the culvert and raising the breast wall of the sluice of Habarana tank	246	17
Erecting a temporary bungalow for Public Works Department and Irrigation Officer, Tamankaduwa District	265	58
Erecting a spill wall at Maharambewa tank	183	38
Building a spill wall to Habadivulawewa tank	1,063	7
Extension of the Tissawewa high level channel	579	71
Building an anicut across the Talawe-ela	578	95
Constructing a channel from the drain to the Halpanne-ela aqueduct channel	153	35
Putting in a Jackson's sluice in one of the village tanks, North-Central Province	136	62
Total ...	15,541	56

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.		
Maintenance of the 54 miles of the Yoda-ela from Kalawewa to Tissawewa	4,996	5
Upkeep of Bassawakulam, Tissawewa, and Nuwarawewa tanks, North-Central Province	2,614	3
Upkeep of Mahamadawachchiya tank	418	87
Upkeep of Kalawewa irrigation works	1,349	57
Upkeep of irrigation channels under Bassawakulam and Tissawewa ...	1,038	78
Upkeep of channels at Kalawewa	349	49
Upkeep of village tank sluices in the North-Central Province ...	2,933	61
Total ...	13,700	40

Departmental Charges.—Miscellaneous.		
Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	4,529	6
Transporting a stone image from Anurádhapura	346	82
Planting roadsides with shade trees	125	82
Constructing a well at Ratmaligahawe, North-Central Province ...	189	83
Total ...	5,191	53

Works that have been undertaken in the Province of Uva during the year 1891 :—

New Works and Buildings.	Rs.	c.
Building a new hospital at Badulla	26,800	0
Construction of the kachchéri main building and one of the two annexes marked D on plan	19,453	43
Building a field hospital at Suriya-ár	795	10
Water supply to the new Badulla Hospital	2,765	55
Construction of a permanent set of cooly lines on the Badulla-Nuwara Eliya road	2,993	33
Completion of the new Badulla Hospital	4,394	58
Completion of the new kachchéri, Badulla	3,383	73
Additional and necessary works for new hospital, Badulla ...	2,197	4
Total ...	62,779	76

Additions and Alterations to Buildings.		
Erecting a snake fence at Wellawáya, Tellula, and Tanamalwila resthouses	532	4
Restoration of the tank supplying Hakgalla Gardens with water ...	1,749	88
Completion of the Tellula and Tanamalwila resthouses	1,788	91
Flooring Hakgalla tank with concrete and for four cubes of masonry in walls	774	92
Total ...	4,845	75

Repairs to Buildings.		
Renewing the supply of water to the Police Magistrate's quarters, Haldummulla	297	0
Repairs to the Haputalé hospital	—	
Immediate and urgent repairs to public buildings in the Province of Uva	783	98
Whitewashing hospitals in the Province of Uva	179	71
Repairs to jail-house, Badulla	79	94
Deviating the Kandella-ela	387	82
Urgent and immediate repairs of resthouses in the Province of Uva ...	845	78
Improvements and repairs to Badulla resthouse	962	66
Tightening wire rope at Alutnuwara ferry	293	77
Repairs to old hospital, Badulla	156	80
Weather-boarding ceiling to administration block of the new hospital, Badulla	892	49
Sundry repairs to the District Judge's bungalow, Badulla ...	337	75
Completing the work of renewing the supply of water to the Police Magistrate's house, Haldummulla	140	62
Repairs to Lunugala Hospital	569	28
Certain repairs to the Haputalé Hospital	439	17
Sundry repairs to Lunugala Post Office	207	85
Certain repairs to Butale Field Hospital	659	39
Necessary repairs to the Police buildings at Welimada and Haldummulla	679	68
Thorough repairs to Ekiriyankumbura resthouse	53	24
Total ...	7,966	85

New Roads.		
Road from Mupana towards Potuvil	2,017	73
Completing the Ella-Kumbalwella road	3,698	98
Total ...	5,716	71

Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
Repairs to Haputalé road	2,763	82
Completing the gravelling of the Wellawaya-Monaragala road ...	4,999	98
Dèviating the main road at Batgoda slip	18,181	21
Total ...	25,945	1

Upkeep of Roads.		
Maintenance of the bridle road from Blackpool, to Haputalé gap ...	674	56
Do. road from Badulla to Teldeniya	4,633	53
Do. road from Badulla to boundary of the Eastern Province	26,575	4
Do. road from Dikwella to Naula	3,569	45
Do. road from Dikwella to Madulla	4,245	34
Do. road from Kumbalwella to Ella and Handigalla store	7,108	2
Do. road from Hakgalla to Badulla	24,220	29
Do. road from Haldummulla to Nahawila ...	8,294	86
Do. road from Haldummulla to Horton Plains ...	1,124	27
Do. of the Lower Badulla road, Badulla section ...	734	48
Do. road from Nahawila to Wellawáya	7,054	14
Do. road from Naula to Gurukandura	29,548	15
Do. road from Naula to Wellawáya	1,495	77
Do. road from Uma-oya to Uda Pussellawa ...	547	33
Do. road from Wellawáya to Tanamalwila ...	6,357	64
Do. road from Wellawáya to Monaragala ...	5,994	81
Total ...	132,127	68

	Rs. c.
New Bridges.	
Erecting a horse-bridge over the Uma-oya	4,959 44
Converting the wooden platform bridge between the 102nd and 103rd mile-posts, Naula-Gurukandura road, into an iron girder	2,210 0
Rebuilding abutments and wing-walls of Kalupahana bridge, 102nd mile, Haptalé-Ratnapura road	9,612 33
Total ...	16,781 77
Repair of Bridges.	
Maintenance of the bridges of 50 ft. span and over in the Haldummulla District	1,303 50
Repair of bridges over 50 ft. span on the Badulla-Batticaloa road ...	1,842 23
Repair of bridges over 50 ft. span on the Badulla-Hakgalla road ...	533 59
Total ...	3,679 32
Irrigation Works.	
Construction of eleven retaining walls on the east Gal-oya channel in the Wellassa division	5 60
The Kumbukkan-ár irrigation scheme	57 37
Preliminary works on Etagala tank	—
Partial restoration of the anicut across the Badulla-oya	1,992 87
Construction of an anicut across the Kumbukkan-oya and for the restoration of the Yódi-ela	39,989 20
Urgent repairs of minor irrigation works	551 3
Repairs to wing-walls of aqueducts and retaining walls and spills to the Sudupanawila channel	1,599 75
Completion of the Hambagamuwa tank	1,499 9
Repairing damaged portions of old and providing new masonry walls on the Kande-ela	1,438 63
Repairing leaks in sluices and spill wall in the channel from Horabora-wewa, Alutnuwara, Bintenna	594 22
Construction of an ancient across Kumbukkan-oya and the restoration of the Yódi-ela	18,724 86
Stoppage of leaks under and round the sluice wall in Dambagalla tank ...	500 33
Purchase of pipes for elas	300 0
Total ...	67,252 95
New Works.	
Pay of officers employed in tracing and superintending irrigation works	6,999 96
Travelling allowance to officers employed on irrigation works ...	1,200 0
Survey of tanks in Wellassa	498 89
Survey of the Okampitiya tank and the Malayawella tank in connection with the Yódi-ela Kumbukkan-oya	659 67
Total ...	9,358 52
Upkeep of Irrigation Works.	
Upkeep of Horaborawewa and Kudáwewa tanks	297 68
Small and urgent repairs to Dambagalla and Nelluwewa tanks ...	186 85
Do. irrigation works in the Province of Uva ...	549 71
Do. Hambegamuwa tank	568 97
Do. Sudupanawela anicut and channel ...	178 98
Upkeep of irrigation works at Gal-oya	138 73
Upkeep of irrigation works at Taldena-ela	249 92
Total ...	2,170 84
Miscellaneous.	
Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	5,328 63
Survey of road from Alutnuwara to Bibile	606 63
Rent of house occupied by the District Engineer, Badulla ...	420 0
Building new parapet walls on the Badulla-Hakgalla road ...	306 81
Planting roadsides with shade trees	72 97
Minor road works in the several Provinces	650 0
Construction of a 7-ft. bridge at 102nd milepost on the Naula-Gurukandura road	4,653 17
Tracing a road from Passara to Madulsima by a Government Surveyor ...	819 41
Works on the Monaragala road	989 8
Repairs to Welimada bridge	236 54
Construction of three culverts on the road from Naula to Gurukandura ...	636 43
Renewing timber beams and planking on bridge of Naula-ela road ...	495 18
Removing a slip on the Haldummulla-Nahawela road	1,159 63
Total ...	16,374 48

Works that have been undertaken in the Province of Sabaragamuwa during the year 1891 :—

	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings.	
Permanent cooly lines in the Avisáwélla District	908 71
Construction of a new Post Office at Ratnapura	6,029 98
Police Barracks, Rakwana	4,995 68
Ambalam at Ratnapura	2,000 0
Latrines at Ratnapura	1,308 74
Latrine at Kégalla	1,045 88
Erection of smallpox hospitals in the Ratnapura District ...	300 0
Total ...	16,588 99

	Rs.	c.
Alterations and Additions to Buildings.		
Dead-house, Rakwana dispensary	496	78
Repairs to Buildings.		
Re-roofing the Ratnapura police barracks	1,877	86
Repairs to the Government Agent's bungalow, Ratnapura ...	248	93
Alterations to the Government Agent's bungalow, Ratnapura ...	649	90
Alterations to Rakwana Hospital	82	60
Additions to Ratnapura Kachchéri	234	32
Repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Ratnapura	180	4
Additions to Medical Officer's quarters, Ratnapura	870	0
Whitewashing and tarring Kégalla Hospital	110	11
Certain improvements to the well at Karawanella hospital ...	47	77
Immediate and urgent repairs to public buildings, Sabaragamuwa Province	963	92
Whitewashing hospitals in the Sabaragamuwa Province	339	86
Maintenance of Police buildings in the Sabaragamuwa Province ...	194	77
Repairs to fence round the Kégalla Hospital compound	31	74
Necessary repairs to the Government quarters, Avisáwélla ...	387	32
Certain alterations to the Government quarters, Avisáwélla ...	21	35
Additional accommodation, Rakwana Hospital	37	97
Repairs to the District Judge's bungalow, Kégalla	241	33
Latrine for Balangoda Parangi ward	197	34
Repairs to Kolanná Hospital	130	87
Gate, Ratnapura Jail	189	63
Repairs to the District Judge's bungalow, Ratnapura	135	95
Supporting dangerous rocks above the Government Civil Hospital, Kégalla	56	40
Altering a door in Ratnapura Jail	20	0
Lock-up at Nambápana	—	
Certain repairs to the Post Office at Yatiyantota	49	89
Removing the drain and sink at the back of the diarrhœa ward and constructing a new drain leading to the boundary drain, Karawanella Hospital	16	0
Cementing the concrete floor of the godowns, Karawanella Hospital, and constructing a drain round the latrines of the two lower wards ...	177	77
Certain repairs to the Assistant Government Agent's house, Kégalla ...	279	97
Repairs to the roads leading from the main road to the Court-house, Avisáwélla	16	97
Total ...	7,760	58
New Roads.		
Additional works on the first four miles and the extention of a mile from the 5th to the 6th mileposts of the Ruanwella-Véyangoda road ...	3,133	51
Continuing the trace and making a survey of the Morawaka road from the boundary of the Southern Province to the junction with the Rakwana road	580	60
Removal of rock on 7 miles of road in the Kukulu kóralé ...	1,999	27
Extending the Ruanwella-Véyangoda road from the 6th to the 9th mile-posts	26,687	24
Constructing three miles of road from Yatiyantota to Polgahawela ...	—	
Re-survey of the Polatagama road	111	26
Survey of the Patberiya-Hemmingford road	—	
Survey of the road from Yatiyantota to Polatagama	812	0
Total ...	33,323	88
Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
Improving the Ritigahs-oya ford and old approaches	2,089	15
Improvements to the Rakwana-Morawaka road	4,000	0
Diverting a portion of the Colombo-Ratnapura road, 43rd mile ...	1,382	82
Improvement of the road from Bulatkohopitiya to Kégalla ...	1,997	34
Total ...	9,469	31
Upkeep of Roads.		
Maintenance of the road from Avisáwélla to Ratnapura	16,958	21
Do. road from Bulutota to Eraporuwa	239	56
Do. road from Kuruwita to Eratna	376	41
Do. road from Rakwana to Morawaka	1,599	90
Do. road from Ratnapura to Nambapana	4,185	55
Do. road from Avisáwélla to Ratnapura	33,158	38
Do. road from Pelmadulla to Gilgarron	9,737	82
Do. road from Ratnapura to Pelmadulla	17,425	15
Do. riverside road in Ratnapura	382	65
Do. road from Ambépussa to Allawwa	298	91
Do. road from Avisáwélla to Ginigathena ...	8,616	46
Do. road from Rambukkana to Dolosbáge ...	4,120	5
Do. road from 34th milepost, Kandy road, to Kadugannáwa	6,951	50
Do. road from Karawanella to Ruanwella ...	698	4
Do. road from Polgahawela to Kégalla	4,254	46
Do. roads in Government premises, Kégalla ...	95	38
Do. road from Ruanwella to Bulatkohopitiya ...	4,326	53
Do. road from Ruanwella to Bulatweldeniya ...	3,374	34
Total ...	116,799	30
New Bridges.		
Construction of a horse-bridge across the Hangamuwa-ganga, Ratnapura	2,754	17
Erecting a bridge over Kuru-ganga at Kurugammodara	10,990	24
Planking Kurugammodara bridge	—	
Malwatu-oya bridge	5,709	39

	Rs.	c.
Replacing the timber bridge, 41st mile, Avisáwella-Ratnapura road, with an iron buckle-plate bridge, 45 ft. span...	3,520	0
Completing the Kurugammodara bridge	441	55
Erection of an iron girder bridge over the Gurugoda-oya at Ruanwella ...	5,594	59
Total ...	29,009	94

Repair of Bridges.

Upkeep of bridges over 50 ft. span in the District of Ambanpitiya, Province of Sabaragamuwa	985	49
Repairing bridges over 50 ft. span in the Avisáwélla District ...	1,997	32
Maintenance of bridges of 50 ft. span and above, Pelmadulla District ...	1,976	17
Total ...	4,958	98

Irrigation Works.—New Works.

Irrigation surveys in Province of Sabaragamuwa	999	94
Do. do. do.	499	84
Do. do. do.	140	0
Total ...	1,639	78

Irrigation Fund.

Balangoda-Kaltota road	1,960	1
Construction of a bungalow for the irrigation officer at Tunkema ...	748	65
Construction of an anicut across the Katigan-ár with a supply channel and for the restoration of Hinguruwęwa tank	8,991	19
Tracing and surveying a channel from Hulanda-oya to the tanks in Tunkema, Kachigal-ár, and Paddalagalla	321	69
Completion of the Hinguruwewa tank	304	50
Alteration to Walalgoda anicut and sundry repairs to channel ...	423	67
Restoration of the Embilipitiya channel from Hulanda-oya anicut ...	643	52
Extension of Panamure channel to irrigate certain tracts of land now being asweddumised	1,287	0
Construction of an irrigation bungalow at Rajawake	339	72
Minor irrigation works, Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,000	0
Uggalkaltota irrigation scheme, Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	13,009	54
Inserting a Molesworth scheme in the bisokotuwa, Embilipitiya tank ...	197	66
Masonry wall at the intake of the Maha-ela, Galagama	1,188	59
Extension of the Uggalkaltota channel	5,119	42
Completing Hinguruwęwa scheme	2,873	29
Etawakwela intake	—	
Construction of a bridlepath from Kaltota to join the Bowatta-Kaltota road	—	
Total ...	38,408	45

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

Upkeep of irrigation works in the Kolonná kóralé	999	97
Do. irrigation works at Openaike	27	8
Do. Beliatta anicut	—	
Do. Batugedara irrigation works	249	43
Do. irrigation works at Kinchigune	175	86
Do. irrigation works at Malwatta	210	78
Do. Malgama tank	—	
Do. irrigation works at Walalgoda	277	52
Total ...	1,940	64

Departmental Charges.—Ferry Boats.

Repairs to the ferry boat at Ritigaha-oya	138	12

Miscellaneous.

Purchase of tools and plant for the use of the Public Works Department	—	
Paying travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	7,627	18
Purchase of lands for quarries and sites for lines	65	0
Well for Godakawela Hospital	295	28
Improvements to the Ratnapura water supply ...	1	12
Tracing and surveying the road from Dapone to Mádampé ...	1,243	83
Planting roadsides with shade trees	59	14
Survey of road from Glenalla toward Havilland estate	422	29
Minor roadworks in the several Provinces ...	645	43
Repairing the wooden bridge, 39th mile, Ratnapura road ...	1,470	11
Removing the timber bridge at Pussella and cutting a channel to conduct the water through the iron bridge	1,837	70
Diverting the portion of the road from Rambukkana to Dolosbáge, 3rd mile	364	99
Building a retaining wall on the 60th mile, Ginigathena road ...	409	6
Lining village wells in the Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	
Sinking and lining wells in the Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	150	90
Repair of certain damage done on the Kandy road by recent heavy rains and floods	92	63
Repair of certain damage done to the Dolosbage road by recent heavy rains and floods	147	26
Raising the abutments of Tunmodara bridge on the Veyangoda-Attanagalla road	660	0
Cutting the road at the slip on the 7th mile of the Bulatkohopitiya road...	229	90
Total ...	15,721	71

May 31, 1892.

R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

DIAGRAM

SHOWING

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

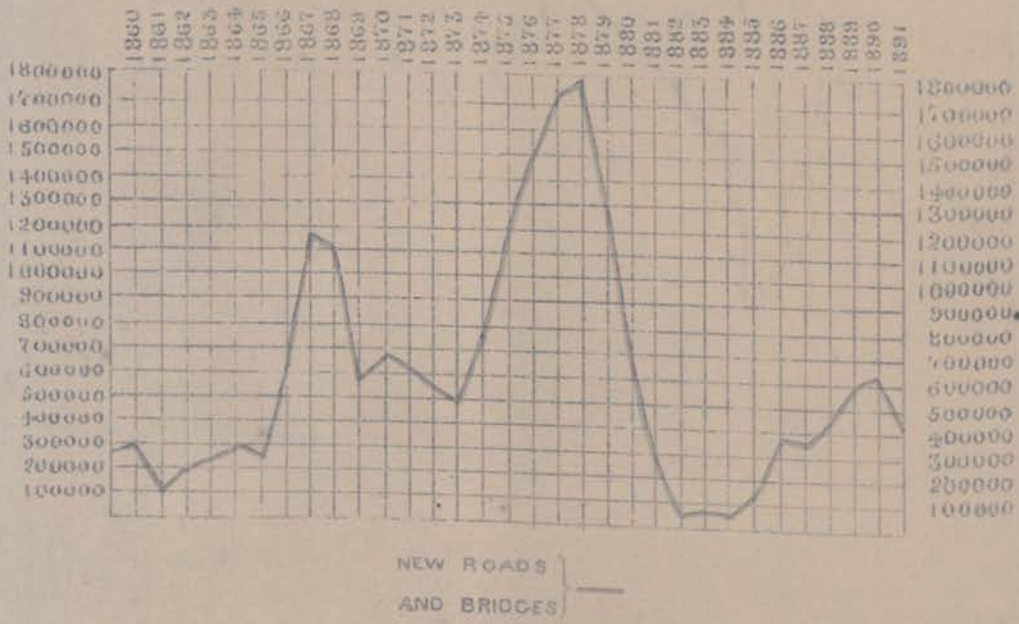
REPAIRS & MILEAGE OF ROADS

DIAGRAM

SHOWING

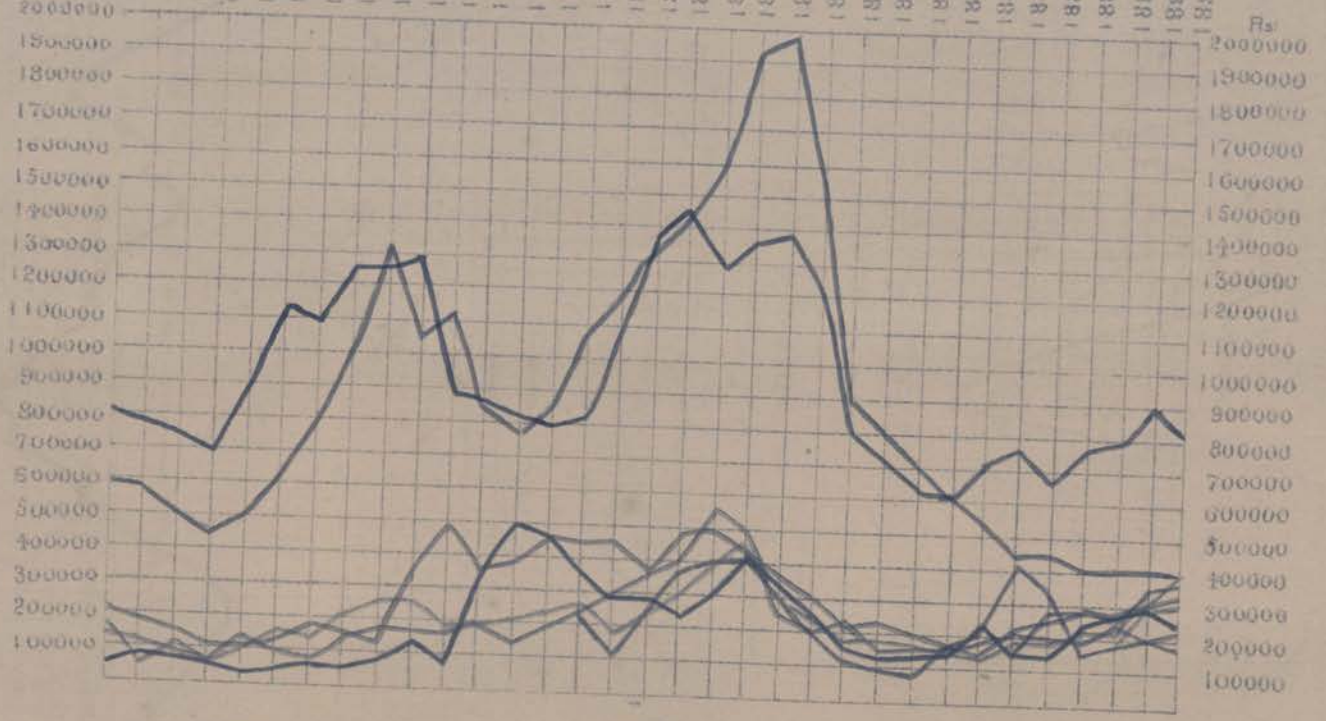
ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD



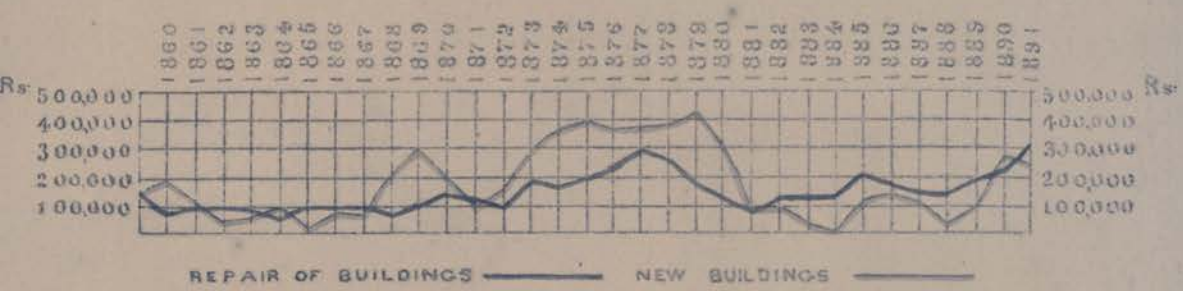
DIAGRAM

SHOWING
FLUCTUATION OF EXPENDITURE IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES FOR THE LAST 32 YEARS

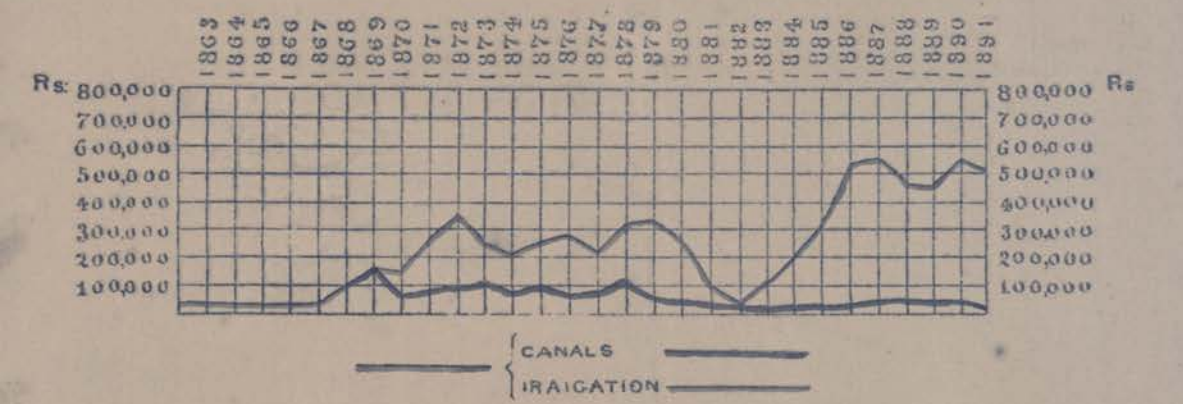


LITH AT THE P.W.D

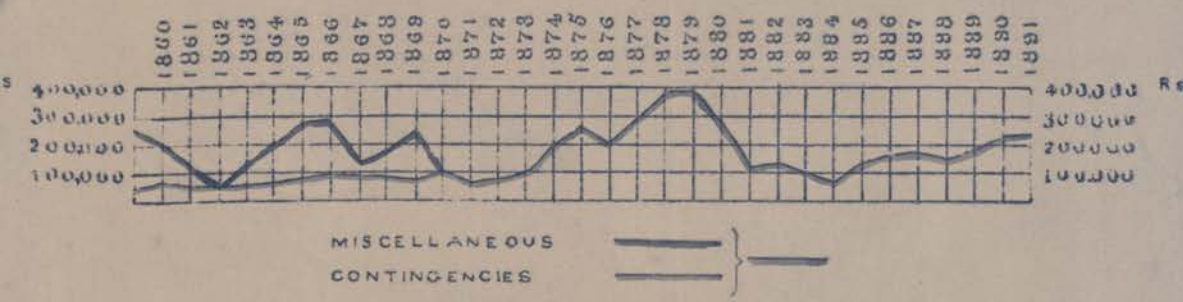
BUILDINGS



CANALS & IRRIGATION

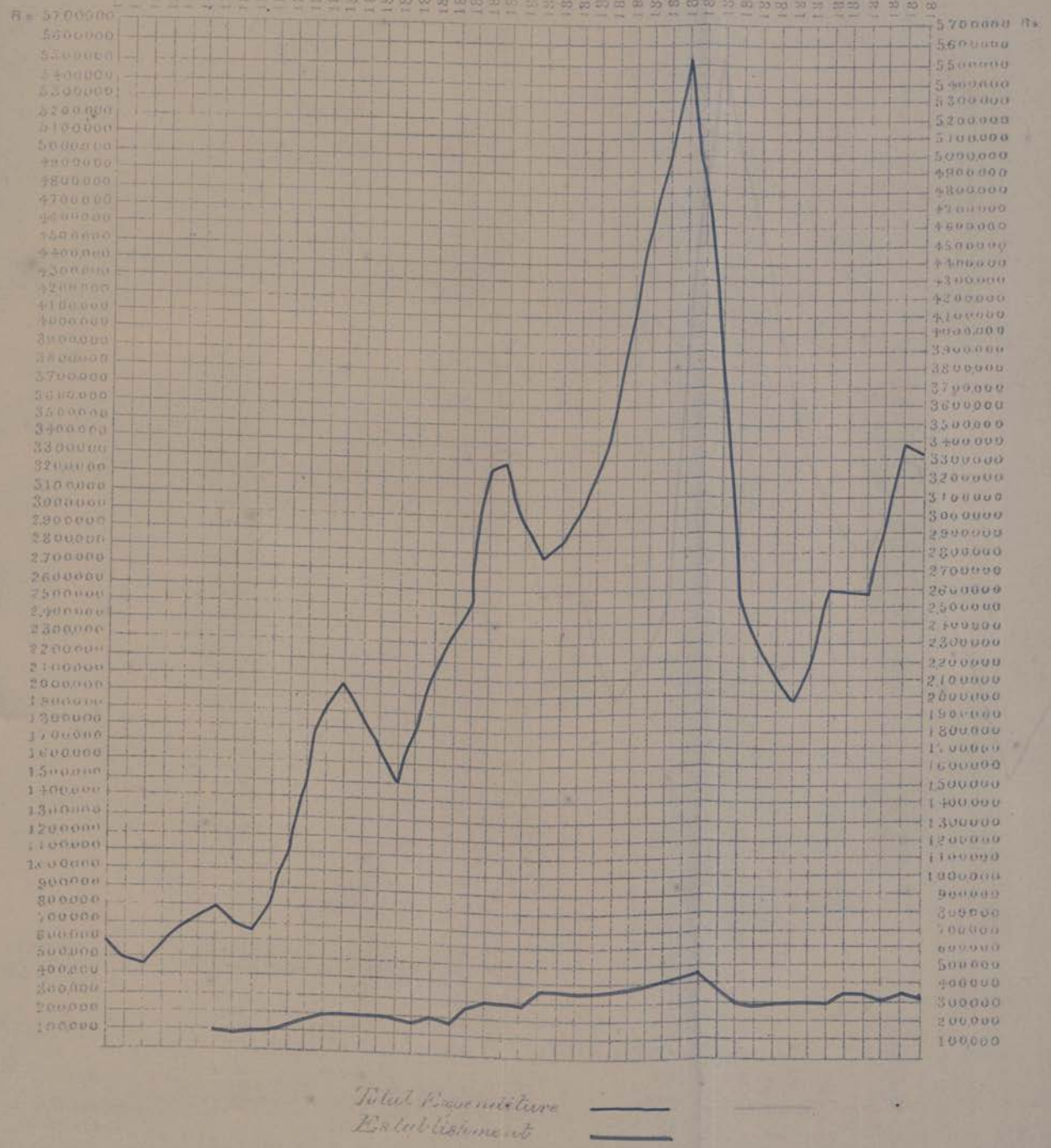


SUNDRIES



DIAGRAM

Showing the Fluctuation of Total Departmental Expenditure for the last 46 Years



Total Expenditure ——————

Establishment ——————

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1891.

VARIOUS amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code have been made from time to time with the view of ensuring the careful investigation of criminal charges brought before Police Magistrates, but little has hitherto been done to make the discovery of the perpetration of crime surer, and the police observation of released criminals, habitual offenders, and those who have no ostensible means of subsistence more effective. This, it seems to me, can only be done by having throughout the Island a linked system of police, both regular and rural, in touch with each other, all under some central head, but guided and directed locally by officers appointed under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1891.

2. In view of the present state of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court regarding the powers of the regular police force, it is necessary to make provision for a rural police, as, according to their judgments, the regular police force has no power beyond the limits of the towns or places where it has been established, though for many years it has been the custom to employ police officers outside those limits; but even if the members of the regular police had full power outside the proclaimed limits of each station, they still would lack the local knowledge necessary to enable them to act effectively.

3. The rural police should consist of some of the local headmen specially set apart for this duty: whether they be paid or not is a matter for the consideration of Government. These headmen would be most useful in the detection of crime and watching criminals, either known or suspected, for they are acquainted with all the villagers—those who have already been convicted, those who have been released from prison, and those whose general course of life is fitting them to graduate as criminals.

4. If the Government Agent had a confidential report sent to him monthly by the village police giving the names in full of all released criminals belonging to his *wasam*, the offences of which they were convicted, the length of sentence awarded, and their probable means of subsistence; further, if any released convicts of other villages have taken up their abode in his *wasam* —those who have known what prison life is will feel that the eye of the law is still upon them.

5. I have not lost sight of the dangers that may follow on this course, but I think that the advantages will far exceed the possible disadvantages. I suggest that the means of subsistence of released convicts should be noted, because after a long period of imprisonment convicts on their return to the villages may find that their paddy and other lands have been sold for unpaid taxes, their homes thus being broken up and their wives possibly under the care of other protectors.

6. To carry out this system I would suggest that the Prison authorities be directed, as soon as a convict has been discharged, to send a notification to the Inspector-General of Police and the Government Agent of the Province in which the convict's village is situated. The notification should contain the convict's full name, description, offence of which convicted, length of sentence, and behaviour when in prison. If the photograph of a prisoner could be taken on his conviction and again on his release, as is done in France, copies of them might be sent to the Inspector-General of Police and the Government Agent with the above notification.

7. I am aware of some of the difficulties Government Agents will have to contend with in districts where there are a number of dismissed headmen, who, when in office had, and since dismissal still have, considerable local influence, and who know just how far they can go in protecting notorious criminals. One of these pests of the village has for a long time been a thorn in the side of the judicial officers in the Southern Province. I understand he has at length been brought within the meshes of the net of the criminal laws.

8. As it is necessary that the Revenue Officers, as the persons responsible for the state of crime in their districts, should at once be made acquainted with every case of sudden or unnatural death occurring therein, I would suggest that inquiries into these deaths be no longer sent to the Attorney-General, but direct to the Revenue Officer of the district, and within the city of Colombo to the Inspector-General of Police. The law, however, will require amendment to effect this, as under Chapter XVII. of the Criminal Procedure Code and the amending Ordinance No. 11 of 1885 inquiries have to be sent to the Police Magistrate of the division, and by him to the Attorney-General.

9. I consider that the law as regards inquirers into deaths requires amendment. Whether my suggestion in the above paragraph be carried out or not, as the law now stands, when the record and detailed report of an inquiry are forwarded to the Police Magistrate of the division, should he be of opinion that a sufficient inquiry has not been held, he should have the power, which he has not at present, of remitting the proceedings to the officer who held the inquiry, or of sending it to any other inquirer for the division, so that a further inquiry may be held. This power coroners possessed under our old law, as regarded deputy coroners (section 259 of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1868), for it is often of the highest importance that inquiries should be completed on the spot where the death took place.

10. That inquiries into deaths be properly held is, in my opinion, of the highest importance, if murders are not to escape detection. At present neither Police Magistrates nor this Department have any control over inquirers, the majority of whom have few qualifications for the discharge of their important duties; and the perpetrators of several cases of culpable homicide have escaped unpunished owing to the meagre inquiry held in the first instance, or because the clue was not at once followed up by the Police Magistrate to whom the inquiry was sent (as required by section 2 of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1885), either from the press of his other Magistrial duties or from other causes.

11. I would therefore venture to suggest that whenever a death is reported to a Police Magistrate, which has apparently occurred under such circumstances as to induce a suspicion of foul play on the part of some person or persons known or unknown, or where, from the proceedings taken by an inquirer, the Police Magistrate has reason to believe that the offence of culpable homicide has been committed, that he be directed to proceed to the spot and to hold personally a full inquiry into the cause of death. As this will entail an absence from the regular court, I would further suggest that at outstations District Judges, Assistant Government Agents, or Office Assistants to the Government Agents be appointed Additional Police Magistrates for their respective districts, so that in the event of the absence of the Police Magistrate from the station on judicial duties these officers may take up the current work of the Police Court and thus prevent arrears. The collection of revenue is doubtless important, but in my opinion the discovery of those who have committed serious crimes is equally, if not of more importance, for the well-being of the inhabitants. As regards the city of Colombo I will make a suggestion further on.

12. There are a number of inquiries into sudden and unnatural deaths of a formal nature, such as deaths occurring from snake-bites, falling from trees, &c., usually taken in the native languages by inquirers and forwarded to the Police Magistrate of the division, who has, under section 2 of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, to forward the record, together with a translation thereof (if any), to the Attorney-General. Some Police Magistrates not unreasonably complain of the labour involved in having translations made of such inquiries; and I would suggest that it be left to the discretion of the Police Magistrate whether he will have translations made or not. The Police Magistrate can read over the proceedings or have them read over to him, and in mere formal cases he might record the cause of death and then the proceedings might be filed; but in cases in which an offence has apparently been committed, whether the offenders be known or not, a translation should be made and proceedings taken at once by the Police Magistrate under the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, the inquiry being filed with the Police Magistrate's proceedings.

13. I would also suggest that inquirers into deaths be made subordinate to Police Magistrates for the purpose of inquiries, and that the relative position of Police Magistrates and inquirers be made similar to those formerly occupied by coroners and deputy coroners under our old law.

14. Prison discipline has been a public question of acknowledged importance for many years past, and so long as prisons were more or less like homes for the criminals, they naturally looked upon prison life, with its clean cells, good food, medical attendance, association wards, as far from a great evil. The convicts had just enough exercise to keep them in health, and were employed in occupations not uncongenial to the ordinary agriculturist; but now all this is changed, and I trust that the stricter discipline now enforced, and the uncongenial productive labour required from the convicts, will make prison life more deterrent as regards crime than it has hitherto been.

15. In lately visiting the prisons, old convicts, after their last conviction, have said to me, "We are not treated as we used to be: we want the same kind of food and work as during our previous convictions." They have said that the new rules make their prison life more irksome than formerly, and some have said, "If we get out we will not come back again." While I am not too sanguine as to the deterrent effect of the present discipline and labour in preventing crime—for past experience in other countries shows us that improved prison discipline does not uniformly produce the results looked for—still I do expect some substantial results in the reduction of crime from this improved treatment of the convicts.

16. So long, however, as perjury is rampant in our courts, prisons will be more or less filled. I will give an example of ordinary cases of perjury:—A villager's house is broken into by a gang; he recognises *three* of the burglars, the others he did not recognise. To these *three* the complainant adds the name of one or two of his enemies, and possibly of a returned convict, a village pest; just the same evidence ensures a conviction of those who took no part in the burglary as well as of those who did. Thus three men innocent of that crime are wrongfully convicted. The same will apply to charges of highway robbery, cattle stealing, and other crimes.

17. That we have in Ceylon a large criminal population is beyond a doubt, and I fear that this has been caused to some extent by the punishments of imprisonment often inflicted for *artificial* offences, such as breaches of revenue laws, and by the wholesale incarceration in years gone by of those who have failed to pay the poll tax. This happily no longer exists, but it has had the effect of taking away to some extent the disgrace of being sent to prison.

18. With such a large number of adult convicts as we have in this Island, there will naturally be a number of children of avowed convicts preparing to fill our prison cells, for how can an habitual thief train up his children in honest habits, and a child rarely regards as wrong what he sees his parents do; again, there is another class, that of neglected juveniles, who are left to follow their own devices, leading them to commit crimes.

19. In the interests of and for the benefit of youthful offenders the Ordinance No. 1 of 1886 was passed. It is very similar, *mutatis mutandis*, to the English "Industrial Schools' Act, 1866" (29 and 30 Vict. c. 118), besides containing some of the provisions of the English "Reformatory Schools' Act, 1866" (29 and 30 Vict. c. 117), as our local Act deals both with industrial and reformatory schools.

20. According to the provisions of the English Acts there is a great distinction between the classes of children to be detained in certified industrial schools and those sent to certified reformatory schools. In the former are detained children under 14 years of age who, from their surroundings, have every chance of becoming criminals, and children under 12 years of age charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment or by a less punishment, but who have not been convicted of felony in *England* or of theft in *Scotland*, and certain refractory children under 14 years of age.

21. To the reformatory schools are sent juveniles under the age of 16 years convicted of an offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, and sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of ten days or a longer time, who have been sentenced to be sent to a certified reformatory at the expiration of the period of imprisonment; but it is provided that a youthful offender under the age of 10 years shall not be sent to a reformatory school for a first offence.

22. Our Act provides both for "Certified Industrial Schools" and for "Government Reformatory Schools," and enables courts to deal with and punish youthful offenders above the age of 7 years and under the age of 16 years in one of several ways.

The court may order the offender—

(1) to be discharged after due admonition; or
(2) may deliver him to his parents or guardian on proper security for his future good behaviour; or
(3) may order him to be whipped; or
(4) may order him to be sent to a reformatory or certified industrial school, there to be detained for a period not less than two and not more than five years, but in no case to be detained after he has passed the age of 18 years; or
(5) may order him to be whipped and then to be sent to a reformatory or certified industrial school.

The court may further inflict a fine on the parents or guardian of the offender not exceeding Rs. 20, and the parents or guardian if able to do so may be called upon to pay for the whole or part of the cost of maintaining their child or ward; thus our Act has, in my opinion, one advantage at least over the English Act—that a juvenile offender need not pass through a prison to reach a reformatory.

23. So far no Government reformatory school has been established; doubtless in time one or more will be established, either inside the walls of some prison or in some other place.

24. The Governor has, under the Act, certified one industrial school at Haputalé in the judicial district of Badulla. It forms part of a scheme originated and carried out by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, to which a lease of 200 acres has been made for the purposes of a free industrial school for orphans and destitute children, and of a certified industrial school for juvenile offenders. These two branches are kept quite separate, and are at a distance of a mile and a half apart: thus it is hoped that juvenile offenders, of whom there are about 100 in the school, will not only be taught the principles and practice of agriculture and some useful trade, such as printing, shoemaking, carpentry, working in iron, tin, &c., but that they will also have a right direction given to every faculty of body, mind, and soul, so that when they leave the school they will not rejoin the ranks of criminals, this danger has been provided against to some extent, as the manager of the school, with the consent of a visitor, has power to place the juveniles out on license and to apprentice them.

25. The Governor to give full effect to the intention of the Ordinance enacted by section 10 of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1890, that he shall have power to transfer youthful offenders from a prison to a reformatory or certified industrial school, and has brought the provisions of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1886 into operation in the following judicial districts, Badulla, Mátara, Galle, Kandy, Colombo, and Haldummulla. So that juvenile offenders may be sent by the courts in those districts to a reformatory or certified industrial school.

26. A very useful Act was passed during the present sessions of Council, No. 6 of 1891, to enable courts to release first offenders on certain conditions. This I consider most salutary, as there are frequently cases in which persons convicted may safely be allowed a chance of reformation, in view of their youth, previous character and antecedents, trivial nature of the offence, or of extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed.

27. There are several ordinary industrial schools in the country which do not fall within the scope of this report; but one I think may be referred to, as its effect will likely be to prevent neglected boys and sons of criminals from becoming criminals. I mean the school at Wellawatta, just outside the city limits, under the immediate supervision of Rev. W. Bestall of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. To this school are admitted boys who have no friends and are left destitute, children of criminals, as well as others in better circumstances. It is in connection with the Spinning and Weaving Mills, and by arrangements made with the manager the boys work half time, so that the boys employed in the mills in the morning are taught in the school during the afternoon, and *vice versa*. The peculiar advantages of this institution is that the boys can begin on the lowest *rullock* of the ladder, and if they choose to work, may gradually mount upwards, and so long as the mills exist will always be able to find work. There are some 130 boys at the industrial school, housed, fed, and taught there.

28. The Salvation Army has a prison brigade for the reception and instruction in a trade of released prisoners. This it is hoped will be the means of assisting persons on discharge from prison to become reformed and honest members of society. I believe that during the five years since the brigade was established that about 500 discharged prisoners have passed through the home, a large number of whom, I understand, are now earning an honest living.

29. I would wish to call the serious attention of Government to the working of the Police Court of Colombo. I need not dwell upon the arrears in this court, as they are well known and patent to all, but I venture to state that with the present institutions no one Magistrate, who conforms to the law as regards the carrying out of the requirement of the Codes, can carry on the duties of that court in an efficient manner, for it is universally admitted that unless charges are investigated soon after the offence was committed that truthful witnesses cannot depose with any degree of certainty as to the things they saw, and when some months elapse between the date of the offence and the inquiry or trial the memory of witnesses will be more or less defective.

30. Further, arrears mean that there will be a number of postponements of cases unable to be heard for want of time; thus in non-bailable offences there must be a large number of persons remanded to prison, and in summary and bailable offences the parties and their witnesses will have repeatedly to attend court. The records of the court show this.

31. It seems to me absolutely necessary that a second Magistrate should be temporarily appointed, to whom some defined portion of the work could be assigned, and who could, in cases of persons suspected to have unlawfully met with their death, visit the spot and hold the inquiry there.

The judicial statistics show that during the year 1891, 58,486 offences, involving 102,930 persons, were brought before the Police and Municipal Courts, as against the following for the prior five years :—

Year.	Offences.	Persons.
1891	58,486	102,930
1890	59,542	104,467
1889	51,896	91,434
1888	54,952	104,179
1887	48,755	89,395
1886	52,815	94,236

32. The tables from 1886 to 1891 give the following as the number of persons summarily convicted and acquitted or discharged :—

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.
1891	29,628	71,035
1890	28,457	73,527
1889	22,612	66,006
1888	23,872	71,595
1887	17,710	73,142
1886	20,791	63,957

This shows that a large number of persons were charged in our courts, many of whom were doubtless innocent, and a great number against whom the evidence led was insufficient to convict. This number might be greatly reduced if Police Magistrates would universally carry out the provisions of the substituted section 156 before issuing process.

33. A comparison of the figures in Table XIV. will show that in some Police Courts the acquittals or discharges are out of all proportion to the convictions and committals for trial before the Superior Courts, and it does seem appalling that out of a population of 2,750,000, 102,930 persons should during the past year have been charged before our Minor Courts, being over four per cent. of the whole population.

34. During the same period the number of persons convicted and acquitted in the Supreme Court was as follows :—

Year.	Supreme Court.		District Court.	
	Conviction.	Acquittal.	Conviction.	Acquittal.
1891	220	163	467	341
1890	422	310	589	453
1889	397	206	524	490
1888	443	213	560	355
1887	336	261	620	536
1886	330	282	625	478

thus during 1891, 583 fewer persons were tried in the Superior Courts than in 1890.

35. During the same period the following number of persons were prosecuted before the Supreme Court on charges of culpable homicide. The conviction for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder compare as follows :—

Year.	Charged with Culpable Homicide.	Convicted of Murder.	Convicted of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.
1891	108	55	10
1890	180	39	46
1889	138	43	38
1888	116	34	48
1887	134	27	40
1886	116	48	21

36. The number of persons who were executed during the same period was :—

1891	17	1888	23
1890	25	1887	24
1889	36	1886	18

Thus, though there were in 1891 16 persons convicted of murder in excess of those convicted in 1890, the executions were 8 less.

37. The above figures appear to show that there has been a diminution of crime in the Island during the past year, but I have reason to believe that during the present year the percentage of crime has again increased, especially as regards charges of culpable homicide, arising usually out of agrarian quarrels.

38. Should it be considered desirable to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, I hope that the various amendments suggested by Crown Counsel will receive due consideration. To these I would wish to add that power be given to the Attorney-General to direct Police Magistrates to frame fresh charges to save the cumbersome procedure of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The majority of Magistrates, whose sole desire is to efficiently administer the law, make any alterations suggested, but one Magistrate at least declines to do so, the result being that a person is tried upon a charge other than that upon which he was committed.

39. I should also be glad to see the Indian system introduced in certain petty cases in which it is not necessary to record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but in any of these cases in which an appeal lies, the Police Magistrate should be required, before passing sentence, to embody in his judgment the substance of the evidence and any other particulars which may be considered desirable in conformity with section 263 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. As at present, Magistrates in our large towns must either not conform to the law as laid down in the Code or, conforming to it, create arrears in their courts.

CHAS. HAY,
Acting Solicitor-General.

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE WESTERN CIRCUIT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual returns of cases tried within this Circuit during the year 1891.

2. The total number of Supreme Court cases is 84. Deducting therefrom 6 cases from the District of Chilaw, appertaining to the North-Western Circuit, there remains a total of 78 cases, as contrasted with 204 in 1890.

3. On the other hand, the total of District Court cases is 165, as compared with 146 cases in the preceding year.

4. There has therefore been a great decrease in Supreme Court trials and a small increase in District Court trials.

5. Extended jurisdiction conferred upon District Courts will sufficiently account for the increase therein, but the result, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, has exceeded expectation and is eminently satisfactory, for so great a decrease in the number of Supreme Court cases cannot but indicate a decrease in crime. This is further borne out by a comparison with the returns for 1889 (*vide* Schedule), which give 192 Supreme Court cases and 216 District Court cases, as compared with 84 and 165 cases respectively, so that whereas Supreme and District Court cases collectively amounted to 408 in 1889, they have for the past year only amounted to 249.

6. In this connection I may note that Sessions of the Supreme Court were held in 1890 at Kalutara, Ratnapura, and Negombo, and possibly present statistics have benefited thereby; at all events these outstation Sessions seem to have had a salutary effect, and, owing to paucity of cases, there has been no need to repeat them.

7. I would advocate further extension of District Court jurisdiction upon the grounds that prison discipline for short-sentence convicts is now more rigorous than heretofore, and that recent amending Ordinances have hardly given effect to the intention of the Legislature.

8. It was expected that the extended jurisdiction conferred upon District Courts would have effectively relieved the Supreme Court and juries of petty cases of robbery, *e.g.*, robbery of a comb or handkerchief, but this has hardly been the case, for inasmuch as robbery is generally accompanied by an assault and hurt—*i.e.*, bodily pain, however slight, is caused—the offence generally amounts to causing hurt in robbery under section 382, which is only cognisable by the Supreme Court. So that a mere slap in the face, or thump on the back, will oust the jurisdiction of the District Court, and this even though the robbery takes place in the daytime.

It is practically of little use to confer jurisdiction under section 380 and to withhold it in section 382.

It is notorious that a false charge of theft is often tacked on to a true charge of causing hurt, it is equally easy and more effective to reverse the process, and thereby compel a committal before the Supreme Court.

9. The Attorney-General, it is true, can indict simply for robbery under section 380 and nominate the District Court, but upon an appeal from a conviction the judgment and sentence of the lower court is liable to be set aside, and this I apprehend applies to any case wherein the evidence points to offences beyond the jurisdiction. *E.g.*, in case No. $\frac{8 \text{ S. C.}}{11411 \text{ P. C.}}$, Negombo, the accused was originally convicted by the District Court and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt; in appeal the conviction was quashed upon the ground that the offence of causing grievous hurt in committing robbery under section 383 was disclosed, an offence only cognisable by the Supreme Court. The accused was accordingly recommitted for trial before the Supreme Court, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Here the plea to the jurisdiction was taken by the court, and not by the convict, who doubtless regrets that he appealed at all.

10. Sections 383 and 384 should also be brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court, for "using a deadly weapon" and "attempting to cause grievous hurt" (section 383) are elastic terms, which may mean much or little, and might include the mere brandishing of a knife, while the bare "*attempt* to commit robbery when armed with a deadly weapon" (section 384) is not of necessity a heinous offence.

11. Besides, the present position is anomalous: *e.g.*, a villager, with the usual knife in his waist, committing robbery without causing hurt, can be dealt with by the District Court, and receive a maximum sentence of two years; but if under the same circumstances he *attempts* to commit robbery, he can only be dealt with by the Supreme Court, and cannot receive a lesser sentence than seven years.

12. Again, while the Ordinance No. 16 of 1889 authorises whipping for offences under sections 383 and 384, the Penal Code, section 57, provides that no person sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding five years is to be punished by whipping, whereby, as it seems to me, the Whipping Act, as applied to the above sections, is inoperative.

I recommend that the punitive clause in the above sections be amended, and that jurisdiction be extended to the District Court. The Whipping Act can then be enforced.

13. Defamation and kindred offences under chapter XIX. of the Penal Code should, I think, also be made cognisable by District Courts, inasmuch as they are only punishable with simple imprisonment for two years, fine, or both penalties, which a District Court can award, and little or no advantage is to be gained by placing the majority of these cases before a jury.

I would also recommend that further restrictions should be placed upon criminal proceedings under this chapter. Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, indeed, requires that the complaint should be either at the instance of the Attorney-General or party aggrieved, but this latter alternative practically opens the door to the public. It seems to me that in this Colony a large portion of the community, if the initiative were once taken, would be only too ready to inundate the Criminal Courts with false or trumpery charges of defamation, easy to institute and difficult to disprove.

I would suggest that the sanction of the Attorney-General be required either in all cases of defamation or at all events in cases of oral slander.

It will be noted that the English Criminal Law approaches the subject of defamation from a different and more restricted point of view than the Indian Codes, and also that parties aggrieved can always resort to the Civil Courts.

14. My attention has for some time been directed to the difficulties attending the trial of cases involving homicide under the present system. Before the Codes came into operation juries were composed of thirteen men, a bare majority sufficed for a verdict, and juries had little or no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion.

Under the present system a distinction has been drawn in the trial of murder cases: juries are composed of nine men, the vote of the majority does not suffice, but the verdict must be by two-thirds, and this applies to *any* verdict under an indictment for murder. Consequently, if five, or even four jurors, arrive at one conclusion and the rest at another, things are brought to a deadlock, the jury cannot agree upon a verdict by two-thirds, and the case has to be tried a second and possibly a third time.

I apprehend that in many cases, where four jurors are determined upon an acquittal, and a conviction is therefore impossible, a verdict of "not guilty" is returned by consent, as preferable to the admission that the jury cannot agree. In any case the result is unsatisfactory.

15. For reasons alluded to in my report for 1889, in almost all cases of homicide indictments for murder are presented, even though it is foreseen that a conviction, if obtained, will be for a lesser offence; but to convict for "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" or even "grievous hurt" under an indictment for "murder," the verdict must be by six. So that an accused, if the jury cannot agree, becomes entitled to a second trial, when the issue is really not one of murder; hence it seems that an accused reaps advantages and the Crown disadvantages, which are alike unreasonable, and were probably not contemplated by the Legislature.

16. Again, under the old system the terms "murder" and "manslaughter" obtained and were generally understood; under the Codes, the terms "culpable homicide amounting to murder" and "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" have been introduced. "Murder" is defined in a negative way, and the distinction between it and the lesser offence is not so generally understood.

However clearly the law of "culpable homicide" may be expounded from the Bench, it is no unusual sight to see the jurors retire to consider their verdict with perplexity in their faces, and probably confusion in their minds.

The law of "culpable homicide" is not free from difficulty, and Judges themselves (as pointed out in my report for 1889, with reference to the *Chesterford* and *Glassel* cases) have differed as to what does, and what does not, constitute murder, and many unsatisfactory verdicts are, in my opinion, due to the inability of jurors to grapple with the issues submitted to them.

17. The number of jurors upon the panel is, besides, smaller than formerly: an accused has a right to three challenges, can, if it suits his purpose, eliminate the stronger and more intellectual jurors, and, if adroitly defended, can generally secure four votes, which is practically all that is needed from the remnant who try the case, while the Crown, to obtain a conviction, has to secure six votes. It will I think be admitted, that jurors with the best intentions are often hardly fitted for their responsibilities, and that a jury of thirteen men would be numerically and intellectually stronger than one of nine.

18. In short, I consider that in trials for murder (and most cases of homicide are so tried) the Crown is too heavily weighted, and I fail to discover any adequate reason for requiring the verdict to be by two-thirds of the jury.

If the number of jurors is deemed too small to admit of a satisfactory verdict by a majority, as in other cases, it is easy to increase the number to thirteen as under the old system. Should this be considered too sweeping an amendment, verdicts by a majority should at all events suffice, where, upon an indictment for murder, the accused is either acquitted or convicted of a lesser offence.

19. The tendency of native complainants to exaggerate their cases continues to be a source of difficulty to all concerned in the trial of murder cases, and frequently leads to a miscarriage of justice. This evil is reduced to a minimum when the first investigation into the homicide is prompt and intelligent, but this cannot always be expected, and if through the supineness of police officers (I use the term in its wide sense) or other causes the relatives of deceased have time to manipulate the evidence, they invariably do so.

Numbers of persons are killed every year in village quarrels, but the deceased's party in nine cases out of ten deny that there was a mutual fight, and, by adding a little here and suppressing a little there, out of an ordinary case of homicide evolve a cold-blooded murder. The concocted story, rehearsed privately in the village, is repeated publicly in court, and as the accused almost always reserve their defence the case has to go to trial as one of murder, though the Crown Prosecutor knows that he is sailing under false colours, and that three-quarters of his case is false. This is manifest when the Crown witnesses are called: they have forgotten the details of their story, contradict each other in minor points, and though it is perfectly clear that the accused killed the deceased, it is equally clear that he did not do so under the circumstances deposed to.

The jurors are then in this difficulty: if they convict upon complainant's evidence, they must convict of murder, for no extenuating circumstances are disclosed; and if they acquit, the accused, who is in all probability guilty of unjustifiable homicide, will get off scott free.

Jurors, as they are often reminded, are sworn to return a verdict upon the evidence, and it is frequently put to them that they must convict of *murder* or acquit. In this dilemma jurors, under the old system, were prone to fill up gaps in the evidence for themselves and split the difference by a verdict of manslaughter, which, though logically incorrect, was practically sound; under the present system, as it appears to me, juries are more reluctant to take matters into their own hands and thus aid the imperfect machinery of the law.

20. The practice obtaining amongst complainants of involving the innocent with the guilty is another crying evil, an offence is committed by one man, and the complainant, if he has but the opportunity, in addition to the offender will charge others, relatives of the offender, personal enemies or bystanders, and this out of mere vindictiveness or in order to exclude evidence.

The success of this manœuvre largely depends upon the official first upon the scene; if he can be induced to arrest all the individuals charged, the first trick is scored. Innocent persons so

arrested may be detained for days, and their evidence, if they can give any, is lost. During the past year there have been several instances of this injustice. In two cases, which I reported at the time the police had apparently included in the plaint all persons whose names were supplied.

In one case three persons professed to be eye-witnesses of a murder; they were believed by the Coroner, who directed them and the accused to be taken before the Magistrate. The police in the plaint charged all indiscriminately with the murder, and the three witnesses, thus suddenly charged, thought it best to say no more. The real offender had therefore to be discharged, and a gross miscarriage of justice resulted. The very prevalent want of discrimination between the innocent and the guilty in early stages of inquiries into cases of homicide has done much to foster that fear of being implicated, and reluctance to give evidence, so characteristic of villagers.

Magistrates, in my opinion, cannot be too careful, when wholesale charges of murder are preferred, to ascertain at once what each of the accused is supposed to have done. In many instances I have seen several persons charged with causing injuries, which the medical evidence at the inquest shows could only have been caused by one.

If care be taken, much useful evidence may be secured which would otherwise be lost, and the supreme injustice of remanding innocent persons will be avoided.

I understand that the attention of the police in this Province has been drawn to this evil, to which they have in some cases unwittingly contributed.

Indiscriminate remands are in my opinion too common, operating when wrongful with great harshness, and it may be noted that ordinary villagers discharged for want of evidence at the outset are not likely to abscond, and can be re-arrested if required. I need not add that when many persons are charged with a homicide committed by one, the prosecution is more or less prejudiced at the trial.

21. In a recent circular it was pointed out that Magistrates should hold the threads of the inquiry in their hands from first to last; this is of great importance and need not necessarily interfere with the privileges of the Bar.

It is a distinct gain to the administration of justice when Magistrates verify the evidence, as it is being given by occasional questions, so that the narrative may be consistent and complete, it being remembered that proctors on either side merely appear in the interests of their respective clients, who are often equally anxious to obscure the real facts, which it is the duty of the Magistrate to ascertain.

The entry "Complainants' case closed," so often appearing in records, by no means necessarily indicates that the case for the Crown is complete.

22. In my opinion too much importance is often attached at Supreme Court trials to discrepancies between the statements of witnesses as recorded by the Magistrate and their statements at the trial. Witnesses are sometimes credited with statements which it is difficult to believe they could have made intentionally, and which they repudiate at the trial. They are then held out to the jury as unworthy of credit, &c. I have noticed that the statements subsequently repudiated frequently appear in the depositions on examination, and may partly be accounted for by the supposition that accused's proctor has put some leading question involving several propositions to the witness, who has given an unqualified reply.

Here, if the proctor's words, to which the witness has given a positive or negative turn, be recorded as a statement by the witness, the latter is liable to be credited with more than he intended or was in a position to assert, for subject-matter may be after all mere "hearsay."

In any case it is clear that the more consistent the depositions can be made by the Magistrate, the less likely are witnesses to be confronted with real or supposed contradictions at the trial, and the more easily can they be punished if they commit perjury.

23. In the matter of discrepancies between statements of witnesses made at different times and places, allowance must be made for difficulties of interpretation.

Even in the Supreme Court, where the interpreters are supposed to be most competent, the evidence is often at first unintelligible, simply because the interpreter is not *en rapport* with the witness. Interpretation has much to answer for.

There is and always will be perjury committed in Courts of Justice, but I do not believe that wholesale perjury is by any means so rampant, as is sometimes supposed.

24. In my opinion, no particular form of oath or affirmation can be relied upon to check perjury. The only remedy will be found in the summary punishment of delinquents by the Supreme and District Courts; once let it be understood that it is dangerous to tell lies in the witness box, and false swearing will go out of fashion.

Summary power should, if necessary, be given to Judges to deal with offenders in this respect.

25. I submit the above remarks upon the difficulties attending the administration of justice with great deference, and trust that I have not exceeded the proper limits of my report in so doing.

March 10, 1892.

E. C. DUMBLETON,
Crown Counsel.

SCHEDULES.

A.—Total Number of Cases tried or otherwise disposed of before the Supreme Court.

1889.		1890.		1891.
192	...	204	...	84

B.—Total Number of Cases tried or otherwise disposed of before the District Court.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Colombo	216	146	77
Kalutara			51
Negombo			29
Ratnapura			18
Total ...	216	146	165

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

HAVING acted throughout the whole of last year as Crown Counsel for the Midland Circuit, the duty devolves upon me to furnish the annual report on the state of crime in the Circuit during the year 1891.

It is with no little pleasure that I am enabled to report a marked diminution of almost every description of crime from one end of the Circuit to the other, and there can be no doubt that there were fewer serious crimes committed in the Midland Circuit during the year 1891 than in any twelve months of the previous decade. Even cases of homicide, notwithstanding that they formed nearly one-half of the cases tried before the Supreme Court in the course of the year, show a marked falling off when compared with the average of the preceding fourteen years, and an actual falling off both of cases and persons in any one of those years. (See tables B and C.)

The number of cases sent by the different Magistrates to Crown Counsel for instructions amounted to only 243, actually less than the number of cases tried at the Midland Circuit Sessions of the Supreme Court in the year 1882 (table A). The number of cases tried by the Superior Courts during the year was only 133, which I believe to be the smallest number of serious offences tried in the Midland Circuit during any one of the previous twenty-five years, although comparison has been rendered difficult owing to the extended jurisdiction given to the Police Courts by the Criminal Procedure Code, and the large number of cattle stealing cases, particularly now tried summarily, which, prior to the year 1885, were committed to the Superior Courts for trial. Still table A 1, which I have expressly prepared for the purpose of comparison, and in which cattle stealing cases have been separated, does, I think, sufficiently show that crimes of a serious nature were less numerous in the year 1891 than they were in the year 1874—probably the most flourishing period of the native coffee gardens, which then formed a source of wealth and industry to almost the whole of the native population of the Midland Circuit.

There can, I think, be no question but that this satisfactory state of affairs indicates both increased wealth and increased employment amongst the native population of the Midland Circuit. Several causes might probably be traced as having had a beneficial influence on the welfare of the poorer natives of the hill-country of this Colony, but the employment of large numbers of Sinhalese labourers on the tea plantations and the abolition of the tax on dry grain have been, in my opinion, the principal sources from which this increased prosperity has sprung.

Turning now to the prosecutions in the Supreme Court, which were for the most part conducted by myself, it will be seen that there were only 30 Midland Circuit cases in all, and of these 28 only were tried, as in 2 cases a *nolle prosequi* was entered, one in consequence of the conviction of the accused for murder, and the other in consequence of the acquittal of the accused in a connected case arising out of the same circumstances. Of the 28 cases tried, 14 were cases of homicide, and in these the jury convicted of murder in 5 cases, they convicted of homicide not amounting to murder in 3 cases, and of grievous hurt only in one case. The other 5 cases resulted in acquittals.

There were 3 cases of gang robbery, in which thirty-one persons were put upon their trial. Each case resulted in the conviction of the principal robbers, twenty out of the thirty-one persons being found guilty, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to eight years.

There was no commitment on the charge of rape throughout the Midland Circuit, the only trial for rape being a Kurunégala case which was transferred to the second Kandy Sessions. The jury acquitted the accused in this case without turning round in the box—a result which appeared to me inevitable after perusing the proceedings.

I would invite attention to tables E, E 1, and E 2; from these it will be seen that the number of cases in which convictions were obtained compare most favourably with the number of cases which resulted in acquittals, whilst from table A it can be shown that the percentage of cases dismissed after reference to the Crown Counsel are higher than in any of the four preceding years—facts which go far towards indicating a thorough investigation of the cases by the Police Magistrates, and a careful consideration of them by the Crown Counsel before commitment; and regarding, as I do, the certainty, and not the severity of punishment as the true deterrent of crime, I cannot but feel gratified at the results of my year's work—results which of themselves have a strong tendency towards diminishing future crime in the Midland Circuit.

I regret not being able to compare the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained with those of previous years, but I find that the statistical tables of previous years, instead of giving the result of the cases, have recorded the number of persons convicted and the number of persons acquitted only. This, in my opinion, furnishes a thoroughly misleading basis for comparing the work done between any two years, and is only of value as evidence of one of the prevailing vices of the natives of this Colony, namely, that of joining innocent parties against whom the aggrieved person owes a grudge to the real culprit or culprits in a case.

I have, as far as lays in my power, most carefully compared and corrected the previous statistics given for the Midland Circuit, and I have every reason to believe the figures given by me in the subjoined tables to be, for all practical purposes, accurate. I regret not having been able to make table A more complete, but where the figures have been omitted I have been unable to find sufficient material for correcting the figures given in previous years, or for supplying the gaps where such figures have not been given.

March 7, 1892.

J. H. TEMPLER,
Acting Crown Counsel.

SCHEDULES.

Table A.—Return of Cases in the Midland Circuit referred to Crown Counsel.

Year.	No. of cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	No. in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	No. Compounded with leave of Attorney-General.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	No. pending at end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.					
1882 ...	244	235	—	—	—	—	—
1883 ...	219	215	—	—	—	—	—
1884 ...	208	148	—	—	—	—	—
1885 ...	138	158	24	—	—	—	—
1886 ...	65	124	14	—	—	—	—
1887 ...	74	148	21	89	3	325	20
1888 ...	82	161	16	147	2	408	9
1889 ...	69	150	18	79	2	318	24
1890 ...	70	148	11	97	Not given	326	14
1891 ...	30	103	14	87	Nil	234	9

Table A 1.—Return of Number of Cases tried in the Superior Courts in the years 1874, 1880, 1881.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	
		Other than Cattle Stealing.	Cattle Stealing.
1874 ...	103	60	54
1880 ...	139	173	125
1881 ...	143	160	81

NOTE.—Cattle stealing cases prior to 1885 were almost exclusively tried in the District Courts. In 1891 there was no case of cattle stealing committed to a District Court for trial.

Table B.—Return showing Result of Cases of Homicide tried in the year 1891.

Number convicted of—	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	5	5
Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder ...	3	4
Grievous Hurt	1	1
Number acquitted	5	7
Total ...	14	17

Table C.—Return of Number of Cases of Homicide tried during the past Fifteen Years.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.
1877	28	46
1878	19	33
1879	22	35
1880	21	24
1881	29	42
1882	27	51
1883	16	31
1884	25	36
1885	19	23
1886	15	21
1887	18	33
1888	16	25
1889	22	35
1890	18	21
1891	14	17

Table D.—Return of Number of Cases tried in the District Courts from 1882.

Station.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Kandy ...	103	89	69	82	75	97	90	83	73	60
Anurádhapura ...	7	8	6	14	6	17	3	12	12	7
Kégalla ...	59	65	40	37	24	18	35	26	29	25
Badulla ...	66	53	33	25	19	16	33	29	34	11
Total ...	235	215	148	158	124	148	161	150	148	103

Table E.—Results of Cases tried in the Supreme Court in the year 1891.

	Number.		Convictions.		Acquittals.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Midland Circuit ...	30	69	18	37	12	32
Add Kurunégala case ...	1	2	—	—	1	2

Table E 1.—Results of Trials in the several District Courts in the year 1891.

Station.	Number. Cases.	Number. Persons.	Convictions. Cases.	Convictions. Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Acquittals. Persons.
Kandy ...	60	104	43	63	17	41
Anurádhapura ...	7	9	4	6	3	3
Kégalla ...	25	37	16	21	9	16
Badulla ...	11	20	6	7	5	13
Total ...	103	170	69	97	34	73

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were three cases committed to the District Court for trial in the course of the year, in which the accused absconded before trial and had not been re-arrested by the end of the year.

Table E 2.—Results of Cases tried in the Supreme Court and District Courts.

	No. of Cases.	Convictions in Cases.	Acquittals in Cases.
Supreme Court ...	30	18	12
District Courts ...	103	69	34
Total ...	133	87	46

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN CIRCUIT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following returns of cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts.

2. As the work upon the Circuit was mainly performed by my predecessors, Mr. W. W. Fisher and Mr. Joseph Grenier, I am hardly in a position to offer any remarks upon the state of crime within the district.

3. The returns show a total of 24 Supreme Court cases and 40 District Court cases, which apparently contrast favourably with the figures for the preceding year.

Colombo, March 11, 1892.

E. C. DUMBLETON,
Crown Counsel.

SCHEDULE.

Total Supreme Court Cases.

1889.	1890.	1891.
19 ...	43 ...	24

Total District Court Cases.

1889.	1890.	1891.
38 ...	62 ...	40

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1891.

THE question of the increase or decrease of crime in a Circuit should not be entirely decided on the face of the figures which appear on the returns. It will be seen, on a first examination of the returns of cases tried in the two Sessions of last year in each assize town and in the three District Courts of the Circuit, that the total in 1891 had again risen above the average for the six years to an extent showing that the more serious classes of offences had been increasing.

Nominal Return showing the total numbers of cases tried in the Supreme Court and in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit during the six years ending 1891.

	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Totals.
1886 ...	64 ...	101 ...	165
1887 ...	54 ...	118 ...	172
1888 ...	49 ...	90 ...	139
1889 ...	93 ...	72 ...	165
1890 ...	69 ...	86 ...	155
1891 ...	68 ...	105 ...	173

But it will be seen in the course of the following examination that the number of the Supreme Court cases was only 56, if new and independent cases are counted, reducing the total of all Supreme Court and District Court cases in 1891 to 161.

Of the cases tried in the Supreme Court, out of the nominal 68 cases, 14 were for murder, 3 of these coming from the Balapitimodara division, 1 from the Galle District, 6 from the Mátara District, and 4 from Tangalla. Out of the 68 again, 1 was a summary trial for false evidence arising in the course of the Session. The remaining 67 cases represent only 56 transactions. The Tangalla Magistrate having issued two commitments for two separate prisoners, the Mátara Fiscal added them on as separate numbers, and in a Mátara trial of a Tangalla murder case, where the jurors could not agree upon a verdict, a second trial became necessary at the next Session of the same year, causing the case to be counted over again. Adding only 56 Supreme Court cases, therefore, to 105 District Court cases, the total is only 161, thus exceeding only the total of 139 in 1888 and of 155 in 1889, but being below the total of all other previous years. Correctly, therefore, the statistics of the Superior Courts show a continued decrease of the more serious offences.

INSTITUTIONS IN THE POLICE COURTS.

I thought in connection with this inquiry to ascertain if the institutions in the five Police Courts would throw further light on the subject; but if I am to draw a conclusion from the bare returns, there has been, except in the case of Mátara, a regular increase of institutions during the three years.

A Table of Cases instituted in the Police Courts.

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Galle... ...	3,149	3,057	1,827
Mátara ...	2,620	2,564	3,275
Tangalla ...	959	883	639
Balapitiya ...	1,491	1,463	1,006
Hambantota ...	100	96	93
Total...	8,319	8,063	6,840

The small number of institutions for Galle in 1889 is remarkable. In my last report I made the remark that whilst the other courts, excepting Hambantota, had an increase from 27·51 per cent. to 40·93, Mátara showed a decrease of 27·73 per cent. On comparing 1891 with 1890, I find there has been an increase in every Police Court according to the following percentages: Galle 2·92, Mátara 2·13, Tangalla 7·92, Balapitiya 1·20, and Hambantota 4·0. The increase in all these courts of 1891 over 1890 was only 3·07, whereas the increase in 1890 over 1889 was not less than 15·16 per cent., there being also a sudden increase in 1890 after continued decrease since 1886. The decrease which Mátara showed in 1890 and the small percentage of increase in 1891 over the decreased number of institutions in 1890 is hopeful, notwithstanding the fact that most cases of culpable homicide have arisen in the Mátara District.

Cattle Stealing Cases.

The following is a comparison of the institutions of cattle-stealing cases for five years:—

	Balapitiya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Tangalla.	Hambantota.
1887 ...	170	139	219	59	3
1888 ...	76	107	119	182	4
1889 ...	36	102	136	120	3
1890 ...	99	111	138	135	1
1891 ...	111	117	161	142	—

In the Hambantota District, where there is abundance of game in the surrounding jungle and no near market for stolen cattle, and the villages are so few and far between, the return of institutions for cattle-stealing cannot be a large one. I have continued to observe that the figures for Mátara and Tangalla, when they increase in one station have a tendency to decrease in the other and *vice versa*, showing, in my opinion that systematic cattle-stealing is carried on, the operators shifting from one to the other district to avoid observation. In Galle the average for the last four of the above five years being taken at 109·25, it is evident that the decrease since 1887 has been maintained, though the percentage of it has not been large. There is now a very strict examination of cattle for the Galle market, and this percentage represents perhaps the proportion of stolen cattle that was brought to the chief town under more favourable circumstances. In Balapitiya the most favourable outlet is into the Kalutara District of the Western Province, from which also stolen cattle can be received. I believe a system of prompt personal visits by the Magistrate to the alleged place of cattle-stealing has had the effect of decreasing the number of the institutions. It is a district in which every description of charge should be promptly investigated, if possible, "on the spot."

LITIGIOUSNESS.

I remarked in my last report there is a large class of cases which in a European country forms no basis of litigation, but which in Ceylon swells the Police Court returns. This class of cases appears classified as criminal force and assault, punishable under sections 343 to 349. In comparing the different Police Courts, the figures for Galle contrast with those of the other Police Courts. What I reported last year has been repeated in 1891. There were pending 10 of these cases and 635 were instituted. Out of the total of 645 there were *no convictions*. It appears that 60 of these cases were acquitted on summary trials, not less than 277 on the absence of the complainant, 145 were withdrawals by the complainant, and there were 7 dismissals for other reasons, the total of acquittals being 489 out of a total of 645.

The next important Police Court where there were 5 cases pending and 143 instituted, making a total of 148 under the Penal Code sections above-stated. Here, on a trial by consent, there was 1 conviction, on summary evidence 23 convictions, and on admission 6 convictions. The discharges after evidence under chapter XVI. of the Procedure were 12, after summary evidence 7, on the absence of the complainant there were 58 dismissals. There were 18 withdrawals and 12 dismissals for other reasons, making 107 acquittals out of the 148 institutions and 30 convictions.

In the Balapitiya Court there were no pending cases and 112 were instituted. One was committed before the District Court. There were 11 convictions on summary evidence, 21 acquittals, dismissals in the absence of the complainant 34, and withdrawals by complainants 27; all there being summarised as 82 acquittals and 94 cases disposed of in all.

In Tangalla there were pending 3 cases, which with 40 institutions made 43. The Magistrate declined to proceed on with 14. There were 11 convictions on summary trials, and 6 acquittals on summary trials, 11 discharges under proceedings under chapter XVI. of the Procedure, 4 in the absence of the complainant, and 4 withdrawals by the complainant. In the summary jurisdiction there were 14 acquittals out of the 43 cases on the roll.

In Hambantota, of course, there were very few even of these petty cases. There were none pending, and 2 were instituted, which were both acquitted on summary trials.

Eliminating the cases, which in Mátara and Tangalla appear to have been proceeded with under chapter XVI. of the Procedure Code, a review of all the figures shows that a very large proportion of the cases were not proceeded with, and of the others the convictions were few. The withdrawals by the complainants and the dismissals in their absence show that there were no substantial grounds for litigation.

DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL TRIALS.

In the District Court of Galle, there were 61 trials, in which there were convictions on evidence in 34, on pleas of guilty in 6, and acquittals in 20, and 1 indictment was withdrawn. There were 99 persons committed for trial, and of these 40 were acquitted and 59 persons were convicted.

In the District Court of Mátara, 67 persons in 33 cases were committed for trial, and of these 29 persons were acquitted and 38 persons were convicted.

In Tangalla 18 persons in 12 cases were committed for trial, which, with 2 pending cases, made 22 persons, 5 persons were acquitted and 12 were convicted.

Both in Mátara and Tangalla there was a cattle-stealing case, that in the Mátara Court having been tried, ending in an acquittal. The effect of the Procedure Code, No. 3 of 1883, has been to transfer nearly all cattle cases to the Police Courts. That court has jurisdiction if the value of the property does not exceed fifty rupees. Ordinary cattle are below this value, and it is one of the evils of this low value that no care is used to house the cattle at night, though they undoubtedly suffer from night exposure and the inclemency of the weather. A system of housing cattle will improve their marketable value, and will make it difficult to steal them. I was surprised to see at the Irish Exhibition, on my visit to England four years ago, fine specimens of the small breed of Kerry cattle. The attempt to improve our country cattle by crossing with Indian bulls appears to have failed. Allowing for the influence of climate, the Kerry cattle bear a strong resemblance to the small black cattle of Ceylon, and it is probable that great success will attend an experiment by importing some of the Kerry bulls for breeding purposes. This may be followed by directing the rearing of stall-fed oxen for the meat market. The beef will be dearer but of better quality, and cattle-stealing will not be so remunerative as it is at present with the opening for the indirect disposal of cattle for the slaughter-house, which have been originally stolen whilst grazing at large in remote villages. In the Tangalla District the Magistrate discovered, what was before always suspected from the statistics of cattle cases, that a wholesale system of cattle-stealing had been carried on for some time, the difficulty presented by the system of vouchers, for which I have taken credit, having been overcome by false reports issued by headmen to form some basis for the particulars stated in the vouchers.

MURDER CASES.

There were during the year thirteen commitments for murder throughout the Southern Circuit, and in four of these there were convictions of the capital charge. The first of these was a Balapitiya case (P. C. 8,453), and deserving of mention, as one in which a pistol was used, a bullet from it entering at the right armpit. According to the statements made by the dying man in the presence of the accused, he had lain in wait for the wounded man on account of some grudge, the accused having objected to the visits of the other after they had been engaged to each other's sisters. The sentence of death in this case was carried out.

The second case was one from the Galle District (P. C. 3,718). In forwarding my report of this case to the Solicitor-General, I also enclosed another case similar in character which had occurred in the same village, and which ended in a conviction during my absence in England. In my Administration Report for the year 1889, I have preserved notes of some remarkable cases of the same type, where the murders have been committed with the intention of fixing the guilt on another, and thus effecting another and a judicial murder. In the present case a girl, aged seven, was sent to the Galle Hospital with a broken thigh and a case was instituted two days after by the parents against two men. The Magistrate fortunately went fully into the case at once, and in consequence of their gross contradictions he went to the hospital, but found it was a deaf and dumb child. Death followed unexpectedly, but undoubtedly from the injury to the thigh. The original accused were discharged, and the father was charged with the murder; and it was proved that, when drunk and under some provocation of a quarrel with the man he sought to get hanged, he himself had thrown the child down and caused her death. The sentence of death was carried out.

The third case I have to notice (Mátara P. C. 12,480) was one of a different type, showing from what trivial causes homicides result. The quarrel commenced by the son of the first accused before the Magistrate striking the deceased's son with some balls of mud. The deceased, happening to come up, struck both the children, when the first accused used his mamoti, grazing the deceased's shoulder. The deceased got hold of the *mamoti*, which the first accused had to let go, seizing the deceased by the hair and wresting his knife from him. The second accused, a relative of the first, used the mamoti on the deceased with fatal effect. The prisoner, when called upon to show cause before sentence, said that the deceased was a *maha chandi kareya*, and that he struck him down to rescue his brother, whom he thought would be killed. The sentence in this case was commuted.

The next case to be noticed was a remarkable case. According to the story of the prosecution, the deceased, a Moorman, after attending the mosque one night returned home and then proceeded with his wife and a lad for a bath. They had to pass through some fields to reach the well, and passed three Sinhalese men. When the three Moors were returning from the bath one of the men first attacked the old Moorman, another felled him to the ground, and the first man snatched away the woman's jewels. Unfortunately the Moorman was not conscious to give evidence and the woman and boy were unable to give any names. The Magistrate proceeded to Dikwella and gave orders for the production before him of the male residents of the vicinity. The woman and boy had been kept apart, and they, when confronted with these villagers, separately identified the two men, who were made first and second accused by the Magistrate. The Magistrate's theory was that the object was no doubt plunder. The line of defence was that these two Sinhalese men were not the real culprits, but had been charged, at the instance of other Moormen, through a grudge existing since a riot which had before this taken place at Dikwella through religious jealousy between the Mohammedans and Buddhists. The case was clearly proved before the jury, but after the sentence petitions, signed by large numbers of the Sinhalese, were addressed to the Governor, which, it is reported, impugned the reliability of the arrangements made by the police before the Magistrate tested the identification by the woman and lad. The sentence in this case was commuted.

The fifth of these cases was also from Mátara (P. C. 14,720). The deceased had brought a woman from another village, about whom he and his brother then had a disagreement. He got drunk on the day of the murder and assaulted some tenants of his brother's. The brother had to push him away. He then and there threatened to shoot his brother. The next day he was again

excited and brought a katti. The brother entered one of the boutiques. Shortly after two headmen and the mother of the brothers came to warn the brother who had entered the boutique, that the other was coming with a gun. He came shortly after with a loaded gun, moving excitedly up and down the road before the boutique, and threatened all who approached. The mother interposed herself, but at a moment when her son in the boutique was exposed to the other's aim the latter fired, shooting both his mother and brother, both wounded in the head. The poor woman must have died instantaneously, and her unfortunate son could have only breathed for a few moments. The murderer entered the boutique and struck at the head of his fallen brother with the butt end of the gun. The sentence in this case was carried out.

SUMMARY OF SUPREME COURT CASES.

Out of the 68 Supreme Court cases there were during the year convictions in 49 cases, acquittals in 17, and 1 withdrawn. As one of these cases was twice tried there were in fact 69 trials

EXECUTIONS.

The following were the executions:—Galle P. C. No. 8,453, Runage Namanuel Appu; Galle P. C. No. 3,718, Galahenkanda Gamage Konne Appu; Mátara P. C. No. 14,720, Jalatge Punchi Appu.

PERIODICITY OF CERTAIN FORMS OF DEATH.

During the year deaths by drowning came together in a noticeable manner. I found the following dates of inquest: May 30, June 2, June 4, June 8, two on June 12, and on June 19.

FALSE CHARGES.

In P. C. Galle 4,259 three innocent persons were charged, when the real offender was the deceased's own husband.

In 625 Mátara, Kalua, the deceased got out of his house, shortly after taking his night meal, to steal sweet potatoes, and is supposed to have fallen into the water in a fit of apoplexy. Though the doctor, who saw the body when quite fresh, could trace no marks of injury, a boy Podda came forward with a story of an assault with a stick. Deceased's son, finding his father's body close to the sweet potato enclosure, drew the inference that he had been assaulted whilst stealing by the owner of the sweet potatoes, and constructed a story accordingly.

In Galle 4,876 a false charge of murder, founded upon an accidental death, was dismissed on the Magistrate's opinion. On November 19, 1891, one Madduma Wellalage Babuse, of Habaraduwa, being of opinion that the death of the boy was too sudden for a death from snake-bite, petitioned the Magistrate, on alleged information that the death was not from the bite of a snake, thus causing further investigations, confirming the fact that the death was from a snake-bite. He was unable to produce his alleged informant, and seemed not to have known the deceased. A larger number of such instances have been quoted in previous years. The medical evidence is generally the safeguard against the malicious intent in such false charges. In the notice of the murder cases will be found further instances of the most serious form of these false charges, namely, where murders have been committed to give a basis for a false charge of murder.

JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF "SUCH BODILY INJURY AS IS LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH."

The Supreme Court under its power (section 426 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1883) to call for and examine the record of any case, whether already tried or pending trial, revised the proceedings in D. C. Criminal, Jaffna, 1,312. Upon reading the committing Magistrate's depositions, the District Judge of Jaffna declined to try the case as one of causing grievous hurt. The Supreme Court (Clarence, J.) would not consent to the proposition that whenever death followed the offence of hurt inflicted within the meaning of explanation 2 of section 293 of the Ceylon Penal Code, the offence is necessarily one which only the Supreme Court can try. The explanation in the Code is thus worded: "where death is caused by bodily injury, the person who causes such bodily injury shall be deemed to have caused the death, although by resorting to proper remedies and skilful treatment the death might have been prevented." The Supreme Court held (January 29, 1891) that it by no means follows, because the hurt proved fatal, therefore (apart from all considerations of accident or self-defence) the defendant is guilty of homicide in any degree. The case was sent back to the District Court for trial, the District Judge's order being set aside that he had no jurisdiction, as the evidence before the committing Magistrate disclosed a case of homicide. But the District Judge, having heard the evidence himself, came to the conclusion that it disclosed the offence of homicide, and as he had no jurisdiction he discharged the defendant. The case was again brought under review under section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code, when the Supreme Court proceeded under the following summary of the facts in evidence. Defendant and his brother Savari quarrelled about a fence, and abused and threw stones at each other. Savari then closed the gate against his brother. Defendant was determined to pass through the land, as he claimed an interest in it, but Savari held it against him. Defendant poked a knife through the tats of which the gate was formed, and in doing so cut his brother in the wrist, severing a main artery, and without proper surgical treatment, Savari died. The question, whether the intent was to cut the fastenings of the gate or to hurt Savari, who was holding the gate closed against the defendant, appears to be a very doubtful one, though the District Judge held the first alternative. The Supreme Court did not interfere with his special finding that the intent was to hurt; but held that the defendant was not guilty of homicide, unless it could be shown that when he dealt the stroke he, at the least, knew that he was doing that which was likely to kill, and that a case ought not to be committed before the Supreme Court as one of homicide if the facts in evidence disclosed nothing from which such knowledge can be inferred. It was held that the expression "likely to cause" means more likely to cause death than not. In the case under review it was strongly improbable that the defendant, when he poked his knife through the tats of the gate which his brother was holding against him, had the smallest notion that what he did was more likely than not to cause his brother's death. The Supreme Court accordingly set aside the order of the District Judge, and convicted the defendant, sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. I may note that the same Judge has, in his charges to the jury at criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, enunciated the same interpretation of section 293 of the Ceylon Penal Code.

LOUIS NELL,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, March 31, 1892.

ANNEXURES.

I.—Offences: Table showing Number of Offences reported to the Police or Magistrates* during 1891.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Property.†	Other Offences.
Police Courts	50,246	12,651	1,890	14,391	21,314
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	8,240	—	—	—	8,240

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

† Includes both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts* by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number of Persons Discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining, or for want of Evidence.	Number of Persons in Cases Dismissed on the Merits.	Number of Persons Summarily Convicted.	Number of Persons Convicted in the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	15,015	5,726	3,166	349
Offences against property	13,920	9,357	3,815	272
Cattle stealing	2,416	1,891	587	12
Offences against the Labour Laws (Masters' and Servants' Acts) ...	4,734	517	376	—
Other offences	12,215	4,944	21,684	54
Number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1891 = 102,930.	48,300	22,435	29,628	687

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates' Courts.

NOTE.—Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or in Table III.

III.—Summary Convictions: Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1891.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	9,906	933	709	23	2,055	61	6,125
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	9	5	—	—	—	1	3
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	50	14	14	6	3	2	11
Simple imprisonment only ...	78	6	20	2	—	15	35
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	3,050	224	1,570	238	38	234	746
Bound over	113	41	24	—	1	—	47
Whipping juvenile offenders ...	315	—	—	2	—	—	313
Total ...	13,521	1,223	2,337	271	2,097	313	7,280

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England, *i.e.*, District Courts, &c., during 1891.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Abduction.	Unnatural Crimes.	Abandoning child.	Other Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence and attempting to Rob.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgment for the Crown ...	687	29	21	4	2	5	3	4	1	280	152	120	12	54
Judgment for the Prisoner ...	504	32	9	—	—	4	1	1	—	158	149	79	12	59
Total ...	1,191	61	30	4	2	9	4	5	1	438	301	199	24	113

NOTE.—Seventeen persons were hanged during the year.

V.—Comparative Table showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
The number of offences reported to the Police or to the Magistrates* ...	52,815	48,755	54,952	51,896	59,542	58,486
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before Magistrates*	94,236	89,395	104,179	91,434	104,467	102,930
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	1,128	1,344	1,474	1,432	1,934	1,223
2. For offences against property ...	2,465	1,999	2,558	2,644	2,415	2,337
3. For cattle stealing ...	233	290	411	397	350	271
4. For other offences... ...	8,590	7,343	8,759	7,995	8,695	9,690
Total ...	12,416	10,976	13,202	12,468	13,394	13,521
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	478	481	447	411	519	349
2. For offences against property ...	251	285	385	358	368	272
3. For cattle stealing ...	103	106	30	30	23	12
4. For other offences ...	122	84	141	122	101	54
Total ...	954	956	1,003	921	1,011	687
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the superior courts ...	760	797	568	696	763	504
2. In the inferior courts ...	71,423	73,142	71,595	66,006	73,527	48,300

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance, for 1891.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1891	Civil ...	169	266	306	393	1,846	283	10	167	3,440
	Criminal	230	421	240	118	1,454	341	8	170	2,982
Instituted during the year ...	Civil ...	3,310	4,726	6,505	6,074	8,698	2,222	517	2,269	34,321
	Criminal	5,379	8,411	5,397	2,208	6,105	2,180	552	1,428	31,660
Total Number of Cases ...	Civil ...	3,479	4,992	6,811	6,467	10,544	2,505	527	2,436	37,761
	Criminal	5,609	8,832	5,637	2,326	7,559	2,521	560	1,598	34,642
Decisions :—										
Breach of V. C. Rules	Criminal	2,282	4,421	1,839	1,002	2,556	1,336	282	836	14,554
Irrigation		54	244	64	1	79	50	61	—	553
Civil ... Money		3,183	4,329	6,212	6,121	8,309	2,255	501	2,280	33,190
Civil ... Land		25	396	147	22	211	54	7	55	917
Criminal Assault		1,410	1,417	1,477	800	741	274	90	233	6,442
Criminal Theft		1,140	705	1,590	338	1,109	46	38	256	5,222
Criminal Malicious Injury ...		148	526	214	42	191	31	11	10	1,173
Criminal Cattle Trespass ...		263	931	171	30	1,097	393	34	105	3,024
Criminal Maintenance ...		6	24	29	5	70	53	23	1	211
Total Decisions ...	Civil ...	3,208	4,725	6,359	6,143	8,520	2,309	508	2,335	34,107
	Criminal	5,303	8,268	5,384	2,218	5,843	2,183	539	1,441	31,179
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	500	703	1,050	3,229	810	1,031	114	239	7,676
	Criminal	1,022	2,170	1,015	777	735	888	214	138	6,959
Appeals :—										
To Government Agent :—										
Civil ... Confirmed ...		86	60	248	35	124	64	12	58	687
Civil ... Set aside... ...		27	13	54	9	56	30	3	12	204
Criminal Confirmed ...		142	115	237	34	63	34	7	43	675
Criminal Set aside		35	15	48	5	16	5	1	9	134
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—										
Civil ... Confirmed ...		8	1	18	1	2	—	1	2	33
Civil ... Set aside... ...		1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	6
Criminal Confirmed ..		7	2	16	5	—	3	—	—	33
Criminal Set aside		—	—	5	3	2	1	—	—	11
Pending on December 31, 1891 ...	Civil ...	271	267	452	324	2,024	196	19	101	3,654
	Criminal	306	564	253	108	1,716	338	21	157	5,463

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Municipal Magistrates during 1891.

	Vagrant.		Malicious Injury.		Butchers.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Contagious Diseases.		Carriages Let for Hire.		Opium.		Petroleum		Municipal Councils.		Guides.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																															
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 16 of 1846.		No. 14 of 1859.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 17 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1878.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 6 of 1887.		No. 7 of 1887.		No. 15 of 1887.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Instituted.																																
Colombo ...	1012	1701	—	—	—	—	483	651	509	609	1529	1925	18	20	1880	2349	—	—	75	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,651	1,786	7,157	9,124
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	38	4	4	20	20	—	—	15	15	—	—	2	2	190	195	3	3	219	223	552	800
Galle ...	145	395	1	1	1	1	96	117	12	12	65	78	—	—	20	38	7	10	64	64	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	215	531	938
Total ...	1157	2096	1	1	1	1	579	768	521	621	1693	2341	22	24	1920	2407	7	10	154	162	7	7	2	2	190	195	3	3	1,983	2,224	8,240	10,862
Convicted.																																
Colombo ...	940	1578	—	—	—	—	433	561	493	589	1169	1525	13	15	1728	2172	—	—	38	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,367	1,476	6,181	7,959
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	320	3	3	16	16	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1	142	144	2	2	199	203	467	703
Galle ...	128	370	—	—	—	—	84	99	10	10	55	66	—	—	15	31	2	3	57	57	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	184	445	827
Total ...	1068	1948	—	—	—	—	517	660	503	599	1314	1911	16	18	1759	2219	2	3	109	114	7	7	1	1	142	144	2	2	1,653	1,863	7,093	9,489
Acquitted.																																
Colombo ...	42	73	—	—	—	—	38	74	5	9	241	263	5	5	109	121	—	—	29	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	251	701	826
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	1	1	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	48	51	1	1	20	20	85	97
Galle ...	17	25	1	1	1	1	12	18	2	2	10	12	—	—	5	7	5	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	31	86	111
Total ...	59	98	1	1	1	1	50	92	7	11	260	293	6	6	118	132	5	7	37	38	—	—	1	1	48	51	1	1	278	302	872	1,034
Pending on December 31, 1891.																																
Colombo ...	30	50	—	—	—	—	12	16	11	11	119	137	—	—	43	56	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	59	275	339
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	30	50	—	—	—	—	12	16	11	11	119	137	—	—	43	56	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	59	275	339

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1891, and the results of their Trials.

Offences.	Western Province.				Central and North-Central Provinces.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragamuwa.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Abduction, § 357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Abduction and unlawful assembly, §§ 357, 140, and 141 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Accepting illegal gratification and disobedience to a direction of law, §§ 154 and 214	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Attempt to murder, § 300	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—
Attempt to commit house-breaking, possessing house-breaking implements, and being previously convicted, §§ 440, 449, and 68	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Attempt to rob, § 381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit rape, §§ 364 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit rape and using criminal force to a woman, §§ 490 and 346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Attempt to commit unnatural offence, § 365 ...	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Bigamy, § 28 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1847 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	1
Criminal breach of trust, § 391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 ...	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	4	*12	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Causing evidence of murder to disappear, § 198... ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	10	9
Defamation, § 480	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Disobedience to a direction of the law, § 214	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Forgery, §§ 456 and 457	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Forgery and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, §§ 454, 457, and 459	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	5
Fraudulently using forged documents and abetment, §§ 459 and 102	2	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Fraudulently delivering counterfeit coins and previous convictions, §§ 235 and 68	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	7
Grievous hurt, § 317	6	10	8	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	20	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Grievous hurt and abetment, §§ 317 and 102	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	34	19	15
House-breaking by night, § 443	2	3	1	2	1	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	3
House-breaking, theft, and grievous hurt, §§ 443, 369, and 317	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	11	8
House-breaking, theft, and being previously convicted, §§ 443, 369, and 68	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
House-breaking, theft, and hurt, §§ 445, 369, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
House-breaking and grievous hurt, §§ 443 and 317 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	5
House-breaking, theft, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 369, 380, and 382	—	—	—	—	1	12	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
House-trespass by night, having made preparations for causing hurt, and theft, §§ 443, 444, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443 and 369	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	23	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	5	7
House-breaking, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	5	2
Intentionally giving false evidence, § 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	14	13
Lurking house-trespass and theft, §§ 442 and 369 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
																																	2	2	2	—
																																	1	1	1	—

VIII.—*continued.*

Offences.	Western Province.				Central and North-Central Provinces.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragmuwa.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder, § 296	25	33	20	13	11	15	8	7	4	4	2	2	12	19	13	6	1	1	—	1	11	14	10	4	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	67	89	55	34
Possessing forged documents and counterfeit coins, § 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 and § 238 of Ceylon Penal Code	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Possessing house-breaking implements and previous convictions, §§ 449 and 68	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Rape, § 364	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	4	2
Rape, house-trespass, and theft, §§ 364, 442, and 369	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	4
Robbery, § 380	7	12	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	24	20	4
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380 and 382...	7	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	6	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	3	15	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	37	21	16
Robbery, theft, and hurt, §§ 380, 369, and 382	—	—	—	—	1	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	7	2
Theft and hurt, §§ 369 and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Theft and previous convictions, §§ 369 and 68	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Theft, § 369	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Taking a gratification other than legal remuneration, § 158 ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	3
Unlawful receipt of stolen property and theft, §§ 394 and 367	2	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	3
Uttering and possessing forged notes, § 21 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and theft, §§ 317 and 367 ...	2	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	2
Total ...	84	133	82	51	27	66	33	33	9	13	8	5	62	112	72	40	3	3	1	2	25	50	21	29	4	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	214	383	220	163

IX.—A Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1891.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1891.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases Disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1891.
				Suits decided on the Merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anurádhapura	24	28	52	11	32	43	9
Badulla	188	224	412	38	248	286	126
Batticaloa	199	266	465	38	315	353	112
Chilaw	257	188	445	72	218	290	155
Colombo	2,919	1,447	4,366	711	1,363	2,074	2,292
Galle	1,108	703	1,811	462	444	906	905
Jaffna	379	792	1,171	66	851	917	254
Kalutara	214	356	570	163	272	435	135
Kandy	549	1,286	1,835	357	1,126	1,483	352
Kégalla	87	127	214	85	88	173	41
Kurunégala	196	194	390	106	145	251	139
Mannár	26	68	94	8	65	73	21
Mátara	329	273	602	107	227	334	268
Mullaittívu	20	13	33	4	17	21	12
Negombo	445	431	876	58	212	270	606
Puttalam	112	110	222	17	119	136	86
Ratnapura	77	144	221	38	84	122	99
Tangalla	50	62	112	38	38	76	36
Trincomalee	73	102	175	26	87	113	62
Vavuniya	11	16	27	3	14	17	10
Total ...	7,263	6,830	14,093	2,408	5,965	8,373	5,720

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll in the District Courts of the Island during 1891.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1891.	Cases entered on the Roll during the year.	Total Cases for adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1891.
Anurádhapura	4	13	17	11	3	3
Badulla	17	54	71	38	26	7
Batticaloa	28	72	100	38	47	15
Chilaw	32	94	126	72	12	42
Colombo	230	691	921	711	84	126
Galle	129	701	830	462	212	156
Jaffna	31	175	206	66	109	31
Kalutara	39	222	261	163	69	29
Kandy	156	511	667	357	134	176
Kégalla	87	127	214	85	88	41
Kurunégala	65	95	160	41	65	54
Mannár	—	21	21	8	11	2
Mátara	90	233	323	107	100	116
Mullaittívu	3	5	8	4	2	2
Negombo	25	92	117	58	14	45
Puttalam	—	29	29	10	15	4
Ratnapura	12	46	58	38	7	13
Tangalla	7	48	55	38	6	11
Trincomalee	13	23	36	26	2	8
Vavuniya	1	5	6	3	1	2
Total ...	969	3,257	4,226	2,336	1,007	883

XI.—A Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1891.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.	Pending on January 1, 1891.	Instituted or revived during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases Disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1891.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i. e.*, by Admission or by Default, &c.	Total.	
Anurádhapura	57	222	279	50	205	255	24
Avisáwella and Pasyála	186	989	1,175	255	718	973	202
Badulla	51	276	327	109	162	271	56
Batticaloa	117	451	568	75	370	445	123
Balapitiya	73	316	389	102	212	314	75
Chávakachchéri	92	398	490	210	186	396	94
Chilaw and Máráwila	136	585	721	210	405	615	106
Colombo	280	2,387	2,667	394	2,010	2,404	263
Galle	142	716	858	244	382	626	232
Galagedara	33	162	195	43	111	154	41
Gampola	46	445	491	155	272	427	64
Hatton	15	174	189	17	146	163	26
Haldummulla	17	181	198	81	106	187	11
Hambantota	15	101	116	22	81	103	13
Jaffna and Mallákam	105	766	871	51	649	700	171
Kuhutara	86	394	480	243	205	448	32
Kandy	96	873	969	307	530	837	132
Kayts	59	449	508	114	333	447	61
Kégalla	63	321	384	153	181	334	50
Kurunégala	249	557	806	184	440	624	182
Mannár	29	244	273	21	201	222	51
Mátalé	29	294	323	114	183	297	26
Mátara	271	668	939	140	617	757	182
Mullaittívu	40	128	168	34	99	133	35
Negombo	209	623	832	61	428	489	343
Nuwara Eliya	57	204	261	31	184	215	46
Pánadure	77	414	491	165	228	393	98
Point Pedro	39	289	328	168	117	285	43
Puttalam	57	361	418	21	334	355	63
Panwila and Urugala	19	96	115	49	61	110	5
Ratnapura and Rakwana	120	461	581	124	342	466	115
Taggalla	32	155	187	47	111	158	29
Trincomalee	49	277	326	51	239	290	36
Vavuniya	70	225	295	47	171	218	77
Total ...	3,016	15,202	18,218	4,092	11,019	15,111	3,107

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1891.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	For Assault.	For Cattle Trespass.	For opposing Fiscals' Sales.	Government Tithe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Service.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anurádhapura ...	13	5	6	6	34	4	1	2	17	7	39	1	—	—	—	69	1	—	9	1	2	5	222
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	138	69	205	217	53	1	8	1	22	29	12	1	2	—	—	123	4	31	15	1	—	57	989
Badulla ...	17	15	25	26	38	—	5	5	22	5	—	—	14	—	—	86	—	—	13	—	—	5	276
Batticaloa ...	9	131	152	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	1	—	—	—	—	2	451
Balapitiya ...	32	176	71	2	9	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	3	1	—	—	3	316
Chávakachchéri ...	33	60	79	1	33	—	1	34	3	7	9	—	—	—	10	119	1	3	5	—	—	—	398
Chilaw and Máráwila...	25	82	97	52	21	—	—	3	10	8	3	—	—	—	12	257	—	10	5	—	—	—	585
Colombo ...	60	75	250	103	525	—	9	25	545	160	28	—	2	—	—	383	2	36	120	—	—	64	2,387
Galle ...	41	18	222	60	86	—	8	35	20	12	7	—	4	—	—	134	1	15	6	—	39	8	716
Galagedara ...	22	2	62	44	2	—	—	10	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	8	1	—	2	—	3	—	162
Gampola ...	27	29	33	25	73	—	—	1	33	29	1	—	1	—	2	118	—	6	8	—	—	59	445
Hatton ...	—	21	—	—	57	—	3	5	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	19	174
Haldummulla ...	6	39	4	18	46	—	—	—	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	37	2	4	—	—	—	2	181
Hambantota ...	—	39	1	10	18	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	101
Jaffna and Mallákam...	17	54	255	9	88	40	4	2	12	8	7	—	1	—	7	241	—	6	2	—	—	13	766
Kalutara ...	34	14	129	47	30	1	5	2	15	17	6	—	1	1	—	80	2	8	—	—	—	2	394
Kandy ...	37	83	66	46	184	14	2	—	82	21	7	—	—	—	—	228	2	4	11	—	32	54	873
Káyts ...	39	99	46	9	34	—	2	36	—	8	3	—	—	—	5	133	20	—	—	—	1	14	449
Kégalla ...	80	19	53	38	14	—	—	15	8	3	1	—	7	—	—	59	—	2	2	—	15	5	321
Kurunégala ...	74	15	192	14	24	—	—	6	16	4	—	1	1	—	9	110	—	19	9	—	—	63	557
Mannár ...	18	14	56	13	26	1	47	16	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	37	1	—	—	—	—	4	244
Mátalé ...	36	12	33	15	21	—	10	24	38	13	—	—	24	—	—	57	—	5	2	—	1	3	294
Mátara ...	62	16	279	20	44	—	—	19	75	12	—	—	—	—	—	100	3	15	3	—	—	20	668
Muliaittivu ...	7	9	32	16	6	—	2	12	1	11	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	7	—	—	—	128
Negombo ...	35	3	185	17	35	1	—	—	11	5	7	—	—	—	—	239	1	2	1	—	—	81	623
Nuwara Eliya ...	5	9	12	4	44	15	—	8	20	8	24	—	1	—	—	50	—	—	2	—	—	2	204
Pánaduré ...	42	36	95	36	17	—	—	43	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	11	4	—	—	23	414
Point Pedro ...	20	46	94	3	8	—	8	13	3	1	11	2	—	—	—	75	—	1	—	1	—	3	289
Puttalam ...	6	44	99	36	44	1	7	37	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	50	2	6	—	1	—	8	361
Pasuwila and Urugala...	12	7	18	10	5	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	1	2	—	—	6	96
Ratnapura and Rakwána ...	43	10	61	18	32	—	1	1	5	7	—	—	5	—	—	130	1	14	20	—	57	56	461
Tangalla ...	15	2	74	21	3	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	2	—	—	2	155
Trincomalee ...	2	11	53	9	69	2	11	5	19	11	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	1	3	—	3	16	277
Vavuniya ...	13	29	13	7	28	—	—	1	1	7	10	—	3	—	—	73	—	—	38	—	—	2	225
Total ...	1,020	1,293	3,052	952	1,751	83	140	370	1,015	457	197	5	70	1	45	3,451	46	204	292	3	154	601	15,202

XIII.—Statement showing the Number of Criminal Cases committed for trial before the District Courts of the Island for 1891.

Offences.		Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár	Mátara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
Relating to Public Tranquility.																						
Unlawful Assembly	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Riot	C.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	—	—	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																						
Giving or Fabricating False Evidence ...	C.	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	P.	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Issuing False Documents ...	C.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
False Statements	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Fraudulent dealing with Property ...	C.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
False Charge	C.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Escapes and connected Offences ...	C.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Offences	C.	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
	P.	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																						
Counterfeiting Coin	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Having or using Instruments for Counterfeiting Coin	C.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Against the Human Body.																						
Concealment of Birth ...	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hurt	C.	—	2	1	2	3	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	22
	P.	—	3	2	9	3	—	12	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	40
Grievous Hurt	C.	3	2	1	5	11	9	1	7	7	9	—	—	11	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	74
	P.	6	4	2	12	14	13	1	16	14	14	—	—	31	—	6	1	4	4	—	—	142
Causing Hurt or Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	C.	—	1	2	—	13	22	17	9	20	—	5	2	6	—	10	—	4	7	—	—	118
	P.	—	1	2	—	14	32	38	17	34	—	5	2	9	—	19	—	6	10	—	—	189
Assault and Criminal Force ...	C.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	10
Kidnapping	C.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Offences	C.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	P.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Theft other than of Cattle or Prædial Products	C.	—	—	3	—	13	4	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	P.	—	—	5	—	21	4	—	—	3	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Theft of Cattle	C.	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	18
	P.	1	—	—	8	2	—	1	7	—	1	3	—	2	—	7	—	3	3	—	—	38
Offences against Property.																						
Theft of Prædial Products ...	C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Theft by Servants	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Extortion	C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robbery	C.	1	2	—	1	10	8	2	5	7	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	46
	P.	2	5	—	1	12	13	4	12	10	—	3	—	4	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	80
Criminal Misappropriation ...	C.	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
	P.	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Receiving Stolen Property ...	C.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cheating	C.	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	15
	P.	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	21
Fraudulent dealing with Property ...	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Mischief	C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
House-trespass	C	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	P.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
House-breaking, &c.	C.	—	—	—	5	2	6	—	8	—	6	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	36
	P.	—	—	—	11	2	8	—	11	—	12	10	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	66
House-trespass and House-breaking to commit Offence	C.	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	22
	P.	1	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	23	—	16	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	57
Other Offences	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	16
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17
Criminal Intimidation	C	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	C.	9	11	7	19	75	61	30	48	64	25	19	6	33	—	29	4	18	12	2	—	472
	P.	13	18	11	47	114	99	63	80	115	38	45	10	67	—	50	9	38	18	2	—	837

XIV.—Statement showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1891.

Police Courts.	Cases pending on January 1, 1891.	Instituted or revived during the year.		Total Number of Cases.	Disposals.										Complainants fined for Frivolous or Vexatious Complaints.		Cases pending on December 31, 1891.
					Convictions.		Acquittals or Discharges.		Committed before the Supreme Court.		Committed before the Districts Court.		Total disposed of.				
	C.	C.	P.	C.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.
Anurádhapura ...	58	294	686	352	66	119	212	579	1	1	8	12	287	741	4	4	65
Avisáwélla & Pasyála	200	2195	5405	2395	364	556	1727	4695	12	22	—	—	2103	5273	9	10	292
Badulla ...	95	2070	2822	2166	985	1146	980	1548	3	8	9	11	1977	2713	16	16	189
Balapitiya ...	224	1351	2973	1575	242	281	1258	2992	6	14	14	36	1520	3323	33	87	55
Batticaloa ...	30	1276	2217	1306	279	360	836	1631	2	2	7	10	1124	2003	30	30	182
Chávakachchéri ...	165	1281	2087	1446	122	186	1235	2058	1	1	2	3	1360	2248	67	265	86
Chilaw and Máráwila	122	1388	3857	1510	312	584	1121	2278	5	10	17	39	1455	2911	38	38	55
Colombo ...	252	4146	5318	4398	1040	1195	2599	3353	32	41	52	62	3723	4651	92	146	675
Do. (Adl. P. M.)	145	1526	3486	1671	372	871	954	2159	11	17	8	14	1345	3061	13	13	326
Do. (Joint P. M.)	—	298	660	298	174	402	120	247	—	—	2	3	296	652	1	1	2
Galle ...	168	3086	4976	3254	959	1485	2095	3588	29	38	39	47	3122	5158	152	152	132
Galagedara ...	110	853	1762	963	227	300	657	1500	4	6	9	17	897	1823	34	34	66
Gampola ...	147	1813	2835	1960	557	909	1202	1975	3	3	7	17	1769	2904	22	34	191
Hatton ...	157	1628	2123	1785	363	500	1295	1674	3	12	2	3	1663	2189	3	3	122
Haldummulla ...	64	976	1497	1040	447	545	534	959	—	—	1	3	982	1507	10	10	58
Hambantota ...	3	158	310	161	50	70	98	213	—	—	2	4	150	287	6	6	11
Jaffna ...	323	2343	4277	2666	339	547	2161	3947	3	3	14	36	2517	4533	116	116	149
Kalutara ...	135	1989	3595	2124	828	1131	1210	2537	2	2	10	21	2050	3691	37	51	74
Kandy ...	33	1793	2469	1826	1080	1481	678	962	—	—	17	26	1775	2469	—	—	51
Kayts ...	105	1971	3944	2076	237	274	1772	3703	—	—	—	—	2009	3977	32	71	67
Kégalla ...	90	1142	2187	1232	126	185	1027	2040	6	18	20	35	1179	2278	4	4	53
Kégalla (Adl. P. M.)	15	97	172	112	30	44	63	152	—	—	—	—	93	196	—	—	19
Kurunégala ...	325	1545	4032	1870	403	853	1285	3625	7	20	4	8	1699	4506	—	—	171
Mallákam ...	143	1185	2502	1328	129	327	1109	2207	1	1	6	14	1245	2549	10	10	83
Mánnár ...	17	413	631	430	184	237	191	328	2	3	6	10	383	578	4	6	47
Mátalé ...	48	921	1655	969	283	408	612	1197	8	27	12	23	915	1655	6	6	54
Mátara ...	216	2127	4293	2343	828	1084	1331	3216	14	27	34	66	2207	4393	53	53	136
Mullaittívu ...	13	118	206	131	36	57	86	159	—	—	—	—	122	216	2	2	9
Négombo ...	173	2027	3721	2200	459	696	1508	2897	9	16	28	49	2004	3658	57	57	196
Nuwara Eliya ...	68	1105	1444	1173	267	338	792	1074	2	2	2	7	1063	1421	4	4	110
Pánaduré ...	40	2102	4173	2142	490	776	1510	3200	14	23	42	72	2056	4071	14	34	86
Panwila and Urugala	59	573	1047	632	158	202	441	885	2	5	12	21	613	1113	2	2	19
Point Pedro ...	65	1212	2395	1277	174	470	1019	1795	1	1	1	2	1195	2268	51	136	82
Puttalam ...	74	412	880	486	93	131	352	825	—	—	3	6	448	962	—	—	38
Ratnapura and Rakwána ...	71	986	1908	1057	275	414	678	1436	—	—	13	30	966	1880	21	23	91
Ratnapura (Additional P. M.) ...	95	492	876	587	171	233	294	590	1	2	4	12	470	837	5	5	117
Taggalla ...	75	715	1329	790	291	385	400	903	12	26	12	18	715	1332	19	30	75
Trincomalee ...	15	472	1040	487	199	314	261	584	2	2	3	3	465	903	21	21	22
Vavuniya ...	30	166	278	196	34	43	126	270	1	1	1	2	162	316	2	2	34
Total ...	4168	50246	92068	54414	13673	20139	35829	69981	199	354	423	742	50124	91216	999	1382	4290

[For Tables XV. and XVI., see pages 25 and 26.]

XVII.—Return of Inquiries into Cases of Sudden Death, &c., held during 1891 by the Police Magistrates of the Island, showing the Number and Causes of Deaths.

	Anurádhapura.	Aruwálla and Pasyála.	Badulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa.	Chávakachchéri.	Chilaw and Mánvila.	Colombo.	Colombo (outside Gravets).	Galle.	Galagedara.	Gampola.	Hatton.	Hambantota.	Haldummulla.	Jaffna and Mallakam.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátalé.	Mátara.	Mullaitívu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panduré.	Pánwila and U'rugala.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
Execution under sentence of Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Homicide.																																				
Amounting to Murder	...	...	5	3	1	...	1	4	7	11	1	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	6	2	...	3	5	...	2	1	8	1	2	1	2	4	2	...	82
Not amounting to Murder	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	13
Caused by Negligence, § 298	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Suicide.																																				
In Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	12
In Tanks, Lakes, or Sea	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hanging	...	1	6	3	...	1	...	4	2	8	2	1	1	4	...	2	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	5	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	3	4	...	74
Poison	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shooting	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cutting Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
On the Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed by Beasts.																																				
Wild Beasts	...	6	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	22
Alligators or Sharks	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Snakes	...	1	...	9	...	18	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	26	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	15	3	4	104
Mad Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental Deaths.																																				
Drowning in Wells	...	...	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	3	8	1	1	...	...	2	22	1	3	12	3	1	1	4	13	1	3	...	5	2	8	3	...	1	...	3	115
In Tanks, Rivers, or Lakes	...	2	1	10	...	12	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	13	1	2	3	2	5	...	2	2	2	...	8	2	2	1	88
In Sea	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
In Rivers or Streams	...	2	6	...	1	2	...	...	4	3	8	1	3	8	1	2	...	4	7	...	3	...	...	1	8	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	75
Falling from Trees	...	2	14	7	10	1	5	5	8	13	17	21	9	...	...	8	6	13	16	1	27	18	1	12	21	...	9	4	18	9	1	...	21	11	1	...	309
Gun-shot	...	1	3	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	42
By Lightning	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13
On the Railway	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other means	...	3	9	6	2	5	2	8	23	7	20	9	6	3	1	5	7	6	9	...	8	8	2	5	13	1	8	5	10	4	1	1	8	4	1	2	210
Natural Causes.																																				
Diseases	...	...	6	13	23	12	4	4	7	146	8	20	5	9	38	...	18	4	12	54	3	13	39	4	6	26	1	29	16	10	5	3	2	17	8	1	...	572
Insanity	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Found Dead.																																				
Causes known	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	10	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	41
Causes unknown	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	24
Total	...	31	67	71	35	52	20	43	220	69	89	43	33	64	10	38	56	58	107	33	71	118	16	53	106	7	66	45	63	28	23	12	74	55	12	12	1900
In Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
In Asylums	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	29	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
In other places	...	31	67	67	35	52	20	43	94	68	72	43	33	64	7	38	55	57	73	33	71	118	16	53	98	7	51	45	63	28	23	12	74	55	12	12	1690

Mannár.		Mátalé.		Mátara.		Mullaittívu.		Negombo.		Nuwara Eliya.		Pánaduré.		Paywila and Urugala.		Point Pedro.		Puttalam.		Ratnapura and Rakwana.		Ratnapura Additional.		Tangalla.		Trincomalee.		Varunlya.	
C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	...	...	1	13	...	...	12	103	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	30	...	...
...	...	5	10	3	6	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	2	1	3	4	14	7	14	1	4	...	...	1	8	14	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	3	4	9	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
6	10	2	2	41	61	6	6	75	120	12	16	108	172	15	27	11	24	1	1	39	72	39	61	11	18	5	7	3	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	22	...	...	19	36	...	...	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	12	4	6	10	18	1	1	2	3	...	...	5	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	413	575	989	1121	2635	56	100	1586	3101	281	577	1559	3175	334	599	623	1375	322	748	689	1293	345	679	374	831	295	713	100	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
6	7	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	188	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	24	10	22	64	92	...	...	39	51	28	77	18	32	6	12	21	26	16	22	17	32	20	27	3	3	3	5	1	1
3	3	98	101	32	43	...	...	95	129	19	20	19	22	29	31	288	296	1	1	19	30	31	38	12	12	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	8	4	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	2	8	1	1	...	...
...	...	32	40	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	5	...	...	2	2	13	13	...	...
...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	4	4	16	17	1	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	33	36	14	17	4	4	1	1	2	4
14	14	91	282	8	15	11	21	87	112	573	620	101	108	87	183	2	2	10	16	63	194	8	12	1	1	21	66	3	40
2	2	...	...	12	16	...	...	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...
76	76	11	16	91	288	...	...	61	68	19	26	13	16	1	1	...	...	29	40	12	15	13	14	1	1	14	63	...	...
6	6	2	2	13	22	...	...	4	5	...	...	2	3	6	6	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	3	3	1	2	...	...	4	4	6	6	7	7	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	25
5	7	12	16	...	...	...	...	18	21	31	50	6	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	23	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	8	34	34	...	...	68	73	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	5	5	...	...	...	...	34	37	...	...
2	3	3	4	25	47	6	23	7	15	7	7	71	113	9	24	10	25	...	...	10	13	4	10	5	5	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	82	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
19	29	1	8	481	788	1	1	2	3	23	31	67	100	8	15	2	4	...	...	55	114	5	11	276	404	12	36	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	43	62	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	222	231	1	1	...	...	6	10	67	67	...	...	2	2	5	5	3	3	30	30	1	4	49	49	...	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	99	...	...	...	...	12	95	...	...	...	...	14	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	42	...	...	3	3	24	24	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	45	...	...	5	21	29	38	...	...	25	28	120	450	6	7	6	8	1	1	52	132	17	25	...	...	17	38	4	8
185	218	346	666	1006	1648	62	106	441	620	824	967	543	998	227	423	589	1020	90	132	297	615	143	197	341	498	177	327	66	122
228	413	575	989	1121	2635	56	100	1586	3101	281	577	1559	3175	334	599	623	1375	322	748	689	1293	345	679	374	831	295	713	100	156
413	631	921	1655	2127	4283	118	206	2027	3721	1105	1544	2102	4173	561	1022	1212	2395	412	880	986	1908	488	876	715	1329	472	1040	166	278

XV.—A Classified Statement of Charges instituted in the Police Courts of the Island during 1891.

| | Anurádhapura. | | Avisáwella and Pasyála. | | Badulla. | | Balapitiya. | | Batticaloa. | | Chávakachchéri. | | Chilaw and Marawila. | | Colombo. | | Colombo. (Additional P. M.) | | Joint Police Court, Colombo. | | Galle. | | Galgedara. | | Gampola. | | Hatton. | | Haldummulla. | | Hambantota. | | Jaffna. | | Kalutara. | | Kandy. | | Kayts. | | Kégalla. | | Kégalla Additional. | | Kurunégala. | | Mallákam. | | Mannár. | | Mátalé. | | Mátara. | | Mullaittívu. | | Negombo. | | Nuwara Eliya. | | Pánadurá. | | Pánwila and Urugala. | | Point Pedro. | | Puttalam. | | Ratnapura and Rakwana. | | Ratnapura Additional. | | Tangalla. | | Trincomalee. | | Vavuniya. | |
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XVI.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted, in the Police Courts of the Island during 1891.

	Anurádhapura.		Avisáwella and Pasyála.		Badulla.		Balapitiya.		Batticaloa.		Chávakachchéri.		Chilaw and Márawila.		Colombo.		Colombo (Additional).		Colombo (Joint).	
	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
Fine only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	2	2	5	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	11	26	32	34	681	765	97	98	—	—	3	6	—	—	57	81	3	3	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	4	4	10	18	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	10	11	24	49	35	36	13	13	71	93	18	27	83	138	14	17	12	15	6	6
Offences against Property other than Theft	1	2	26	36	6	7	4	5	—	—	9	17	50	103	19	24	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	2	2	18	33	11	23	—	—	2	2	16	27	61	162	24	26	2	2	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	9	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	10	19	50	66	92	96	47	61	21	43	14	14	—	—	59	63	22	27	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	9	15	2	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	20	30	6	6	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	10	18	12	37	96	143	50	63	138	165	7	13	14	24	295	361	250	590	118	297
Total Convictions	54	94	176	281	926	1075	213	245	237	308	82	130	228	457	478	583	292	643	124	303
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	—	—	4	7	7	13	—	—	1	1	—	—
Simple Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Total Convictions	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	1	1	—	—
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	20	29	4	4	3	3	7	10	7	10	2	2	4	4	12	13	3	9
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	2	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	4	1	2	17	87	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	3	3	84	93	32	37	6	6	23	28	15	18	27	41	280	300	21	23	14	18
Cattle-stealing	3	13	20	37	1	2	5	8	—	—	—	—	10	12	6	8	10	12	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	13	15	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	2	2	14	42	7	10	9	9	3	3	3	3	20	21	78	90	6	8	31	67
Total Convictions	9	19	158	228	53	63	26	29	33	41	28	37	60	78	396	500	49	56	48	94
Bound Over.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants																				
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	2	5	2	4	1	2	—	—	5	7	3	4	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	—	—	12	13	2	3	—	—
Total Convictions	2	5	10	20	2	4	—	—	6	8	7	11	12	30	12	13	2	3	—	—
Whipping Juvenile Offenders.																				
Cattle Theft under the Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under other Laws	—	—	18	24	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	60	66	16	26	2	5
Total Convictions	—	—	18	24	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	60	66	16	26	2	5

	Galle.		Galagedara.		Gampola.		Hatton.		Haldummulla.		Hambantota.		Jaffna.		Kalutara.		Kandy.		Kayts.	
	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
Fine only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	16	29	21	21	—	—	4	4	178	198	2	3	3	3	7	10	257	316	8	11
Contempts of Lawful Authority	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	1	1	3	3	18	28	2	3	1	1
Criminal Force and Assault	96	123	3	3	50	78	1	1	25	47	3	5	69	98	31	54	2	7	15	15
Offences against Property other than Theft	39	64	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	14	31	11	17	38	49	21	27
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	66	90	12	17	16	20	8	10	—	—	1	1	20	29	7	13	6	10	34	44
Cattle-stealing	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	5	—	—	1	1
Offences against the Revenue Laws	67	77	53	56	—	—	190	297	—	—	16	18	38	39	331	400	—	—	11	11
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	171	289	77	115	392	683	47	65	14	15	12	19	137	278	259	344	289	463	101	115
Total Convictions	458	676	173	223	458	781	250	377	227	276	36	49	286	483	683	891	594	848	192	225
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	5	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	4	9	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	9	16	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	12	—	—	—	—
Simple Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	20	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	—	—
Total Convictions	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	21	12	16	—	—
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	23	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	36	42	2	2
Contempts of Lawful Authority	11	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	34	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	44	92	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	6	11	2	2	3	3
Offences against Property other than Theft	66	92	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	9	9	3	4	37	39	7	7
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	123	146	11	17	42	46	60	63	30	36	9	12	23	31	33	40	137	184	14	14
Cattle-stealing	18	30	18	34	—	—	—	—	7	13	2	2	—	—	5	10	6	10	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	54	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	1	1	1	1	22	22	21	21	76	89	—	—	5	5	1	1	9	9	—	—
Other Offences	85	166	1	1	12	20	21	28	85	92	2	3	1	1	35	74	78	197	19	23
Total Convictions	371	592	32	54	81	94	105	115	218	267	17	21	43	54	114	194	309	487	45	49
Bound Over.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants																				
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	1	1	3	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	4	80	2	2	3	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	7	3	3	—	—
Whipping Juvenile Offenders.																				
Cattle Theft under the Penal Code	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under other Laws	102	169	2	3	13	24	5	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	8	8	29	33	—	—
Total Convictions	104	172	2	3	13	24	5	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	8	8	29	33	—	—

	Kégalla.		Kurunégala (Additional).		Kurunégala.		Mallákam.		Mannár.		Mátalé.		Mátara.		Mullaittivu.		Negombo.		Nuwara Eliya.	
	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
Fine only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	8	—	—	8	10	1	1
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	52	90	—	—	105	110	38	47	29	29	7	11	78	85	58	65
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	21	29	5	9	—	—	13	24	—	—	31	41	37	53	6	10	48	86	5	15
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	17	18
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	1	2	—	—	—	—	13	29	11	12	—	—	18	20	—	—	8	11	6	10
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	27	77	77	278	378	4	4	24	26	66	82
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Other Offences	47	53	7	11	272	478	73	221	27	54	52	86	372	484	4	5	215	288	25	48
Total Convictions	69	84	12	20	324	568	113	291	166	213	200	254	738	972	21	32	382	507	183	244
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—
Total Convictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	—
Simple Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Criminal Force and Assault	23	23	—	—	—	—	3	8	1	1	16	20	5	5	2	3	—	—	5	6
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	4	8	12	15
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	39	39	5	5	19	57	—	—	—	—	42	56	43	47	1	1	67	83	34	36
Cattle-stealing	8	8	2	5	36	157	9	23	—	—	2	4	23	40	—	—	10	24	1	1
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	34	36	20	22
Other Offences	9	9	—	—	20	84	1	1	3	3	12	57	—	—	—	—	30	31	—	—
Total Convictions	79	79	9	12	75	298	16	36	4	4	76	147	76	98	3	4	145	182	76	84
Bound Over.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants																				
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Force and Assault	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	1
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Convictions	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	8	1	2	2	2
Whipping Juvenile Offenders.																				
Cattle Theft under the Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under other Laws	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	10	—	—	8	8	3	5
Total Convictions	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	10	—	—	8	8	3	5

	Pánadure.		Panwila and Urugala.		Point Pedro.		Puttalam.		Ratnapura and Rakwana.		Ratnapura (Additional).		Tangalla.		Trincomalee.		Vavuniya.		TOTAL.	
	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
Fine only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	50
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	4	28	43	48	80	333	10	13	1	1	28	29	—	—	71	143	7	7	1939	2557
Contempts of Lawful Authority	2	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	1	—	—	122	189
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	7	9	49	68	15	19	26	30	16	20	34	42	30	38	9	12	933	1341
Offences against Property other than Theft	4	4	12	26	4	6	—	—	—	—	16	19	2	2	6	10	2	2	315	490
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	7	7	2	2	10	28	—	—	7	9	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	394	646
Cattle-stealing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	39
Offences against the Revenue Laws	102	124	38	45	7	7	19	29	79	131	52	75	191	256	59	72	9	13	2053	2645
Offences against the Labour Laws	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	61	85
Other Offences	263	472	7	13	2	2	31	50	104	173	17	19	14	18	7	25	4	4	4032	6601
Total Convictions	384	641	109	143	156	448	75	111	217	344	129	162	249	329	177	292	33	40	9904	14643
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total Convictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	19
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	24
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	18
Total Convictions	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	91
Simple Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
Offences against Property other than Theft	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	24
Other Offences	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	26	32
Total Convictions	3	3	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	78	101
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	8	10
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	3	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	100
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	44	79
Criminal Force and Assault	1	1	3	4	4	8	2	2	16	16	8	9	6	7	2	2	—	—	224	321
Offences against Property other than Theft	5	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	7	8	—	—	3	3	—	—	196	310
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	56	67	19	21	6	6	10	11	24	26	12	18	5	5	5	5	—	—	1374	1639
Cattle-stealing	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	19	16	24	—	—	—	—	238	514
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38	65
Offences against the Labour Laws	7	7	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	234	260
Other Offences	12	16	4	4	—	—	2	2	6	9	4	12	7	8	—	—	—	—	622	1096
Total Convictions	89	109	30	38	16	20	15	17	55	65	40	66	34	44	17	17	—	2	3050	4394
Bound Over.																				
Offences by or relating to Public Servants																				
Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	23
Contempts of Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Criminal Force and Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	9	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	41	155
Offences against Property other than Theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	25
Theft other than Cattle-stealing	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12
Cattle-stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Revenue Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Labour Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Other Offences	3	8	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	34	52
Total Convictions	4	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	16	—	—	6	9	—	—	2	5	113	270
Whipping Juvenile Offenders.																				
Cattle Theft under the Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Offences under other Laws	10	14	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	313	437
Total Convictions	10	14	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	315	440

* Lashes in lieu of fine.

17 boys in 15 cases were sent to Haputalé during the year from the Colombo Police Court
16 boys in 16 cases were sent to Haputalé during the year from the Galagedara Police Court } These numbers are not included in the Return.

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1891.

IN submitting my report on the Police for the year 1891, I must call attention to the fact that I was only in charge of the Department for the last six weeks of the year. I propose therefore to confine myself to a few statistics and remarks which may be useful in showing the working of the Police in the limited scope within which their action is now confined, and in assisting to mark hereafter the fluctuations of crime and the success of the Regular and Rural Police in each Province of the Island in future years. I may add that in a letter which I submitted early in this year I have already made many of the general remarks on the Police which might be expected in an annual report.

2. The general crime statistics for the whole Island are contained in the Attorney-General's report, and it would be useless for me to repeat them. A comparison between them and Tables A, B, C, will show the difference between the crime throughout the Island and that with which the Police are called on to deal. It is, however, probable that a considerable amount of the crime outside Police limits is never heard of at all.

3. It will be seen that during 1891 the Police were called on to deal with 15 cases of culpable homicide (14 murders, 1 not amounting to murder), as compared with 13 cases (8 murders and 5 not amounting to murder) in 1890. In 8 of the cases in 1891 the weapon used was a knife. Capital punishment was carried out in 4 cases.

Appendix A.

4. *Heading* 2: *Causing Death not amounting to Culpable Homicide*—calls for no special remark.

5. *Heading* 3: *Rape*—is an offence concerning the frequency of which statistics help us but little. It is an offence of the commission of which false charges are very apt to be brought, and many real cases are compromised and concealed by the parties concerned or their friends.

6. *Heading* 6: *Highway Robbery*—shows an increase, but under this heading are included such cases as the snatching of a necklace of the value of Rs. 3, the snatching of a comb and handkerchief of the value of Rs. 11, the theft of an umbrella, a vest, a comb, a purse, a handkerchief, a raincoat from a carriage, and other similar thefts, which are more the acts of the pickpocket than the highway robber. There have been, however, one or two bad cases, one of which was the waylaying and robbing of a rickshaw cooly on Galle Face, for which the offenders were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

7. *Heading* 7: *Burglary*—shows an increase, but in a very large number of the cases the property stolen was of very small value—a few pots or pans, some bottles of beer and tins of jam, or some such articles—and the entry into the house was so easy as hardly to deserve the term of burglary. There have been some serious cases of this offence, and the matter is receiving my earnest attention. I attribute the prevalence of burglary to the difficulty that exists in protecting the houses, which are generally situated in gardens and surrounded by trees, bushes, and other cover; to the fragile nature of many of the houses and their fastenings; and to the difficulty which has been experienced in working judiciously sections 90 and 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which, while they afford a great protection to the public if they are carefully and honestly carried out, are also liable to grave abuse by a careless or inexperienced magistrate or an unscrupulous police officer. This last reason also applies very specially to the cases coming under the head of highway robbery.

8. *Heading* 9: *Cruelty to Animals.*—The cases under this heading have increased greatly during the the year. A sergeant and constable of the Police were lent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and these officers have brought a large number of cases into court. From inquiries which I have made I am led to believe that the offence itself did not increase in 1891, but that a different system of dealing with it resulted in the large increase of cases; and it is satisfactory that the very great proportion of convictions to discharges and acquittals show that one of the great dangers of such a society, viz., the bringing of foolish or frivolous cases, was avoided.

9. *Heading* 11: *Cattle Stealing.*—This return is still high and shows an unsatisfactory state of things. I attribute the prevalence of this crime in a great degree to the ease with which cattle stolen in the towns can be removed outside Police limits and out of the reach of the Police before the theft is known.

10. *Heading* 12.—Thefts of over Rs. 300 have increased, but the number of cases is not so large as to make it easy to assign any special cause for the increase.

11. *Heading* 15: *All Offences other than above.*—This shows an increase of 1,448 over 1890. These are mostly petty offences brought up by the Police.

12. With regard to Table D, I may remark that it is very difficult to arrive at the value of stolen property. Outside Police limits there is very little record kept of this item, and within Police limits the data on which the value of stolen property is fixed are often unreliable.

13. Table E shows the total crime in each Province in its three degrees, as marked by the trial of the cases in the Supreme, District, or Police Courts. This is based on the statistics in the Attorney-General's report, and is placed in a form which will be useful for easy comparison year by year, as showing the fluctuation of crime in each Province.

14. Table G shows the sanctioned strength and cost of the Police. If the Police Force is to be restricted to duty within limits, the Force now in the country districts should be sufficient in most places, but in that case the Provincial offices should deal with crime entirely outside limits. The system that has prevailed of spasmodically sending policemen beyond limits is very unsatisfactory. Their authority may not be recognised, and their assistance is generally only sought after such a lapse of time as has sufficed for the disappearance of true and the fabrication of false evidence, and the difficulty of detection generally is greatly increased.

15. Major Tranchell and Mr. de La Harpe, who have been connected with the Force, the former since 1871 and the latter since 1846, retired on pension on the 30th June. Mr. J. S. de Saram has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police and stationed in Colombo, Mr. Murray was moved to Kandy, and on Mr. Hansard's going on leave in May Mr. Creasy was moved to Colombo, Mr. Rudd to Galle, and Mr. van Houten appointed acting Assistant Superintendent in Jaffna. Mr. Christoffelsz was appointed Registrar of Servants.

16. There are one or two general remarks which I may add with regard to the Police.

17. Sufficient attention does not appear to have been given to the training of recruits. Owing to stress of work recruits have sometimes been placed on beat duty a few days after their enlistment. These men should not have been trusted for beat duty for at least two or three months after joining the Force, and the fact that they were so employed points strongly to the necessity for a proper reserve. The instruction of the sergeants and older constables also did not receive sufficient attention in some divisions.

18. Owing to some misconception of Mr. Giles's views the drill in some divisions was greatly neglected during 1890. There is no necessity in such a Police Force as exists here to carry the drill to a high point of efficiency, but it is very necessary that the constables should be so drilled as to be able to move and act together.

19. The barrack accommodation is insufficient. This is hard on the men who are not lodged in barracks, as they have to pay for their own quarters, and they have additional work in coming to and returning from duty. It is inconvenient, as the men are not always at hand when wanted; and the class of people among whom they have to live often proves very detrimental to their conduct and performance of their duties.

20. The new station at the Pettah has been sanctioned and will be a great convenience. Many of the stations are very unsatisfactory and very discreditable. I may mention in Colombo Kotahena and Kollupitiya; and there are some in the country which are mere hovels.

21. The cycle system of fixed points and beats, introduced in Colombo by Mr. Giles, has had a fair trial. It has great advantages and also great disadvantages. On the whole, the working of it has not been satisfactory.

22. The work in Colombo Harbour has been greatly increased, and the Harbour Police are barely able to cope with it. It will probably be necessary to increase this Force shortly.

23. The arrears in the Police Magistrates' courts, and the consequent delays in the trying of cases, have proved in Colombo a great obstacle to the suppression of crime. The moral effect of speedy punishment is much more deterrent, especially in the case of petty offences, than the prospect of the same punishment some months after the commission of the offence; and the absence of this moral effect, the time afforded for evidence to be forgotten, suppressed, or fabricated, and the great inconvenience caused to witnesses, all work in favour of crime. Besides this, sergeants and constables of Police are constantly kept away from their other duties, and the inconvenience of delays and postponements are quite sufficient to prevent private individuals from prosecuting persons whose punishment is necessary for the good of the community.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of all Crime within Police Limits.

Name of Offence.	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons.					
			1891.					1890.
	1890.	1891.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total.	Total.
1 Murder	8	14	11	3	8	1	23	12
2 Manslaughter	5	1	8	—	2	—	10	6
3 Rape	10	11	5	3	1	4	13	16
4 Drugging for purposes of robbing...	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	2
5 Gang robbery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Highway robbery	17	21	5	2	14	8	29	21
7 Burglary	162	184	47	13	30	16	106	86
8 Causing grievous hurt ...	107	118	86	22	76	78	262	224
9 Cruelty to animals ...	369	792	71	5	864	6	946	478
10 Coffee-stealing	66	43	15	7	35	4	61	110
11 Cattle-stealing	35	32	12	20	17	2	51	74
12 Thefts of over Rs. 300 ...	8	17	35	1	12	3	51	9
13 Forgery and coining ...	14	16	6	4	9	1	20	26
14 Perjury	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15 All offences other than the above ...	8,938	10,486	3,186	801	11,546	512	16,045	13,301
Total ...	9,742	11,737	3,487	882	12,614	636	17,619	14,366

B.—Statement of Murders.

Province.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Police 1891.	Murders and Culpable Homicides.						Persons Convicted.					
				Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits.		Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits.	
				1881	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1881	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Western ...	897,329	761,346	718	46	53	56	51	6	7	23	21	39	30	5	5
Central ...	639,361	472,326	334	35	29	22	27	3	2	26	13	14	14	2	1
Northern ...	302,500	318,939	89	8	7	7	8	1	1	3	3	2	6	1	—
Southern ...	433,520	489,312	127	10	32	22	22	1	2	7	23	8	16	1	—
Eastern ...	127,555	148,050	33	14	7	3	6	—	1	3	3	1	2	—	1
North-Western ...	293,327	319,774	37	6	21	17	4	2	2	12	17	11	2	2	3
North-Central ...	66,146	74,606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	159,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	258,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,759,738	3,002,656	1,338	119	149	127	118	13	15	74	80	75	70	11	10

C.—Statement of Nationality of Murderers.

Nationality.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Killers.						Killed.					
			Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits.		Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits.	
			1881.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1881.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Sinhalese ...	1,846,614	2,041,158	200	255	222	180	7	22	83	116	95	84	12	9
Tamils ...	687,248	723,853	51	43	38	63	6	8	25	26	20	26	4	3
Mohammedans ...	184,542	197,166	8	18	54	11	—	1	5	5	11	6	1	1
Burghers ...	17,886	21,231	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
Malays ...	8,895	10,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans ...	4,789	4,678	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	9,764	8,341	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
Total ...	2,759,738	3,006,560	265	316	315	254	13	33	118	149	127	118	18	15

D.—Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered.

Province.	Population in 1891.	1890. Within and beyond Police Limits. Robbed or Stolen.	Recovered.	Per centage recovered.	1890. Within Police Limits. Robbed or Stolen.	Recovered.	Per centage recovered.	1891. Within Police Limits. Robbed or Stolen.	Recovered.	Per centage recovered.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Western ...	761,346	27328 32	8912 60	32·24	27328 32	8912 60	32·61	34404 27	9997 32	20·32
Central ...	472,326	48614 22	6106 71	21·34	26400 41	6069 71	22·99	15975 49	4208 39	26·34
Northern ...	318,939	3378 39	1582 61	46·84	2720 41	1335 99	49·10	7386 75	359 8	4 86
Southern ...	489,312	1526 2	788 95	51·63	1057 31	376 25	35·58	6627 16	3490 16	52 66
North-Western ...	319,774	1909 38	582 54	30·48	1497 30	283 36	18·92	1666 26	516 24	30·98
Eastern ...	148,050	2660 90	636 18	23·90	2418 50	674 13	27·87	1130 27	104 99	9·28
North-Central ...	74,606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	159,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	258,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3,002,656	65417 23	18609 59	28·59	61422 25	17652 4	28·73	67190 20	18676 18	27·29

E.—Statement showing Total Number of Accused and Convicted in all Courts in each Province.

Province.	Population.	Supreme Court. Accused.	Convicted.	District Court. Accused.	Convicted.	Police Court. Accused.	Committed.	Convicted.	Total deducting Committals from Police Court. Accused.	Convicted.
Western ...	761,346	133	82	237	149	26,358	370	5,487	26,358	5,718
Central ...	472,326	66	33	113	65	13,410	179	4,013	13,410	4,111
North-Central ...	74,606			10	6	686	10	119	686	125
Northern ...	318,939	13	8	67	30	16,320	80	2,133	16,320	2,171
Southern ...	489,312	112	72	183	109	13,771	295	3,370	13,771	3,551
Eastern ...	148,050	3	1	13	9	3,257	16	674	3,257	684
North-Western ...	319,774	50	21	97	53	7,769	147	1,613	7,769	1,687
Uva ...	159,889	6	3	20	7	4,319	26	1,691	4,319	1,701
Sabaragamuwa ...	258,414	—	—	70	39	5,143	70	849	5,143	888
Total ...	3,002,656	383	220	810	467	91,033	1,193	19,949	91,033	20,636

F.—Statement showing the Nationalities of the Men employed in the Police during 1891.

Nationality.	Inspector General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants	Constables.	Clerks.	Total.
British	1	4	—	1	4	1	—	11
Europeans other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent	—	—	1	6	12	12	—	31
Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	1	13	16	57	5	92
Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	5	267	3	275
Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindus belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	1	16	63	1	81
Hindus belonging to India ...	—	—	—	—	9	97	—	106
Malays	—	—	—	2	90	347	3	442
Mohammedans, not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	8	66	2	76
Mohammedans belonging to India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	1	55	—	56
Native Christians	—	—	—	1	11	136	7	155
Other than the above ...	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	13
Total Force ...	1	4	2	24	174	1,112	21	1,338

G.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police.

Rank.	Rates of Pay. Rs.	1890. No.	1890. Yearly Pay. Rs.	1891. No.	1891. Yearly Pay. Rs.
Inspector-General	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000
Superintendents	5,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
Do.	4,000	2	8,000	2	8,000
Assistant Superintendents	3,500	2	7,000	2	7,000
Registrar of Servants and Carts	3,500	1	3,500	1	3,500[a]
Registrar of Servants	2,000	1	2,000	1	2,000
Assistant Superintendent	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500
First Class Inspectors	1,500	4	6,000	4	6,000
Second do.	1,200	6	7,200	6	7,200
Third do.	1,000	10	10,000	10	10,000
Fourth do.	840	9	7,560	7	5,880
First Class European Sergeants	840	3	2,520	3	2,520
Second do.	720	8	5,760	8	3,760
First Class European Constables	576	8	4,608	8	4,608
Second do.	432	12	5,184	12	5,184
Third do.	360	16	5,760	16	5,760
First Class Native Sergeants	480	71	34,080	74	35,520
Second do.	320	111	35,520	113	36,160
First Class Native Constables	270	271	73,170	269	72,630
Second do.	210	398	83,580	423	88,830
Third do.	180	535	96,300	538	96,840
Head Clerk	1,700	1	1,700	1	1,700
Clerk and Storekeeper	720	1	720	1	720
Clerk	900	1	900	1	900
Do.	800	2	1,600	2	1,600
Do.	700	4	2,800	4	2,800
Do.	600	8	4,800	8	4,800
Do.	500	4	2,000	4	2,000
Do.	480	2	960	2	960
Do.	400	1	400	1	400
Office Coolies	90	2	180	2	180
Powder Magazine Keeper	360	1	360	1	360
Do.	150	1	150	1	150
		1,500	436,812	1,529	443,462

Allowances.	Rent, per annum. Rs. c.	Forage, per annum. Rs. c.	Mileage. Rs. c.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station per diem. Rs. c.
Inspector-General	1,200 0	840 0	0 75	10 0
Superintendent, Western Province	1,000 0	420 0	0 75	7 50
Do. Central Province	720 0	420 0	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	500 0	420 0	0 75	7 50
Do. Northern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces	1,000 0	420 0	0 75	7 50
Assistant Superintendent	600 0	420 0	0 75	7 50
Do.	600 0	420 0	0 75	7 50
Do.	360 0	420 0	0 50	4 0
Do.	360 0	420 0	0 50	4 0
Do.	360 0	420 0	0 50	4 0
Inspectors	300 0	420 0	0 50	4 0
Sergeants, European	—	—	—	From 0 75 to 1 0
Constables, do.				
Sergeants, Native	—	—	—	From 0 37½ to 0 50
Constables, do.				

At some distant or expensive stations, as Hambantota, Rakwána, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive a batta of one-fourth of their salary.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows :—

	1890. Rs.	c.	1891. Rs.	c.
Salaries	428,538	22	397,091	66
All contingent charges, including charges for clothing and travelling, for transport and food for prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers, and burying of carcases	119,840	24	107,942	94
	548,378	46	505,034	60
Of which repaid by Municipalities (Rs. 82,109 19)	82,625	36		
Villages and Towns (Rs. 63,474 62)	62,233	62		
Prisons, private individuals, &c. (Rs. 21,801 16)	16,315	1		
	167,384	97	161,173	99
Total Police charges paid from General Revenue	380,993	49	343,860	61

[a] Reduced to Rs. 1,200 from 1st July, 1891.

H.—Fatal Casualties.

Inquiries into Deaths held during the year 1891 by Police Magistrates, within and beyond Police Limits. (From Returns furnished to the Police by Police Magistrates).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Homicide.													
Amounting to murder	7	5	4	8	1	4	3	3	4	7	8	6	60
Not amounting to murder ...	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	1	17
Caused by negligence, § 298 ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Suicide.													
In wells ...	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	2	2	14
Tanks, lakes, or sea	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Hanging ...	3	5	7	6	6	5	4	7	5	4	5	4	61
Poison ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	8
Shooting ...	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cutting throat ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Killed by Beasts.													
Wild beasts ...	6	1	3	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	18
Alligators or sharks	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Snakes ...	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	9	5	17	7	4	68
Mad dogs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths.													
Drowning in wells...	9	6	8	8	5	11	10	7	5	10	5	13	97
Tanks, rivers, or lakes ...	8	2	10	4	6	7	5	2	1	3	10	8	66
Sea ...	1	3	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	14
Rivers or streams ...	3	5	7	2	7	10	4	7	5	14	7	7	78
Falling from trees ...	24	20	26	24	16	23	26	22	20	16	18	21	256
Gun-shot ...	—	4	6	3	—	—	—	2	3	6	2	3	29
Lightning ...	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10
On the railway ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	7
Other means ...	16	15	16	6	8	17	11	14	6	21	23	14	167
Natural Causes.													
Diseases ...	45	36	36	48	39	29	58	56	32	33	40	49	506
Insanity ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5
Found Dead.													
Causes known ...	2	4	7	4	3	5	3	1	1	2	4	2	38
Causes unknown ...	4	1	—	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	20
Total ...	138	114	143	128	114	129	141	136	99	146	136	139	1,563

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1891.

I PROPOSE to begin this report with a brief description of each of the Jails in the Island. First in the Convict Establishment.

Welikada.—A very large jail, authorised to hold 738 prisoners (447 in cells, 291 in wards), exclusive of 162 (1 in cell, 161 in wards) provided for in the hospital.

The site of the jail is not altogether free from objection from a medical point of view. There have been at times outbreaks of epidemic disease, which may possibly be attributed to the vicinity of a large marsh, as the wind from the direction of the marsh blows into the jail at certain times of the year, but it has not been conclusively established that even its removal to another site would stop or even mitigate these outbreaks.

The design of the jail is excellent and it has been well constructed, except that in places, notably in the chapel or hall into which the corridors open, the roof leaks at times very badly.

There are in the jail punishment cells, which are now used as stores, and cells for the special gang, but these have for the present been abolished.

Welikada should undoubtedly be the great penal stage jail of the Island. It has not hitherto been used for this purpose on account of the difficulty of providing intra-mural labour. The transport of rubble to, and metal from, the jail involved very heavy expenditure.

Coir-beating has now been introduced, and appears to be a success; unless something unforeseen takes place, it appears probable that all penal stage prisoners will henceforth be kept in Welikada.

The Jail Hospital is situated about half a mile from the jail, and is by no means a satisfactory building. It consists in great measure of temporary wards, most probably put up with the intention of providing accommodation until a permanent ward could be built, but, as too often happens, when temporary arrangements had been made the necessity for the construction of permanent wards was ignored, or lost sight of. The wall round the jail is so low that with very little assistance any prisoner could get over it; in order further to assist escape the kitchen has been built absolutely touching the wall, and the only wonder is that far more prisoners have not escaped.

There is no more pressing want in the Colombo jails than that of suitable and sufficient hospital accommodation, and I know no object on which money could be more wisely expended.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital on the site of the Old Lunatic Asylum is situated about a quarter of a mile from the regular hospital. This hospital does not, however, belong to the Convict Establishment, but is considered to be part of the General Hospital.

Rule 74 of the Manual and also Ordinance No. 24 of 1890 lay it down that a portion of the General Hospital shall be set apart for prisoners suffering from infectious diseases, and this is supposed to be the part. I am not sure, however, that it would not be wiser to attach this hospital to the jail, and place it under the supervision of the Superintendent, Convict Establishment.

The leper prisoners, numbering 3 on December 31, are confined in this jail. These prisoners were originally confined (if this be the proper word to use) in the Leper Asylum at Hendala, where they were fed, clothed, and in every way treated as ordinary civil patients, with this important difference, that they could not be expelled.

After some time these prisoners fully grasped the position, and became most insubordinate and troublesome, rendering it almost impossible to maintain order. In addition to this, when it was discovered that for the prisoner room must be found at Hendala, whereas ordinary patients were frequently refused admission on account of want of accommodation, cases arose in which men were prosecuted simply in order to secure through the Police Court an admission to the Asylum. The evils of the system were so many that the leper prisoners were removed to the present jail, put into prison clothes and on prison diet. At first they behaved in a very insubordinate manner, and, finding that the only result of this was more rigorous treatment, they agreed to starve themselves to death and refused food for thirty-six hours; at the end of that time, on the advice of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, specially savoury curries were made and left in their cells at night. In the morning the curries had disappeared. Since then there has been no trouble with the leper prisoners.

Slave Island.—Authorised to hold 303 prisoners, of whom 241 are confined in cells and 62 in wards.

This jail in 1891 was used as a penal stage jail on account of the facility with which stone could be got into it from the railway. The cells however are badly constructed: the partition walls are of boards, and prisoners can see each other and talk through the chinks. Many of the cells also look out on the jail yards, the windows being very large, so that confinement in these cells as a punishment proved a total failure. The cells were one degree better than association wards, that is all that can be said. This jail has now been abandoned as a penal stage jail, because space could not be found for the accumulation of metal broken, and because coir-beating, which had been tried as an experiment at Welikada, had proved successful.

There is no hospital at Slave Island. The sick are removed in a bullock cart to Welikada.

Mahara.—A jail constructed to enable prisoners to quarry stone for the Breakwater, authorised to hold 419 prisoners, of whom 83 are confined in cells and 336 in wards.

Though the buildings bear evident marks of having been constructed only for temporary occupation, they are on the whole well adapted for prison purposes. The place might at a trifling cost be made into an admirable penal stage jail, were it not for two objections: (1) the quarry will not in all probability last more than six or seven years more, and with the quarry the jail must cease to exist; (2) the neighbourhood is so unhealthy that it is unsafe to keep prisoners there on penal diet. Those who work there are the only prisoners in Ceylon who now get full diet.

There is a hospital attached to the jail and a resident doctor, but all cases if not cured in two or three days are moved into Colombo.

Hulftsdorp.—Authorised to hold 250 prisoners, of whom 17 are in cells and 233 in wards. This is the jail appointed for remand and civil prisoners. The jail is admirably situated, the buildings are on the whole good, but there is one fatal defect: a large number of the prisoners are necessarily kept in association wards. I believe there is no jail in Ceylon in which the association ward does so much mischief as in Hulftsdorp. The rule that convicted and unconvicted prisoners shall be kept apart is very properly insisted on, but it is forgotten that a proportion of the unconvicted prisoners really differ in nothing, as far as depravity is concerned, from the convicted. The principle that every prisoner is presumed to be innocent till he has been proved to be guilty is so firmly maintained, that it is not thought necessary to separate the experienced burglar or habitual criminal from the man who perhaps will never even be tried for a criminal offence. One of the greatest evils of association wards for convicted prisoners is that the habitual criminal corrupts a first offender, but in the case of convicted prisoners the arts of corruption must be brought to bear on a man who has, at all events, once been found guilty of an offence, and who is undergoing the more or less unpleasant consequences of his misdeeds. Further, the process of corruption can only be carried on at night; during the day there is, or ought to be, little opportunity of intercourse among convicted prisoners. In the case of the remand prisoner, however, the habitual offender is shut up day and night, for perhaps a fortnight, perhaps a month, with men who, being remand prisoners, consider the jail not altogether an unpleasant place, and who, it is to be feared, regard their companion rather in the light of a hero. It is I think almost impossible that a habitual criminal can be detained for any length of time as a remand prisoner without securing one or more followers. Among habitual criminals themselves the facilities offered for making arrangements for further crimes are much greater while the men are under remand than at any other time. If convicted, the arrangement probably falls through, but if discharged the plans matured in the jail are immediately put into execution.

I cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity of introducing the cellular system into Hulftsdorp and the Kandy Old Jail, at any cost.

Negombo.—Authorised to hold 194 prisoners, of whom 22 are in cells and 172 in wards. Not a very good jail. It is now used as a convalescent jail. The prisoners are put to coir-twisting, hat-making, basket-making, and similar industries. As soon as a prisoner is fit for hard labour he is sent to Colombo. The doctor sends in a weekly certificate of the number of men fit for hard labour whom he has in the jail; this never exceeds 4 or 5, with the exception of 16 kept for jail service.

When the number of prisoners in Colombo has been increased by the completion of the Foreshore jail, it may be necessary to put up another ward at Negombo; there is ample space within the walls.

Kalutara.—Authorised to hold 162 prisoners, of whom 24 are in cells and 138 in wards. By no means a good jail, both design and construction are bad. The cells are fairly good, the wards very bad. In 1891 part of the wall fell down, and various ineffectual efforts were made to repair it, the foundations sinking as soon as the new wall was put up. The state of discipline in the jail had for a long time been very bad; it was therefore thought advisable to close the jail altogether, transfer the prisoners daily to Colombo, and make the jail into a police barrack. This has been done, and has been productive of good results.

Avisáwélla.—Authorised to hold 18 prisoners, of whom 3 are in cells and 15 in wards. A fairly good jail for the purpose for which it was intended, viz., a lock-up. Convicted prisoners are not kept here. Remand prisoners are kept here till committal.

Kandy Old Jail.—Authorised to hold 156 prisoners, of whom 43 are in cells and 113 in wards. The jail for females, remand, and civil prisoners: a fairly good, though rather antiquated jail. The defect pointed out in the case of Hulftsdorp exists here, but the results are not so disastrous, as the number of habitual criminals in Kandy is more limited.

Bogambra, Kandy.—Authorised to hold 653 prisoners, of whom 324 are in cells and 329 in wards. An excellent jail, well designed and well constructed. There is a quarry attached to the jail, and as long as the stone could be disposed of there was no difficulty in working penal stage prisoners. Latterly, however, on account of difficulty in getting rid of the stone, the prisoners are put on husk-beating for the last two months of the penal stage. The defect in this jail is the hospital which is inside the jail walls. For some reason which cannot be discovered, bowel complaints, notably dysentery, do not yield to treatment with anything like the readiness that they do elsewhere. I hope before long to have a new hospital built outside the walls, the present hospital being made into a ward or cells for healthy prisoners.

Nuwara Eliya.—Authorised to hold 42 prisoners, of whom 4 are in cells and 38 in wards. An admirable little jail, but unfortunately there is a great difficulty about labour. Husk, of course, cannot be got, and if stone were quarried and transported to the jail by prisoners, so many second stage men would be required that there would be no room for the penal stage men; if the stone were quarried and transported by free labour, the cost would be prohibitive. No penal stage men are now kept at Nuwara Eliya; twenty second stage men are kept there to make some improvements at Queen's Cottage.

Mátalé.—Authorised to hold 26 prisoners, all in wards. This jail has been closed. The prisoners are daily transferred to Kandy.

Jaffna.—Authorised to hold 472 prisoners, of whom 92 are in cells and 380 in wards. An excellent jail, admirably situated, well designed, and well constructed. This could be made an admirable penal stage jail, and a scheme is now being started by which the Colombo habitual thief will be sent to Jaffna, where he cannot communicate with or receive assistance from his friends, the other habitual thieves who are at large. He will be kept inside the walls for a year before he returns to Colombo.

Mannár.—Authorised to hold 43 prisoners, all in wards. A bad jail in every way. It has been made a police lock-up, and is fairly as well adapted for that purpose.

Vavuniya.—Authorised to hold 17 prisoners, of whom 10 are in cells and 7 in wards. An admirably designed and constructed jail, which must have cost a very large sum of money. It is, however, quite useless as a jail, first, because there is no proper work for the prisoners, and secondly because it only holds a few prisoners; and to keep a proper staff of officers there would involve very heavy expenditure. The cost of keeping prisoners there in 1891 amounted to Rs. 672 a year per man, against Rs. 166 the cost of a man at Welikada.

Galle.—Authorised to hold 322 prisoners, of whom 46 are in cells and 276 in wards. A fairly good jail, but unfortunately containing only one block of cells. The fact that remand prisoners must be confined in association must here, as in Hulftsdorp and Kandy, be productive of serious evil, for there is a considerable number of habitual criminals in and around Galle. When the railway is opened to Galle a large number of men can be transferred to Colombo; this will reduce the amount of accommodation required, and the wards can be made into cells for remand prisoners.

Mátara.—Authorised to hold 115 prisoners, of whom 2 are in cells and 113 in wards. A thoroughly bad jail—badly designed, badly constructed, and badly situated. There is no use in attempting to improve it. It is built so near the river that in time of flood the water rises to the level of the floors. The fruit trees of densely populated gardens are overhanging the walls. When the railway is opened to Galle, I propose that only remand prisoners and those sentenced to under a month should be kept at Mátara, the rest being transferred to Galle or Colombo.

Tangalla.—Authorised to hold 72 prisoners, all in wards. The jail is not badly designed or constructed, but great difficulties arise with reference to diets, water, and labour. The jail can never be used for anything more than a remand jail and for prisoners sentenced to under a month.

Hambantota.—Authorised to hold 120 prisoners, of whom 19 are in cells and 101 in wards. Portions of the jail are well designed and constructed, but the wall is so low as to be practically useless. When there is salt collection, that is for about two months in the year, the prisoners are hard worked, but subjected, it is to be feared, to a very lax discipline. During the rest of the year there is considerable difficulty in finding labour for the large number of prisoners kept at this jail; the consequence is that the prisoners are used for works which are neither hard labour nor consistent with discipline. It has been determined to remove all long-sentence prisoners, and to detain only road defaulters, men sentenced to a month and under, and remand prisoners.

Balapitiya.—Authorised to hold 16 prisoners, of whom 2 are in cells and 14 in wards The jail is really only a lock-up, and not a very good lock-up. It, however, avoids the necessity for instantly transferring remand prisoners to and from Galle. When the railway is opened to Galle this jail will be abolished altogether.

Batticaloa.—Authorised to hold 70 prisoners, of whom 45 are in cells and 25 in wards. A fairly good jail, but with no supply of suitable labour. Prisoners sentenced to over a month are now transferred by steamer to Colombo and sent back on the expiration of their sentence.

Trincomalee.—Authorised to hold 57 prisoners, of whom 4 are in cells and 53 in wards. A thoroughly bad jail, badly designed, and without proper work for prisoners. It is now managed in the same system as Batticaloa.

Kurunégala.—Authorised to hold 234 prisoners, of whom 9 are in cells and 225 in wards. In some respects the worst jail in Ceylon. One-half of the jail is fairly well constructed and designed, the other half as nearly as bad as it can be. One great defect is that the penal stage prisoner has to cross the road to get to the stone-breaking yard, but this drawback could be remedied. The vital objection to the jail is that it is used entirely for locally convicted prisoners, who are kept there for the whole of their sentences however long. The reason of this is that prisoners from the Seven Kóralés, when removed to jails in other districts, are said to be peculiarly liable to fever and bowel complaints. Doctors attribute this to the fact that the prisoners' constitutions having become saturated with malaria they are unable to live in a non-malarious climate.

I am not in a position to offer any opinion on this theory, which appears to indicate that steps taken to diminish malaria may tend to increase sickness among the people, but the effects on jail management are very disastrous. A man is convicted of burglary and sentenced to five years. He serves in the penal stage for three months. He is then despatched to works of local improvement, for there are no other works available. His cousin or a friend is not improbably on duty at the gate, his wife and mother with a rupee and a leaf of tobacco are at the corner of the road; his brother is taking charge of the children, who are playing on the high road at the spot where the prisoner is about to assist in repairing a drain. The sight of their father contentedly working in prison clothes on the road cannot fail to have a most injurious effect on the minds of the children, and indeed of all the villagers who see him and who note how much better and stronger he looks than when he was in the village. I do not think that any one can assert that the above picture is exaggerated. I cannot believe that good can possibly accrue to any one from imprisonment such as this. Is it likely to deter either the prisoner himself or any one else from committing crime? The money spent on such imprisonment is, I fear, worse than wasted. There are only two remedies—either move the man, even at the risk of his health, or put up machinery which will enable the Superintendent to work the prisoner within the walls for the whole of his sentence. This will cost money—I am afraid a good deal of money—but anything is better than a continuance of the present system. I propose that one more attempt should be

made to move the prisoner or keep him in health; if that fails, there seems to be no alternative but to put up machinery.

Puttalam.—Authorised to hold 93 prisoners, of whom 4 are in cells and 89 in wards. A fairly designed and constructed jail. It is found, however, to be almost impossible to provide suitable labour, and only road defaulters, men sentenced to a month and under, remand prisoners, and jail service men are kept there.

Chilaw.—Authorised to hold 44 prisoners, of whom 24 are in cells and 20 in wards. A fairly good jail, but with great difficulties in the way of labour supply. Prisoners sentenced to over a month are transferred to Colombo *via* Negombo.

Anurádhapura.—Authorised to hold 212 prisoners, of whom 42 are in cells and 170 in wards. An excellent jail, well designed and constructed. The penal stage prisoners can be worked easily enough. Work on the dágoba supplies labour for second and third stage prisoners. The work in itself is very good, but the prisoners are not sufficiently isolated from the outside world; any one can have access to the place when the prisoners are at work. The evil of this is diminished by the fact that most of the prisoners are from remote localities, and it is unlikely that their friends will come such a distance to see them, but with the constant presence of outsiders it is almost impossible to maintain strict discipline.

Badulla.—Authorised to hold 72 prisoners, of whom 12 are in cells and 60 in wards. A fairly good jail, but the labour difficulty proved insurmountable, neither husk nor stone could be obtained except at very high rate.

Convicted prisoners are now all sent into Kandy by means of a bi-weekly police service. Two constables leave Badulla on Saturday and Wednesday and go straight into Kandy, taking with them the Haldummulla, Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, Náwalapitiya, and Gampola prisoners. On the return journey the constables take back the men whose time has nearly expired.

Ratnapura.—Authorised to hold 68 prisoners, of whom 12 are in cells and 56 in wards. A jail not very well designed or well situated. The wall, a very low one, runs along the side of a road, and there is no difficulty in looking into the jail; indeed, the whole of the jail is visible from the hill behind it.

When this hill has been taken over, however (and a vote has been taken for the purpose), the jail can be made an excellent penal stage one. There is an ample supply of stone quite close to the jail wall, and there is no difficulty in disposing of the metal. The length of the journey to Colombo makes it very desirable that prisoners sentenced to three months and under should be kept at Ratnapura.

Kégalla.—Authorised to hold 98 prisoners, of whom 6 are in cells and 92 in wards. A very badly designed and badly situated jail, intended probably only for a lock-up. A wall has recently been built round it, but as the Jailor's quarters have been included within the wall, a gate has not been put up.

The jail is now used for road defaulters, remand men, and men sentenced to under a month; the other prisoners are sent to Kandy. The prisoners retained are kept at stone-breaking.

In the following tabulated statement (No. 1) it will be found that the column giving total number of criminal cases, which was inserted in last year's report, has been omitted. I have no way of discovering this number, or satisfying myself as to its accuracy, and it has no direct bearing on prison management.

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners committed to Prison from all Courts, and their Daily Average.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1 Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts ...	12,533	13,935	20,711	20,824	21,066	21,258	20,654	14,076	9,810	11,847	12,702	11,702	10,732
2 Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters	7,532	8,611	14,839	15,147	15,283	14,838	12,654	5,529	2,653	1,547	1,542	3,261	3,505
	5,001	5,324	5,872	5,677	5,783	6,420	8,000	8,547	7,157	10,300	11,160	8,441	7,227
3 Daily average in prison of convicted persons ...	1,612	2,051	2,422	2,603	2,688	2,673	3,448	3,627	3,314	3,531	3,433	3,509	3,353
4 Deduct women ...	17	22	27	25	15	17	29	32	23	26	28	32	33
5 Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters	102	114	194	182	213	188	128	40	27	56	125	152	260
6 Deduct those sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	5	7	8	6	5	30	46	31	41	21	24	21
7	1,491	1,910	2,194	2,388	2,454	2,463	3,261	3,509	3,233	3,408	3,259	3,301	3,039
8 Persons hanged ...	7	8	13	11	7	11	8	18	26	24	32	24	17

The number of convicted persons committed to prison from courts continues steadily to decrease. There is only a difference of 70 between 1891 and 1887, the latter being the lowest year since 1884. This cannot be taken as a conclusive proof of a diminution in crime, but it affords

primâ facie evidence of an increase of efficiency both in the Police and Prisons Departments. There is a diminution of 262 in the daily average; this is undoubtedly satisfactory, but a decrease in the daily average need not necessarily indicate a decrease in the number of persons convicted. One man sentenced to twelve months produces a higher daily average than three sentenced to three months each. In 1890, for instance, though the number of admissions was fewer by 2,719 than in 1889, the daily average was 42 greater. Long sentences do not, as a rule, tell on the daily average till the year after that in which they are inflicted, because the men may not be committed till the middle of, or end of, the year. The year 1889 appears to have been one of abnormal lawlessness, the results of which were felt in the daily average of 1890.

This return has for some years been quite incorrect with reference to road defaulters, as an examination will easily show. Take 1890. A road defaulter is imprisoned for a month; therefore 12 road defaulters must make an increase of one in the average daily strength. Line 2 shows that 3,761 road defaulters were committed in 1890, line 5 shows that the daily average of road defaulters was 152, but if 12 be divided into 3,261 it will appear that the daily average must have been nearly 272 instead of 152. This error has arisen in a curious way. If Tables A and C are examined, it will be found that, though A is a return of the daily average of prisoners confined and C a return of prisoners received, those columns which refer to road defaulters differ entirely in the two tables.

In Negombo, for instance, A shows no road defaulters confined, while C shows that 128 were received. Kalutara similarly shows none confined, but 93 received. The reason is this:—In 1885 a circular issued from Government (No. 185) directing that Road Ordinance defaulters were to be treated precisely as penal stage men; some Superintendents therefore included the Road Ordinance defaulters in A under the head "In Penal Stage," other Superintendents did not. As far as can be discovered, however, all Superintendents put road defaulters under their proper column in C. Erroneous returns were the inevitable result of this confusion. It must also be borne in mind that these figures do not show the men committed to labour centres, and therefore present an incomplete statement of men who were in default.

The following is, I believe, a tolerably correct statement for the last six years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Jail ...	5,529	2,653	1,547	1,542	3,261	3,505
Labour Centre ...	2,382	1,692	1,662	1,859	1,127	—
	7,911	4,345	3,209	3,401	4,388	3,505

The labour centre system was abolished in December, 1890, and the result has been a diminution of 883 in the number of defaulters. There will, I feel certain, be a still greater decrease this year, as it is now well known that rigorous imprisonment will unquestionably be the result of failure to pay or work. It is singular that efforts should still be made to obtain for the road defaulter very lenient treatment in jail. The contention that he should not be sent to jail at all is intelligible, but I cannot see how any one, with the experience of the past before him, can advocate jail with lenient treatment. This system has been fairly tried, and has admittedly failed.

The average number of road defaulters committed in each of the years 1883, 1884, 1885, was 14,258; the number in 1891 was 3,505. Is it better to treat 3,000 persons with such rigour as to render it unlikely that they will return, or to deprive 14,000 persons of that dread of the jail which is one of the great preventives of crime?

The number of persons executed in 1891 was 17; it is satisfactory to note that this is the lowest number since 1885.

The Table annexed (No. 2) bears out fully the statement made in my Administration Report for last year, that it is the short, not the long-sentenced prisoner, who escapes.

No. 2.—The following is a statement of the number of escapes in each of the last fifteen years:—

Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1877 ...	37	29	1885 ...	47	47
1878 ...	35	32	1886 ...	53	47
1879 ...	31	28	1887 ...	37	42
1880 ...	41	32	1888 ...	52	52
1881 ...	19	18	1889 ...	30	28
1882 ...	29	21	1890 ...	29	28
1883 ...	28	23	1891 ...	27	20
1884 ...	43	29			

Of the prisoners who escaped in 1891—

8	were sentenced to	5 years and over	
„	do.	under 5 years and not under 4	
„	do.	4 do.	3
1	do.	3 do.	2
2	do.	2 do.	1
„	do.	1 do.	9 months
2	do.	9 months do.	6 do.
1	do.	6 months do.	3 do.
8	do.	under 3 months	
5	unconvicted		
27			

4	had over	5 years still to serve	
1	do.	4 years and less than	5
1	do.	3 do.	4
1	do.	2 do.	3
1	do.	1 do.	2
„	do.	9 months do.	1
5	do.	6 do. do.	9 months
„	do.	3 do. do.	6 do.
9	had	under 3 months	
5		unconvicted	
27			

No. 3.—The following is a list of prisons from which more than one escape occurred during 1891:—

Prison.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Prisons.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
Welikada ...	5 ...	4	Balapitiya ...	3	3
Bogambra ...	2 ...	2	Anurádhapura ...	2 ...	2
Galle ...	2 ...	2	Kégalla ...	3 ...	1
Badulla ...	3 ...	2	Kalutara ...	3 ...	3

The fact that in the last five years, while 175 men have escaped 170 have been recaptured, is extremely satisfactory. It is due entirely to the reward system, which might, I think, with due precautions be made great use of in capturing men charged with serious offences. I believe the number of such men who are at large is very great. The reward, however, should only be paid after conviction, as otherwise cases will be instituted entirely with a view to receiving the reward. After the prisoner has been tried and discharged the reward would in such cases be divided between captor and captured.

Several important changes have been introduced in the management of prisons in the past year. Foremost among these stands the introduction of the Transfer System. Many advantages are claimed for this system, both as regards the treatment of the prisoner on reception and on discharge. Prior to the introduction of this system the state of things now existing in Kurunégala was to be found in every jail in Ceylon with this exception, that whereas the penal stage rules are now observed at Kurunégala they were not then observed anywhere; in point of fact, in many places they could not be observed, as no intra-mural labour could be provided. The prisoner, from the day of his conviction, was employed at very light labour in some public place, subjected to little or no discipline, well fed and cared for, employed full in the view of all passers by, where his friends and relatives could have access to him at pleasure; and it was believed that the man who experienced, and the man who witnessed, this species of punishment would alike be deterred from a course of crime. The above was the method of treatment adopted with reference to the short sentence prisoner. The long sentence man was as a rule drafted into Colombo, where he soon made friends with habitual criminals, who not only instructed him in crime, but were ready and anxious to receive him on his discharge. When the time for this discharge came two or three rupees was placed in the prisoner's hand, a piece of white cloth was put round his waist, he was conducted to the gate, and there discharged. It was supposed that he would immediately start for his village, perhaps at Hambantota or Trincomalee, would carefully husband his resources to support him on the way, and would arrive in his village a reformed character. I fear that these sanguine anticipations were not always realised: the prisoner went with his three rupees to the house of his prison friend, they then adjourned to the tavern, the three rupees was spent, and one more was added to the long list of Colombo habitual criminals. Colombo, I believe, thus became the seat of crime, much in the same way as Universities are reported to have become the seats of learning—a good deal went into it and very little left it. I believe that the increase of crime in Colombo, which gives rise to periodical outcry and lamentation, can to a great extent be traced to this cause. No better way of recruiting the ranks of habitual criminals can be devised than that of discharging prisoners a hundred miles from their homes in the immediate neighbourhood of the houses of habitual criminals, with some of whom acquaintance must have been formed in jail.

The transfer system is briefly this: every prisoner is sent, as soon as possible after conviction to a jail, where partial isolation, low diet, hard labour, and rigorous discipline must inevitably be undergone. Every prisoner, just before his sentence expires, is sent back to the jail of the place where he was convicted. This is managed in various ways. Guards leave Welikada twice, three times, or, if necessary, four times a month in the *Lady Gordon* or *Lady Havelock* and go round the Island removing from the coast jails the prisoners recently sentenced, and depositing in those jails the prisoners who, having served their sentences in Colombo, are ready for discharge. This adds a new terror to imprisonment. Instead of working in the streets of his native town, surrounded by relations and friends, the prisoner is kept in a cell until he is put on board a ship, conveyed to an unknown place, conducted to a jail where he is exposed to very rigorous treatment, and only taken out to be again put on board and returned to his village, where he is pretty sure to dilate to his friends on the nature and extent of the hardships and sufferings he has undergone. The reports from outstations of the deterrent effects of this system are very encouraging. Police leave Badulla twice a week, and collecting prisoners from Haldummulla, Nuwara Eliya, Náwalapitiya, Hatton, and Gampola, bring them into Kandy. There is a daily service between Mátalé, Panwila, and Kandy, and between Kalutara, Pánaduré, and Colombo. In all jails the penal stage rules are now rigorously maintained.

Another important change has been made in Diets. I think it right here to repeat the opinion formerly expressed: "The Ceylon prisoner does not get a more nutritive or expensive diet than is necessary to his health." I believe that full diet was unnecessarily nutritive and expensive, but that was abolished in 1890. The alterations made since have not diminished the expense or the nutritive value of the diets, but have made them less agreeable to the native palate. The chief alteration consists in the substitution of bread for rice to as great an extent as possible. A prisoner sentenced to one month's imprisonment or less gets sixteen ounces of bread and two ounces rice made into cungee, nothing more. Prisoners sentenced to over a month get cungee, one meal of rice and curry, and one of bread for the first three months of their imprisonment. During the next nine months they get bread, and rice and curry at two meals, but without meat. It is only after twelve months they get a diet containing meat. The result of this is that the great majority of prisoners who pass through the jail never taste meat. Up to the present the bread diet has proved very satisfactory: it keeps the prisoners healthy, though they lose weight on it, and they feel the loss of their accustomed rice. This system of diets, having been carefully tried in the Convict Establishment, was started in Kandy, and on February 1, 1892, was introduced into about half the jails of the Island. It is intended to make it universal when the other jail contracts expire in the middle of this year.

The system of working penal stage prisoners in partial isolation having proved successful in Colombo, was also started in Kandy, and is now in full operation in the jails of the Convict Establishment, Kandy, Galle, and Ratnapura; at least 90 per cent. of the penal stage men are now treated on this system.

The labour difficulty continues to present great difficulties. That stone-breaking is the best intra-mural labour there can be no doubt, but the stone cannot be got rid of, and it is very expensive to get the stone from the quarry into the jail. It must be borne in mind that the penal stage prisoner cannot go outside the walls of the jail, the stone must be brought into the jail for him, and the metal must be stacked for him outside. At Slave Island it required the labour of a hundred men to keep the penal stage men at work. As time went on it became more and more apparent that stone-breaking could not be continued, and there was not left at Slave Island towards the end of the year a yard of land on which to heap metal. It was therefore decided to abandon Slave Island as a penal stage jail, to move all the penal stage prisoners into Welikada and employ them at husk-beating. This change was effected at the beginning of this year. In Kandy the prisoners are employed for one month of the penal stage at stone-breaking and for two months at coir-beating. At Galle no difficulty arises: the jail can only accommodate 42 penal stage prisoners, stone is supplied by contract and can be easily disposed of. At Ratnapura also there is no difficulty in keeping the prisoners at stone-breaking.

The penal stage labour is exacted on the task system. The overseers have to weigh or measure the task of each man in his party and enter the result in a book; the total due by each overseer is weighed or measured by a superior officer; the total of the day is then entered in a book, and the Superintendent can thus check each individual's labour. No discretion is allowed to officers in charge of parties—each prisoner who has not done his appointed task must be reported. The difficulty experienced in getting the men to do their tasks has been almost incredible. Many men, especially those previously convicted, resolutely refused to complete their tasks. Refractory diet, solitary confinement, caning, every species of punishment, was tried, but in some cases without effect. That the task was one within the power of all is shown by the fact that a large number of first admissions did it, but it was found almost impossible to deal with men who had made up their minds that, come what might, they would not do the work.

The example set by these men was very injurious to prison discipline. It was at first thought that by unflinching severity this spirit of contumacy would be overcome, but the result has not justified the anticipations formed. With the one-month man, who is on the lowest diet on which we can put him, it is especially difficult to deal. The problem has not yet been solved, but experiments are still being conducted which will, I have no doubt, produce in the end the wished-for result. As far as can be seen at present the best remedy is the treadmill, and steps are now being taken to obtain one from England as quickly as possible.

Another difficulty arises with reference to jail service men, that is, men who have to be kept, in every jail to which prisoners are remanded. At all these jails cooks, latrine men, water-carriers, and sweepers are required. Remand men, being very rightly presumed to be innocent, cannot be compelled to do these duties for themselves; the consequence is that five or six convicted men have to be kept in a jail where, perhaps, not one remand man may be received in a month. There is no suitable labour for these jail service men when their special duties are finished, and it is to be feared that there is a considerable amount of idleness. It is proposed to get out cranks for working these men, and also for supplying labour to men sentenced to very short terms, say a fortnight or ten days. These men cannot be transferred, as they would spend nearly the whole of their time on the road.

Inquiries are frequently made why industrial employments are not introduced into the jails. I think there is a very general misapprehension on this subject. Industrial employments are not provided anywhere for penal stage men. It is absolutely necessary that their work should be of an uninteresting, monotonous, and wearisome description, and that it should be done in isolation and not in association.

It is a mistake to suppose that industrial employment is the best form of prison labour for the prisoner who has emerged from the penal stage. Employment on great public works, when those works are so situated that the prisoner can be entirely cut off from communication with outsiders, is unquestionably the best form of labour. In default of this industrial employment can in many cases be introduced with advantage. Take Kurunégala, for instance. This jail is similarly situated as regards labour to the majority of jails in England or India. Long sentence men must be kept there, and there is no great public work in which the prisoner can be isolated. The question then arises, Is it better that the prisoner should be employed inside the jail, weaving cloth or making carpets, than outside in repairing drains surrounded by his family and friends? On this point I entertain no doubt: it is far better that he should make carpets. This argument, however, does not apply to Colombo, where in the Foreshore and Northern arm there are probably as excellent works for prison labour as can be found in the world.

Waiving entirely the question of interference with local industries (a very serious question when employment has to be found for nine hundred men), and looking at the matter simply from a prison point of view, I have no hesitation in saying that the foreshore gives better work to prisoners than any industrial employment could do. The value of this work as employment for prisoners was greatly diminished by the practice of marching the prisoners every day through the town from Slave Island, and latterly from Welikada, to the foreshore. This involved great waste of time, and was fatal to the maintenance of discipline. Tobacco could not be kept out of the jails, and any prisoner could see his friends and family as often as he liked.

A jail has now been made on the foreshore, and the prisoner is as completely cut off from his friends there as if he were working and living in an island a mile from land; he can only be approached by sea. This work and the Northern arm should furnish employment for nearly all the prisoners in Ceylon for years to come. When these works have been finished a very serious question with reference to labour will arise, and it may be found necessary to have recourse to industrial employment.

A good deal has been done in 1891 to improve the position of the guards. Quarters have been built at Mahara; some have been built and others are being built at Kandy; this year some will be built in Colombo. Uniforms have been allowed for the first class jails, and the money has been placed in deposit.

In the Convict Establishment the guards receive half a full diet, that is, a good substantial midday meal in the jail. This achieves several ends: it keeps the guards healthy, it saves them a journey in the middle of the day, it supplies them with a meal, whether they have money or not,

and it keeps them out of the tavern. I am convinced that the money is thoroughly well expended. Further improvements in the condition of the guards will be proposed in the course of this year.

No. 4.—The following return shows the number of convicted prisoners in all the jails of Ceylon on the last day of the year 1891 :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Two weeks & under	117	50	104	44	67	94	117	119	53	35	33	34	39
One month do.	69	79	101	131	90	166	719	440	305	264	366	239	287
Three months do.	196	259	301	288	201	300	387	344	253	350	372	491	237
Six months do.	83	126	121	109	109	91	541	563	597	789	811	751	460
Twelve months do.	198	409	410	335	242	275	282	263	298	360	302	361	306
Five years do.	396	675	697	967	939	786	1,058	988	959	766	675	670	517
Over five years ...	341	479	657	571	766	888	918	879	849	958	1,038	1,038	966
Life ...	19	36	45	50	52	52	45	52	10	7	7	7	5
Under sentence of death ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	3	7	3	1	1
	1,419	2,713	2,426	2,495	2,466	2,652	4,075	3,655	3,327	3,536	3,607	3,502	2,818
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters...	77	34	82	25	60	57	49	19	100	79	146	165	205
Total ...	1,342	2,079	2,344	2,406	2,470	2,595	4,026	3,636	3,227	3,457	3,461	3,337	2,613

No. 5.—Return showing the daily average for each month of 1891 of the convicted prisoners in all the jails of Ceylon :—

Months.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters.	Convicted.
January	3,438	... 172 ...	3,266
February	3,320	... 95 ...	3,225
March	3,239	... 55 ...	3,184
April	3,167	... 45 ...	3,122
May	3,237	... 144 ...	3,093
June	3,318	... 310 ...	3,008
July	3,388	... 416 ...	2,972
August	3,309	... 455 ...	2,854
September	3,115	... 324 ...	2,791
October	3,025	... 281 ...	2,744
November	3,004	... 245 ...	2,759
December	2,895	... 196 ...	2,699

The return No. 4 is extremely encouraging.

It shows that on the last day of 1891 there were 724 fewer prisoners in jail than on the last day of 1890; this is a very large number, almost equal to a regiment. The number in jail was the lowest since 1884. What is still more encouraging is that this is not the result of any sudden accidental falling off in the number of prisoners, it is the climax of a regular progressive diminution which began in January, 1891, and has, I hope, not yet ended. The return No. 5, giving the daily average strength for all the jails in the Island for each month of last year, shows clearly the regular decrease throughout the whole year.

It is hardly, I think, possible to account for this except on the supposition that the deterrent system of imprisonment is beginning to produce its effects. The present penal system was only fully introduced on June 22, 1891. Since then 1,121 prisoners have been passed through Slave Island jail on this system; of these, only 11 have returned. To those who know how full our jails are of men convicted six, seven, and as many as twenty times, the above fact is very significant, but a longer time must elapse before the favourable results of the system can be conclusively proved. In the meantime all that can be said is that good reason has been shown for continuing the present method of treatment.

It will further be seen from Table 4 that the decrease extends to every species of prisoner, with the exception of those sentenced to a month and under. The reason of this is that, in consequence of the additional severity with which the men are treated, the Colombo Magistrates are very properly shortening their sentences, and many men who used to get three months now only get one, as the greatest pressure is brought to bear on the one month's prisoner.

No. 6.—Table showing the number of committals received from the Supreme and District Courts :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Offences against the person ...	365	499	458	404	423	426	416	403	404	418	357	395	323
Offences against property :—													
(*a*) With violence ...	238	342	277	291	286	250	323	202	108	276	182	245	166
(*b*) Without violence { Cattle-stealing	137	326	374	308	222	236	130	124	65	13	16	16	6
(*b*) Without violence { Others ...	157	264	299	251	200	143	221	198	169	75	150	65	71
Malicious injury to property ...	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency ...	29	64	47	39	50	38	47	46	51	31	46	46	27
Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances	43	89	66	39	42	64	78	47	104	55	81	88	10
Total ...	959	1,584	1,451	1,334	1,227	1,163	1,215	1,036	901	886	832	855	603

The number of men convicted by the Supreme and District Courts is much the lowest of which there is any record. The next lowest is 1878, in which 133 persons more than in 1891 were convicted. There has been a most notable decrease (72) in crimes against the person and in crimes against property with violence (79). This cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory.

No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure for the last eight years :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	144,984	157,079	158,609	162,441	168,309	173,710	177,064	168,038
Dieting ...	193,908	235,917	260,898	244,324	245,650	234,899	235,369	247,064
Hospital charges ...	7,088	8,231	6,405	5,647	7,275	5,715	5,337	6,338
Clothing and bedding ...	24,663	39,651	34,633	31,190	30,009	31,785	29,489	30,415
Lighting ...	7,851	8,024	8,304	7,189	7,187	7,071	7,142	6,280
Materials for manufacture ...	3,992	12,384	4,002	2,403	5,014	10,345	16,938	44,965
Other expenditure	54,954	55,164	51,222	46,426	48,210	45,848	44,951	65,415
Total ...	437,440	516,450	524,073	499,320	511,654	509,313	516,290	538,485

No. 8.—The following statement shows the cost of prisoners during the last fifteen years :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	41	40	44½	43	45	45½	46½
Dieting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	61½	66	66½	63	61½	60½	60
Hospital charges ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2¼	2	2	1½	2	1½	1½	1½
Clothing and bedding...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10¼	9	8½	7¾	8¼	7½	8¼
Lighting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2¼	2	2	1½	2	2	1½	1½
Other expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18¼	14½	12	12½	12½	12	11½	18
Total ...	180	173	195	165	148	144	138	143	131¾	131	135¼	130½	130¼	128½	136½

Tables 7 and 8 deal with expenditure, in which at the first glance there appears to be an increase.

Even supposing that there were such an increase, the results already given would, I believe, show that the money had been well expended. A decrease in the number of prisoners will not secure a proportionate decrease in expenditure, nor was it ever asserted that the deterrent system could be worked as cheaply as the remunerative system. The result of the deterrent system is to be looked for not in an immediate saving, but in diminished crime. I think, however, I am prepared to show that this Department has cost less in 1891 than in 1890.

It will be seen that under the headings "Establishment," "Dieting," and "Lighting," there has been a saving. The main increase, amounting to Rs. 28,027, is under the head "Materials for Manufacture"; this really means the cost of blasting metal at Mahara and the railway freight for conveying it to Slave Island. More than the whole of this amount is repaid to Government by the sale of the metal. This item should not, I think, appear as cost of prisoners' maintenance at all, it should appear as an advance; if the prisoners were employed in a mint coining rupees, the value of the silver would not be reckoned as part of the prisoners' cost. The figures under this head, far from showing that the prisoners cost more in 1891 than in 1890, show that they were more industrious, broke more stone, and were therefore more profitable. Eliminating this head from both years we find 1890, Rs. 499,452; 1891, Rs. 493,296; saving in 1891, Rs. 5,832.

But this is not all. Finding that there were considerable savings, Government at the end of the year sanctioned an equipment vote of Rs. 30,000 odd. This was expended almost entirely in this year on uniforms, arms, hospital necessaries, cots, and extra clothing for prisoners, all things badly wanted, but which had not hitherto been supplied as no funds were available.

This money, used entirely for what may be called extraordinary expenditure, may, I think, fairly be added to savings, and the result will be a total saving in 1891 of Rs. 35,000 odd. It is, however, to be hoped that Government will not insist on plucking the fruit before it is ripe, but will, before appropriating the savings which result from a diminution in the number of prisoners, put all the penal stage jails on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, as regards design, construction, remuneration of officers, and supply of machinery, where machinery is required, to enable the Superintendent to carry out strictly the system of intra-mural labour for the penal stage prisoners, which has now been fairly started.

I have struck materials for manufacture entirely out of Table 8. The rise in the cost of each prisoner is due, first, to the fact that each prisoner has to bear a portion of the equipment vote alluded to above; and secondly, to the fact that a diminished number of prisoners cannot be provided for at a proportionately diminished cost. Fifty will cost more than half what a hundred would cost. Thus, while Table 7 shows a saving of Rs. 10,000 under the head "Establishment," Table 8 shows an increase under the cost per head for Establishment. Next year I hope to submit the accounts in a somewhat different form.

We now come to discuss the tables marked with letters.

Table A is chiefly remarkable, first, for the number of jails closed, which amount to no fewer than five, viz., Kalutara, Mátalé, Tissamaharáma, Kananderawa, Miriswetiya. The closing of Mannár and Vavuniya has also been ordered, but the order was only carried into effect this year.

It is remarkable, secondly, for the very high sick rate. While the daily average strength has diminished, the daily average sick rate has increased. Last year was an exceptionally unhealthy year, and two outbreaks—one of pneumonia at Slave Island, one of dysentery at Welikada—greatly increased both the sick- and death-rates. This question will be further dealt with under Table F.

Table B does not call for special comment.

Table C contains the particulars of the figures summarised in Table 1. The deductions to be drawn from those figures I have already pointed out.

Table D.—The number of road defaulters who, having once been imprisoned, are found to be again in default, has risen from 478 in 1890 to 944 in 1891. If these figures are correct they represent a serious state of things. The sole and only object of exercising severity towards the road defaulter is to prevent him from coming back again; if this end is not attained the system cannot be a success. At the same time it must be borne in mind that year by year the number of those who have been previously imprisoned is steadily increasing. In 1890, for instance, 2,783 men were imprisoned for the first time, and their names must be added to the list of those who supplied the 944 previously convicted men who were convicted in 1891.

I am not, however, inclined to attach much importance to these figures. The road defaulter is only in jail for a short time, and is not carefully watched. I believe that the information is collected chiefly from the men themselves; some of these men count detention on the old seven days' system as previous conviction, others do not, and the returns are, I fancy, quite unreliable.

It appears that of the prisoners previously convicted of some specific offence 321 fewer were received in 1891 than 1890. I do not attach much importance to these figures. The present system of identification is very far from satisfactory. I believe that all the persons shown in the return were previously convicted, but that many have escaped detection.

The whole system of prison administration should be more or less based on the identification of persons previously convicted, and Doctor Thornhill, having been deputed to study the French system of identification, has returned with the necessary instruments. He reports that the system is admirably adapted for this country; and it is hoped that before this time next year a regular method of securing identification will have been started.

Table E shows that in 1890 the daily average of unconvicted prisoners was 354·89, in 1891 254·75. This gives a total decrease in the average daily strength of 100. This means that, taken on an average, there were on each day of 1891 a hundred fewer unconvicted prisoners in jail than on a similar day of 1890. This is very satisfactory. It is also very encouraging to find that 1,401 fewer remand prisoners came inside the jails in 1891 than in 1890.

The fact of fewer convictions before the Supreme and District Courts (see Table No. 6) accounts for the diminution in the daily average of persons detained under committal for trial, but under the head "Further Examination" the figures are, daily average 1890, 219·01, in 1891, 174·51; total decrease in daily average, 45. The reasonable inference from this is that not only has serious crime diminished, but false charges of serious crimes have also diminished.

Table F.—The daily average strength of all prisoners convicted and unconvicted in 1890 was 3,863·49, in 1891 3,607·85; total decrease 256 in daily average.

Total admissions in	1890	...	...	19,674
Do.	1891	...	...	17,298
Decrease	...	...	...	2,376

The death-rate, I regret to say, was very high indeed, 168 in 1891 against 109, or, as it should be (for an error has been discovered), 112 in 1890. 1890, however, was an exceptionally healthy, 1891 an exceptionally unhealthy year.

The death-rate of 1889 was 166, two lower than in 1891. The fluctuations in the death-rate of jails have always been extraordinary and unaccountable.

Table G has already been commented on in its summarised form, Tables 2 and 3.

Table H.—This table is on the whole the most unsatisfactory that I have to submit. The problem of how to get a fair day's work out of the prisoner has not yet been solved. It must be borne in mind that we are dealing with a body of men, numbers of whom have been in jail before under very different circumstances. They were, as indeed might be expected, very strongly opposed to the introduction of any system which rigorously insisted in the performance of specific tasks, and they were fully determined to resist such a system to the utmost. Without hard labour no imprisonment in this country can, in my opinion, be made deterrent; the enforcement of labour without the task system is, in view of the class of men who are employed as guards, absolutely impossible.

If the task were abolished, therefore, the deterrent system fell at once to the ground, and the attempt having been made, and having failed, it would be almost impossible to renew it. Everything that could be thought of was done to reduce the number of reports: the task was lowered, the prisoners were warned several times before being punished—all was of no avail; a certain class of prisoners, notably those previously convicted, though perfectly submissive and subordinate, resolutely refused to do the task, and defied the worst punishment that could be inflicted.

The punishments laid down by rule and Ordinance were not well adapted for dealing with this offence. Refractory diet and the cane were really the only weapons which the Superintendent had. Refractory diet could not be given for more than three days in succession. This means that on two days a week the prisoner must get his usual diet: he was content to go on idling for ever, if refractory diet four times a week was to be the only punishment. He well knew that if he got weak on this diet, he would either go to hospital, or, at all events, would not get refractory diet for some time. When the doctor refused to pass a prisoner for refractory diet, the only mode of punishment was removed, and the prisoner remained master of the situation.

These contests between authority on one side, and obstinate passive resistance on the other, were, I need hardly say, watched with the greatest interest by the other prisoners, who were of course prepared to regulate their conduct by the result of the struggle. It soon became apparent that if refractory diet alone were resorted to, victory must remain on the side of the prisoner, and the consequence would be that three-fourths of the men in jail would practically refuse to work. It was then determined to insist on the tasks at any cost, and to resort to corporal punishment

when every other inducement had failed. It was believed that when the prisoners saw that we were prepared to use the cane they would abandon the contest. There is no doubt that the infliction of corporal punishment prevented the total collapse of the task system, a result that would have been inevitable but for the use of the cane. Many men, however, who were prepared to resist to the extent of refractory diet, were not prepared to receive cuts rather than do the task. Notwithstanding this the result of the experiment was not on the whole satisfactory—we held our ground, but made no progress. This was probably due to the fact that the penal stage lasts for only three months, and we were dealing with perpetually new ranks of criminals on whom the punishment inflicted on their predecessors had no effect. It was never intended that the system of corporal punishment should last for any length of time. It was, as I have said, believed that one firm determined effort would break down the resistance, and that in consequence the task would be done almost without punishment at all. The system had a full and fair trial, and on the whole it failed and was at the end of the year abandoned.

While this struggle was going on attempts were made to introduce a better system of punishment diets. Prisoners entitled to diet No. 2, in which rice is given, might be put as a punishment on diet No. 1 without rice, and kept on it, not for three, but for thirty days. This acted very well on the men entitled to No. 2, but had of course no effect on the men entitled to No. 1 or on those reduced to No. 1. A refractory diet of twelve ounces of bread was then tried. This is too low for a man to work on, and the prisoner placed on this diet is locked up in his cell. It was intended in this way either to compel the man by hunger to work, or at all events to remove an example of successful resistance from the eyes of the other prisoners. The prisoners were sentenced to seven days of this diet. Every morning the jailor went round and offered to let out those who would undertake to do the task. This experiment also failed. The cells steadily filled with increasing numbers of idlers, no one would undertake to do the work, and there was always the probability that the low diet would ultimately tell on the prisoner, that he would have to be sent to hospital, and thus secure a complete success from his point of view. It was then decided to get out a treadmill from England, in which to work obstinate prisoners such as those described above. A new system of trial and punishment was also started, but as this was only done at the beginning of this year it is premature to pronounce on results. So far this new system has been reported to be satisfactory.

Table I.—There is an increase in the number of officers punished. This, however, is not due to increased misconduct, but to a determination on the part of Superintendents to maintain strict discipline in their jails.

Table K.—This table is also, I regret to say, unsatisfactory. The year was an extremely unhealthy one, the sick-rate and death-rate showing a great increase in the rates for 1890.

This table, however, appears to dispose effectually of the not unnatural idea at one time prevalent, that it was some alteration in the diet or treatment of the prisoners which led to increased sickness and mortality. Full diet was abolished; with this exception, the only alterations made in diet were made in the Convict Establishment. The prisoners in all other jails remained on the same diet as they have had for many years. It is worthy of remark that in the one jail in which full diet was retained (Mahara) the death-rate is the highest in the Island. Had the reverse of this been the case, had the Mahara men received an exceptionally low instead of an exceptionally high diet, it would have been asserted, as an unquestionable fact, that the alteration in diet had killed the prisoners. As regards treatment, Slave Island was the only jail in which low diet and hard labour were really insisted on; in all the other jails the treatment of the prisoners during a considerable portion of 1891 did not differ very much from the treatment which they received in 1890.

Out of all the jails in Ceylon, Slave Island was the one in which the prisoners received the lowest diet, the hardest work, and the greatest severity. In Slave Island, however, the death-rate is lower than in any of the large jails of the Island except Galle.

Here, again, we find the death-rate at Welikada, a jail worked on the old system of diet and labour, nearly double that at Slave Island, a jail worked on the deterrent system involving more work and less palatable food. Had the positions been reversed, I believe the popular outcry would have been so great that it might have been thought advisable to abandon the deterrent system altogether. I think it necessary to accentuate these results, showing as they do that conclusions drawn from figures giving general results alone may be entirely erroneous. In the jail in which there was the highest diet there was the highest death-rate; in the jail in which the old system of diet and labour was maintained, there was a very high death-rate; in the jail in which there was the lowest diet, the hardest work, and the greatest severity, there was the lowest death-rate.

I consider it so important to show beyond a doubt that the sickness was universal, and was not restricted to jails in which the new system was being tried, that I attach to Table K for 1891 Table K for 1890; a perusal of the last two columns will, I think, satisfy any one on this point.

Table L.—I attach little importance to this table; it can throw no light on the relation of religion to crime, unless it be worked out on the Census returns showing the percentage of the number of persons of each religion who are committed to jail.

Table M.—This shows the total number of men admitted to the jail:

In 1890	...	...	...	19,674
In 1891	...	...	...	17,298
Decrease	...	...	...	2,376

The question of nationality I propose to work out next year, when the Census will enable me to ascertain what percentage of adult males of each nationality were convicted.

Table N.—I attach little importance to this return: in the first place the age of a prisoner is in most cases a matter of conjecture even to himself, and in the second place I am not prepared to say what conclusions are to be drawn from the fact that more men between twenty and thirty years of age were convicted in 1890 than in 1891. Any increase in the number of youthful offenders should be jealously watched and carefully investigated, but I am not sure that prison administration can materially be affected by a statement of the ages of the other prisoners.

Table O.—This table presents the particulars of the figures already commented on under Table 6. It will be seen that there has been a decided diminution in almost all species of crime. The columns marked A were not included in the return for 1890. Offences coming under the

head of the columns must have been included in some of the more general heads which appeared in the return for 1890.

Table P.—The remarks made in O will apply to this table also.

Table Q.—No exact comparison with regard to the different species of crime can be instituted between 1890 and 1891 because the return for 1890 contained nothing like the number of columns in the return for 1891. The offences were grouped together and not so distinctly specified. I have, however, inserted the figures in the columns which are to be found in the table for 1890, so as to admit of partial comparison.

I observe with regret that the column of committals by Village Tribunals shows an increase of 51. It is curious that with an almost universal decrease in convictions for almost every species of offence there should be an increase from Village Tribunals alone. The difference is not however large enough to enable me to form an opinion as to the cause. It is probably accidental.

Table R.—This table is even more misleading than the Table S which follows it. Take the column of gross cost per head: this shows Welikada Rs. 166·42, Slave Island Rs. 214·95, a difference of Rs. 48·53. This is entirely due to the fact that against the Slave Island prisoner is charged the cost of the transport of rubble which he breaks. This amount is paid to Government, and is fully recovered by the sale of the metal. A prisoner at Slave Island does not really, I believe, cost more than a prisoner at Welikada. Mahara shows an increase of Rs. 12·09 on Slave Island, probably because Mahara has police and pays for them, while Slave Island has police and does not. Take a small item—the payment of prison constables: a prisoner has served 50 months in Welikada, and is transferred to Trincomalee, his native place, for discharge. The 50 rupees will be paid at Trincomalee, and will go to increase the "gross cost per head," whereas the man was probably not more than three days in the jail. Take transfer expenses: a Trincomalee man is sent on to Welikada to do his sentence; is the cost of this man's passage to and from Trincomalee to fall on Trincomalee jail, where the man was sentenced, and where the necessity for expenditure originated, or in Welikada where the man did his sentence?

Under the head "Special Charges," items such as the reparation of the Mahara railway line, and permanent alterations and improvements not provided for by special votes, are included. The greater portion of this expenditure should not be placed against the cost of prisoners' maintenance at all. To amend Tables S and R now would be impossible, as numerous references would have to be made in all the jails of the Island.

I hope by next year to frame a table which will show, at all events approximately, the real cost of the prisoners.

Table S.—This return is in its present form undoubtedly misleading. Take the item value of manufactures in the Convict Establishment, Rs. 86,638·12. This does not really mean value of manufactures at all; it means a certain number of days' labour at a certain figure. Say there were a hundred stone-breakers; the value of their labour will be represented by 100 multiplied by 37½ cents. This figure bears no reference whatsoever to the amount of work done, whether the men broke one bushel each or ten bushels each; the "value of manufactures" as regards these one hundred men will still be a hundred multiplied by 37½ cents. In point of fact, the value of the stone-breakers' labour is nil, for the stone is given to Public Departments at the cost actually incurred for explosives, tools, and transport.

It will be seen that there is a considerable decrease under the head "Public Works" and an increase under the head "Value of Manufactures"; this is because the prisoners have been taken from scavenging, road repairing, and sweeping compounds, and put to stone-breaking inside the jail. The total decrease is naturally due to the decrease in the number of prisoners, as the total represents not real value but days' labour at certain fixed rates; it follows that the fewer prisoners, the fewer days' labour. I hope next year to present this return in a more satisfactory form.

I append two tables with reference to the Convict Establishment, together with the report of the Superintendent.

The following shows the principal features of the prisons comprising this Establishment:—

Prison.	Cells.	Wards.	To hold.	Greatest Number in Prison during the Year.	Daily Average.		Number of Deaths.
					All Inmates.	Sick.	
Welikada ... { Males ...	442	30	738	809	704	35	42
Welikada ... { Females...	5	2					
Welikada Hospital† ...	1	13	162				
Slave Island	241	2	303	304	277	15	11
Mahara	83	4	419	444	341	18	34

* Including two temporary sheds. † For males only.

The following table shows the expenditure on all the prisons of the Convict Establishment for the past ten years:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Average expenditure per annum ...	184,798	186,690	211,159	229,490	228,802	226,083	222,331	227,966	224,065	254,144
Daily average number of Prisoners...	1,146	1,097	1,165	1,262	1,323	1,265	1,406	1,414	1,409	1,322

FRAS. R. ELLIS,
Director and Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1891.

THE daily average number of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment was 1,322·23 in 1891 and 1,407 in 1890.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The expenditure, compared with that of 1890, was as follows :—

		Rs.
1891	... ...	254,144
1890	... ...	224,065
	Increase ...	30,079

3. The causes of increased expenditure were, firstly, an excess of Rs. 18,286 over 1890 for freight of rubble, which has been more than recouped by the sale of metal; secondly, a sum of Rs. 18,857 allowed from general savings for thoroughly equipping the Convict Establishment jails; thirdly, a special expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for repairing the quarry line at Mahara.

4. The value of prisoners' labour was Rs. 152,538, a decrease of Rs. 14,024 upon 1890.

5. The daily average number of prisoners employed on the Foreshore reclamation and other works of the Public Works Department during 1891 was 198.

6. The decrease in the value of prisoners' labour and the number employed on public works was due to two causes: *i.e.*, the smaller daily average number of prisoners in the jails accounts for the decrease in the earnings, and the fact that the penal stage prisoners were entirely worked within the walls of the jails accounts for the decrease in the number of prisoners employed on public works.

WELIKADA.

7. During this year light labour, second and third stage prisoners were confined in the jail. The labour upon which they were employed consisted of handicrafts, extra-mural public works, and intra-mural stone-breaking.

8. 5,836 tons of metal were broken inside the jail during the year, but this industry had to be stopped, as no sale could be found for the broken stone, there being 4,556 tons in stock at the end of December.

9. Coir-beating was resumed in the month of June.

SLAVE ISLAND.

10. On April 1 this prison was converted to a penal stage prison under the new system mentioned in paragraph 38 of my report of 1890.

11. The prisoners were employed upon stone-breaking, and from the above date until the end of December broke 14,120 tons of 1½-in. metal.

12. It was found that the output far exceeded the demands of the Public Works Department and Municipality, there being 6,684 tons of metal in stock at the end of the year.

13. The accommodation of the prison has been increased by building an association ward to contain 40 prisoners, and 40 single cells of an improved pattern.

14. The old cells, as I have before reported, are, in my opinion, entirely unfit for the confinement of prisoners, any prisoner being able to escape at will.

MAHARA.

15. Although the number of prisoners in this jail was greatly reduced during 1891, the output of rubble and metal amounted to 53,585 tons, an increase of 17,475 tons over 1890; 2,400 tons, however, remained in stock upon December 31.

16. The health of the prisoners during the year, I regret to say, was bad.

BORELLA CONVICT HOSPITAL.

17. There were numerous complaints made to me during the year by the Medical Officer of the accommodation and generally unsatisfactory construction of this hospital.

18. These complaints I believe to be thoroughly well founded.

CHANGES.

19. Upon the appointment of Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.C.S., as Director and Inspector-General of Prisons, I ceased to act as Assistant Inspector-General.

28. Mr. M. Mooney, Assistant Superintendent of Mahara, returned from leave on February 11 and took up his appointment. Mr. Duggan, who had been Acting Assistant Superintendent, resumed his duties as Jailor, and was appointed to Slave Island jail.

PRISON OFFICERS.

21. Arrangements were made this year for providing all officers with a suitable uniform and for properly arming the overseers; a large sum of money has been voted for building quarters, and all officers under the grade of overseers receiving Rs. 480 per annum have been given one full meal per diem. In consequence of these advantages a marked improvement has already taken place in the class of candidates for employment.

ESCAPES.

22. There were seven escapes during the year, of which two were from the Borella Convict Hospital, four from working parties, and one from the Slave Island Jail.

23. Of these seven, six have been recaptured, one only being still at large.

SPECIAL GANG.

24. There were nine prisoners in the special gang on January 1. None were added during the year. As a result of a conference with the Inspector-General it was decided to discharge the remaining prisoners.

25. I am of opinion that owing to the improvement in discipline and supervision there will be no further necessity for either a special gang or special party in the Convict Establishment.

HEALTH.

26. The health of the prisoners in the Convict Establishment during 1891 compares unfavourably with that of 1890.

27. There were eighty-seven deaths during the year, as compared with twenty-eighty in 1890.

28. In addition to the eighty-seven quoted above, one prisoner died in the Kanatta Smallpox Hospital, and one time-expired prisoner died at Borella, being too ill to leave the hospital on the expiration of his sentence.

29. The report of the Medical Officer is attached.

GENERAL REMARKS.

30. The improvement in the discipline and supervision of prisoners in the Convict Establishment is still maintained, although the diets have been reduced to the lowest possible scale in the cases of short sentence and punishment prisoners, and the tasks rigidly enforced. No outbreak or attempt at combined resistance to authority has been attempted, and the subordination of all the prisoners has been complete.

31. The fact of the abolition of the "Special Gang" and "Special Party" is in itself a proof of the efficacy of the new system.

32. The new rules, having received confirmation, will come into force on March 1, 1892.

33. Other matters not applying exclusively to the Convict Establishment I need make no remarks upon, as they will be dealt with by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

R. E. FIRMINGER,
Superintendent.

March 16, 1892.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1891.

THE year under review has by no means been an uneventful one. It has been marked by a considerable increase in the sick-rate among the prisoners confined in our jails, owing to the influence of unfavourable meteorological conditions, the effects of which have been testified to in such of the Registrar-General's returns already published, as far as the general public are concerned. From these I learn that the health of the people generally has been far from satisfactory, and that the mortality was exceptionally high, and as regards that of the third quarter greater than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year in the past decennium except 1885.

As regards the city, it appears that it has been less healthy this quarter than in the corresponding quarter of the previous four years.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the sick-rate among the prisoners during this year, the mortality can by no means be considered heavy, and will compare very favourably with that of any class of people outside the jail walls.

THE CONVICT HOSPITAL.

The accommodation in the hospital has been much about the same as it was during the year previous. It has been slightly increased, however, since of late by the addition of the officers' hospital ward to the others, and in which the convalescents are now accommodated.

The jail officers are now treated in the Branch (Police) Hospital—an arrangement far more satisfactory than the one that previously existed.

The arrangements for the treatment of female sick prisoners are in every respect the same as those that existed previously, and I have nothing to add regarding these to the remarks made in my report of last year.

I have nothing further to suggest either as regards the arrangements for the lighting of the hospital, the water supply, &c.

I feel it my duty to invite attention to the present dead-house, which is the same uncouth little hut that I have had occasion to allude to previously. It is time that it was replaced by a permanent building of proper dimensions.

The remarks made by me regarding the hospital kitchen in my report for the year previous are as applicable at present, as the building used as a kitchen is the same previously referred to. There is room for improvement, however, in the *system of conservancy*, and I take the liberty of suggesting, as I had done previously, that no time should be lost in having arrangements made, by means of proper furnaces or destructors, to have the night-soil from our latrines cremated.

I would further suggest that steps be taken to insist on the Municipality doing the same with the contents of their latrines in the city.

I have to report here what I stated previously as regards the piece of waste land between the Welikada prison and the hospital premises, and the need for proper officers' quarters in the vicinity of Welikada, &c.

As the figures in the annexed returns give at a glance all the information connected with the number treated in hospital, the daily average sick, mortality, &c., there is no necessity for entering into particulars regarding these here.

It may be briefly stated, however, that the daily average sick in hospital during the year was, of males, 54·31; females, ·41; total, 54·72.

The total number treated in hospital, including 14 cases that remained over at the end of 1890, 2,467; percentage of deaths to total treated, 3·28; viz., of mixed races (Sinhalese), 3·32; and of Malabars, 2·76; percentage of deaths to admissions into the jails, ·82.

In connection with the mortality among the prisoners during the year under review, it may be stated that the largest number as usual were admissions from the Welikada prison, where, as is well known, more prisoners are accommodated than elsewhere. Of the Welikada prisoners, including four road defaulters and one female convicted prisoner, 38 died, and of these there were 12 belonging to first (penal) stage, 22 to the second stage, and 4 to the third stage. Of the Mahara prisoners 28 died—viz., 15 belonging to first (penal) stage and 13 to the second. Of Slave Island prisoners 13 died—viz., 8 belonging to the first (penal) stage and 5 to the second.

There were in addition one death in a trial prisoner (male) from Hulftsdorp and one in a female trial prisoner, also from Hulftsdorp. Of the cases that proved fatal during the year under review there were 32 which may be referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, 20 which may be referred to the zymotics, *e.g.*, diarrhœa, enteric fever, &c.; 21 to what have been termed minor zymotics, *e.g.*, dysentery, &c.; of the rest of the cases 1 was due to paralysis, 2 to hepatitis, and 5 to injuries.

Of the above cases pneumonia as usual proved the most fatal of those treated in hospital under the head of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. There were 32 deaths from this disease against only 10 during the year previous. By far the larger number of these (17) occurred among Mahara prisoners, and during the first half of the year. Next came ten cases from the Welikada prison, six of which occurred during the first two quarters of the year. Next came three cases from Slave Island, and lastly one in an unconvicted prisoner from Hulftsdorp. A large proportion of these were cases of double pneumonia, and proved fatal within a short time of their admission into hospital.

Enteric Fever.—Of this disease six cases were admitted in all during the year, of which four proved fatal. They were all prisoners from the Welikada jail, and, with one exception, were men who had been working at the reclamation ground on the foreshore.

Diarrhœa.—There was a large increase in the number of cases treated this year as compared with the same treated during the year previous. There were 525 with 9 deaths, against 225 with 3 deaths during 1890.

Dysentery.—The number of cases of this disease treated during the year under review was also much larger than the number treated during the year previous.

Malarial Fever.—Of these, there were 51 treated in all during the year, viz., 12 of ague and 39 of remittent fever respectively; of the latter 7 proved fatal. The number treated was smaller by 9 than that of the year previous, but the death-rate this year was higher.

Influenza.—This disease made its appearance again among the prisoners during the latter end of the year, and up to the end of the year there have been as many as 57 cases in all. From what I have seen of the cases I feel certain that the disease now prevalent is of a much more severe type than what came under our observation during the year previous. There are some of the cases at present under treatment suffering from pneumonic complication, and others from severe bronchitis, &c.

WELIKADA JAIL.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the prisoners, &c., in this jail are not quite the same as they were during the year previous. Such of the men occupying the cells in the ground floor of the principal block of building are shortly to have cots provided for them, and the objectionable arrangement of making them sleep on the cold cement floor is to be discontinued almost immediately. Nor does the objectionable surface drain opposite the row of cells formerly occupied by the special gang of prisoners now exist.

I am glad also to be able to add that the former very objectionable latrine arrangements, to which I previously had occasion to refer, have at last been done away with, and that none, excepting portable latrines with a single box in each, are now used in our jails.

Before bringing my remarks regarding this jail to a close, I would suggest that the block of temporary wards just below the building occupied by the juveniles be removed altogether and a smaller block of cells erected in their place, if extra accommodation is really found necessary. During the latter part of the year a small proportion of the prisoners in the penal stage were also accommodated here under the same arrangements as are in force at Slave Island. The number of this class of men has gradually increased, and it is in contemplation, I believe, to have this jail entirely set apart for the accommodation of men in the penal stage, and to utilise the Slave Island jail for the accommodation of men working on the foreshore, as well as others doing work as artisans, &c. The change, I have no doubt, will benefit those who have been heretofore confined at Welikada. I am very doubtful, however, of the penal stage prisoners, the class which has always been the most unsatisfactory we have had to deal with as regards health, &c., deriving any benefit from being located at Welikada; I rather think that this jail, owing to its situation and its bad surroundings, is more likely to prove prejudicial to their health. I cannot help thinking this move a mistake, and I would respectfully suggest that the matter be reconsidered before the contemplated change be effected.

SLAVE ISLAND JAIL.

This prison has been set apart since April last entirely for the accommodation of prisoners in the penal stage, who are employed in stone-breaking only.

Drainage.—The surface drains round the different wards are even in a worse condition than when I had occasion to refer to them in my last report. Although attention has been frequently invited to the matter, I would, under the circumstances, again urge that no further time be lost in making an effort to improve the drainage in connection with this jail.

Water Supply.—In connection with this subject I am glad to be able to state that there is a decided improvement. The well in the jail has been filled up, and the town water is now delivered within the jail walls, but matters in connection with the water supply may further be improved as suggested previously.

The immediate vicinity of the jail buildings and the quarters of some of the jail officers continue in the same insanitary condition as when I last had occasion to refer to the subject. This present unsatisfactory state of affairs should not be allowed to continue any longer, and steps should at once be taken to acquire the land right up to the road opposite the stables of the Mounted Orderlies and behind to the railway line, and proper quarters erected on the site for all officers employed here.

HULETSDORP JAIL.

The arrangements in connection with the water supply, lighting, &c., continue much the same as detailed in my previous year's report. The kitchen is in much the same condition as before, but I am glad to mention that the very objectionable latrine I often complained of has at last been removed and single-seat portable latrines substituted. Some cells are now being built in the building opposite the office for the accommodation of suspected lunatics.

MAHARA JAIL.

The health of the prisoners confined in this jail, which was far from satisfactory during the beginning of the year, improved considerably after May last, since which there were only 2 deaths, from diarrhœa, whereas from the beginning of the year to the end of May there were as many as 27, including 17 from pneumonia, 3 from remittent fever, 3 from dysentery, and 4 from wounds. As there is no intention, at present at least, of having as large a number of prisoners as they had previously, and as the number has already been reduced considerably, I would suggest that some of the temporary wards be done away with, and that the permanent ward nearest the kitchen be used as a hospital in place of the building near the gate.

I would certainly not advise the closing of the jail altogether, but would urge only that the prisoners sent for work here be no others than those who have already completed six months at least of their term of imprisonment, and that the recommendations previously made as regards the hour for unlocking the men during the north-east monsoon be strictly carried out. I feel certain from my experience of the locality during the time I have been connected with the prison as Medical Officer that there need be no apprehension as regards either excessive sickness or mortality.

F. A. VANDERSMAGHT, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

February 29, 1892.

APPENDIX III.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

Jails.	In Penal Stage.	In Second Stage.	In Third Stage.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total.	Of this Total.			
							Females.	Juveniles.	In Convalescent Gang.	Sick.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	134·84	432·87	97·17	34·25	2·29	701·42	21·95	26·12	48·83	35·31
Slave Island ...	186·29	67·09	23·47	·24	—	277·09	—	—	5·93	14·96
Mahara ...	40·06	258·07	42·56	—	—	340·69	—	—	3·37	17·83
Hulftsdorp ...	·03	7·72	2·23	—	7·94	17·92	—	·59	—	—
Negombo ...	12·35	111·28	23·03	6·42	·22	153·30	1·09	·10	21·07	20·39
Kalutara° ...	22·74	36·14	13·13	22·58	1·61	96·20	·46	·51	6·63	5·62
Avisáwélla ...	1·99	—	—	—	—	1·99	·01	·02	—	·01
...										
	398·30	913·17	201·59	63·49	12·06	1,588·61	23·51	27·34	85·23	94·12
Central Province.										
Kandy old Jail ...	3·05	17·33	2·28	46·70	1·83	71·19	1·92	1·23	·33	2·48
Bógambra ...	181·48	270·33	37·02	—	·42	489·25	—	·01	39·59	33·46
Nuwara Eliya ...	7·12	13·97	3·78	1·68	·21	26·76	·15	—	—	·92
Mátalé† ...	13·08	5·82	—	—	·09	18·99	·10	—	—	·05
	204·73	307·45	43·08	48·38	2·55	606·19	2·17	1·24	39·92	36·91
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	42·55	30·44	27·43	14·30	·53	115·25	1·83	1·63	·67	2·63
Mannár ...	1·21	—	—	·57	·04	1·82	·17	—	—	—
Vavúniya ...	·37	·70	—	·36	·01	1·44	·01	—	·01	·05
	44·13	31·14	27·43	15·23	·58	118·51	2·01	1·63	·68	2·68
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	78·70	61·43	15·22	17·59	1·46	174·40	2·62	·54	12·14	8·08
Mátara ...	35·97	14·61	1·28	15·26	1·13	68·25	·94	·26	5·29	5·78
Tangalla ...	7·42	4·79	—	15·84	·38	28·43	·31	—	1·52	1·41
Hambantota ...	11·60	58·35	18·33	9·54	—	97·82	·01	—	2·03	1·91
Tissamahárámaǂ ...	2·23	12·91	2·62	1·43	—	19·19	—	—	·63	·94
Balapitiya ...	·55	3·83	—	·01	·11	4·50	·05	·01	·05	·15
	136·47	155·92	37·45	59·67	3·08	392·59	3·93	0·81	21·66	18·27
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	13·27	14·44	5·90	13·29	·38	47·28	·75	—	·45	1·79
Trincomalee ...	2·83	12·44	1·82	·08	·10	17·27	·02	—	·51	·41
	16·10	26·88	7·72	13·37	·48	64·55	·77	—	·96	2·20
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	64·26	67·80	5·43	7·30	·50	145·29	·09	·01	6·51	9·13
Puttalam ...	3·86	14·36	3·64	·51	·08	22·45	·01	—	—	2·80
Chilaw ...	8·63	12·62	2·01	1·19	·32	24·77	·06	·03	·52	·94
	76·75	94·78	11·08	9·00	·90	192·51	·16	·04	7·03	12·87
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	6·17	82·28	50·72	1·52	—	140·69	—	·03	4·77	12·95
Kanadarawa§ ...	—	29·68	3·44	—	—	33·12	—	—	·94	6·35
Miriswetiya‖ ...	—	57·63	35·98	—	—	93·61	—	—	11·96	15·87
	6·17	169·59	90·14	1·52	—	267·42	—	·03	17·67	35·17
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	13·68	11·12	1·68	15·84	·66	42·98	·55	·05	·03	2·43
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	21·43	12·69	·88	20·62	·22	55·84	·17	·02	4·46	2·84
Kégalla ...	4·72	6·41	·16	12·57	·04	23·90	·04	·03	·04	1·16
	26·15	19·10	1·04	33·19	·26	79·74	·21	·05	4·50	4·00
Total of all Jails ...	922·48	1,729·15	421·21	259·69	20·57	3,353·10	33·31	31·19	177·68	208·66

* Closed in September, 1891. † Closed in March, 1891. ‡ Closed in May, 1891. § Closed on February 14, 1891.
‖ Closed on April 1, 1891.

B.—Return showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of Ceylon, and their Disposal, during 1891.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners on January 1, 1891.	Received during the year.					Disposed of during the year.						Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1892.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	Re-captured. Prior to January 1, 1891.	Re-captured. During the year.	Total.	Discharged, Sentence expired.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	669	2,189	2,889	—	4	5,751	1,895	3,084	5	79*	10	5,073	678
Slave Island ...	253	—	2,059	—	—	2,312	712	1,385	1	2	—	2,020	292
Mahara ...	436	—	693	—	—	1,129	264	587	1	5	—	857	272
Hulftsdorp ...	23	399	45	—	—	467	409	36	—	—	—	445	22
Negombo ...	149	356	258	—	—	763	241	346	—	15	—	602	161
Kalutara ...	128	573	65	—	1	767	451	313	1	2	—	767	—
Avisáwélla ...	5	186	2	—	—	193	42	151	—	—	—	193	—
	1,663	3,703	6,011	—	5	11,382	4,014	5,822	8	103	10	9,957	1,425
Central Province.													
Kandy old Jail...	81	764	182	—	—	1,027	768	135	—	1	—	904	123
Bógambra ...	483	950	837†	1	1	2,272	1,234	558	2	21	3	1,818	454
Nuwara Eliya ...	36	174	52	—	—	262	99	134	—	1	—	234	28
Mátalé ...	22	75	—	—	—	97	30	67	—	—	—	97	—
	622	1,963	1,071	1	1	3,658	2,131	894	2	23	3	3,053	605
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	124	513	25	—	—	662	523	52	—	1	—	576	86
Mannár ...	2	36	—	—	—	38	17	21	—	—	—	38	—
Vavuniya ...	6	12	1	—	—	19	16	3	—	—	—	19	—
	132	561	26	—	—	719	556	76	—	1	—	633	86
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	186	776	388	1	1	1,352	921	258	2	4	2	1,187	165
Mátara ...	49	828	65	—	—	942	675	205	—	1	1	882	60
Tangalla ...	16	374	31	—	—	421	349	67	—	—	—	416	5
Hambantóta ...	115	142	108	—	—	365	241	57	—	4	—	302	63
Tissamahárámа ...	24	—	30	—	—	54	—	54	—	—	—	54	—
Balapitiya ...	5	89	11	—	1	106	23	77	1	—	—	101	5
	395	2,209	633	1	2	3,240	2,209	718	3	9	3	2,942	298
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	79	263	13	—	1	356	293	40	1	—	—	334	22
Trincomalee ...	36	54	1	—	—	91	69	14	—	—	—	83	8
	115	317	14	—	1	447	362	54	1	—	—	417	30
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	139	470	47	—	2‡	658	433	40	—	6	1	480	178
Puttalam ...	41	43	9	—	—	93	49	34	—	—	—	83	10
Chilaw ...	29	107	21	—	—	157	88	54	—	—	—	142	15
	209	620	77	—	2	908	570	128	—	6	1	705	203
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	116	75	143	—	1	335	118	89	2	2	—	211	124
Kanadarawa ...	41	—	—	—	—	41	7	34	—	—	—	41	—
Miriswetiya ...	119	—	—	—	—	119	21	98	—	—	—	119	—
	276	75	143	—	1	495	146	221	2	2	—	371	124
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ...	51	404	77	—	2	534	384	129	3	3	—	519	15
P. of Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura ...	55	538	51	—	—	644	533	64	—	2	—	599	45
Kégalla ...	19	342	3	—	1	365	254	90	3	1	—	348	17
	74	880	54	—	1	1,009	787	154	3	3	—	947	62
Total of all Jails...	3,537	10,732	8,106	2	15	22,392	11,159	8,196	22	150	17	19,544	2,848

* These (made up of 41 from Welikada, 9 from Slave Island, and 29 from Mahara) died in the Convict Hospital at Borella.
† Including one prisoner identified as having previously escaped from Galle Prison on admission from Badulla.
‡ Escaped whilst being escorted from Puttalam to Kurunégala and surrendered at the latter jail.

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.			OTHERS.									
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Total.	Sentence not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months.	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentenced to be hanged.	Total.	Grand Total.
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	—	452	452	617	425	280	218	88	69	26	14	1,737	2,189
Slave Island }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater }													
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	341	34	10	4	—	10	—	—	399	399
Negombo ...	—	101	101	44	53	71	67	11	9	—	—	255	356
Kalutara ...	—	279	279	45	77	63	66	21	22	—	—	294	573
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	11	58	61	38	18	—	—	—	186	186
	—	832	832	1,058	647	485	393	138	110	26	14	2,871	3,703
Central Province.													
Kandy old Jail...	—	638	638	67	32	22	4	1	—	—	—	126	764
Bógambra ...	—	—	—	216	225	250	162	49	27	17	4	950	950
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	67	67	36	21	28	19	3	—	—	—	107	174
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	13	14	34	13	1	—	—	—	75	75
	—	705	705	332	292	334	198	54	27	17	4	1,258	1,963
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	—	196	196	61	93	87	47	21	6	2	—	317	513
Mannár ...	—	10	10	4	4	6	8	3	1	—	—	26	36
Vavuniya ...	—	6	6	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	12
	—	212	212	67	97	96	56	24	7	2	—	349	561
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	—	186	186	190	122	98	109	17	46	6	2	590	776
Mátara ...	—	257	257	327	53	60	79	22	13	13	4	571	828
Tangalla ...	—	205	205	100	20	9	31	7	2	—	—	169	374
Hambantota ...	—	117	117	1	8	7	7	1	1	—	—	25	142
Tissamahárama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	2	2	37	20	17	10	3	—	—	—	87	89
	—	767	767	655	223	191	236	50	62	19	6	1,442	2,209
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	—	165	165	17	36	17	20	5	3	—	—	98	263
Trincomalee ...	—	14	14	23	6	7	1	3	—	—	—	40	54
	—	179	179	40	42	24	21	8	3	—	—	138	317
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	—	106	106	81	34	33	183	20	11	—	2	364	470
Puttalam ...	—	8	8	2	5	13	8	2	5	—	—	35	43
Chilaw ...	—	15	15	12	22	28	24	3	3	—	—	92	107
	—	129	129	95	61	74	215	25	19	—	2	491	620
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	—	19	19	30	5	15	5	—	1	—	—	56	75
Kanadarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miriswetiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abhayagiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	19	19	30	5	15	5	—	1	—	—	56	75
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ...	—	211	211	25	35	77	36	15	4	—	1	193	404
Province of Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura ...	—	261	261	113	29	40	76	16	3	—	—	277	538
Kégalla ...	—	190	190	45	20	37	33	5	12	—	—	152	342
	—	451	451	158	49	77	109	21	15	—	—	429	880
Total of all Jails ...	—	3,505	3,505	2,460	1,451	1,373	1,269	335	248	64	27	7,227	10,732

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.						OTHERS.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	Total.	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada Slave Island Mahara	365	61	15	5	6	452	1,167	245	111	77	137	1,737	2,189
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	13	10	2	2	399	399
Negombo ...	63	26	11	1	—	101	217	28	7	2	1	255	356
Kalutara ...	186	70	13	7	3	279	232	46	7	6	3	294	572
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	17	7	7	2	186	186
	614	157	39	13	9	832	2,141	349	142	94	145	2,871	3,703
Central Province.													
Kandy old Jail...	391	179	39	23	6	638	111	11	2	1	1	126	764
Bógambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	721	132	37	19	41	950	950
Nuwara Eliya ...	48	13	6	—	—	67	90	14	3	—	—	107	174
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	14	5	—	2	75	75
	439	192	45	23	6	705	976	172	47	20	44	1,258	1,963
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	148	35	9	4	—	196	217	48	20	12	20	317	513
Mannár ...	10	—	—	—	—	10	23	3	—	—	—	26	36
Vavuniya ...	3	1	1	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	12
	161	36	10	5	—	212	246	51	20	12	20	349	561
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	152	21	8	3	2	186	501	44	23	9	13	590	776
Mátara ...	156	63	30	5	3	257	420	105	37	8	1	571	828
Tangalla ...	108	46	23	17	11	205	116	27	17	9	—	169	374
Hambantota ...	87	24	4	1	1	117	17	3	2	1	2	25	142
Balapitiya ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	69	10	3	3	2	87	89
	505	154	65	26	17	767	1,123	187	82	30	18	1,442	2,209
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	114	35	9	4	3	165	68	20	6	2	2	98	263
Trincomalee ...	14	—	—	—	—	14	32	8	—	—	—	40	54
	128	35	9	4	3	179	100	28	6	2	2	138	317
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	102	3	1	—	—	106	309	40	7	4	4	364	470
Puttalam ...	5	1	2	—	—	8	32	3	—	—	—	35	43
Chilaw ...	11	4	—	—	—	15	74	9	7	1	1	92	107
	118	8	3	—	—	129	415	52	14	5	5	491	620
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	14	5	—	—	—	19	40	8	3	1	4	56	75
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ...	163	38	8	—	2	211	145	36	8	1	3	193	404
Province of Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura ...	261	—	—	—	—	261	236	37	3	—	1	277	538
Kégalla ...	158	28	2	1	1	190	117	27	6	2	—	152	342
	419	28	2	1	1	451	353	64	9	2	1	429	880
Total of all Jails ...	2,561	653	181	72	38	3,505	5,539	948	331	167	242	7,227	10,732

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

Jails.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence and Pending Appeal.	Accused Persons Arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	Of this Total: Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	Total Number of Unconvicted received direct from Court.
Western Province.												
Wełikada ...	—	·07	2·83	·07	·05	·01	—	3·03	3·02	—	—	83
Slave Island, Breakwater, Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	·75	·69	35·47	17·58	·95	·41	2·36	58·21	—	·83	·31	1,539
Negombo ...	—	—	6·81	1·11	·37	—	·44	8·73	·25	·05	·39	344
Kalutara ...	—	—	8·09	1·31	1·50	—	·30	11·20	·29	·25	·39	346
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	7·86	·20	·08	—	·15	8·29	·01	·01	·15	292
	·75	·76	61·06	20·27	2·95	·42	3·25	89·46	3·57	1·14	1·24	2,064
Central Province.												
Kandy old Jail ...	·58	·06	20·01	7·93	1·35	·25	·24	30·42	·73	·74	1·63	729
Bógambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	3·79	—	—	—	—	3·79	·06	—	—	92
Mátalé ...	—	—	4·29	·01	—	—	—	4·30	·06	·05	·04	47
	·58	·06	28·09	7·94	1·35	·25	·24	38·51	·85	·79	1·67	868
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	·01	—	5·47	2·25	—	·17	—	7·90	·49	·11	·12	223
Mannár ...	·04	—	·95	·85	—	—	—	1·84	—	·01	—	20
Vavuniya ...	—	—	·47	·01	—	—	—	·48	·08	·02	·02	18
	·05	—	6·89	3·11	—	·17	—	10·22	·57	·14	·14	261
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	·24	·61	14·84	6·96	1·35	·02	—	24·02	·61	1·31	·71	632
Mátara ...	·25	·01	9·00	4·52	·27	—	1·43	15·48	1·00	·06	·36	307
Tangalla ...	—	—	2·78	1·41	·26	—	·05	4·50	·05	·20	·14	90
Hambantota ...	—	—	·17	—	—	—	—	·17	—	—	—	11
Tissamahárama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	5·57	·14	·01	·92	·01	6·65	·05	·03	·15	377
	·49	·62	32·36	13·03	1·89	·94	1·49	50·82	1·71	1·60	1·36	1,417
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	—	2·49	·58	—	·14	·08	3·29	·04	·01	—	102
Trincomalee ...	—	—	·90	·45	—	—	·35	1·70	—	—	·10	41
	—	—	3·39	1·03	—	·14	·43	4·99	·04	·01	·10	143
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	—	·01	17·15	7·14	·19	·01	·22	24·72	·22	·28	·37	398
Puttalam ...	—	—	1·28	·28	·09	—	·09	1·74	·21	—	·12	31
Chilaw ...	—	—	5·15	2·74	·02	—	·39	8·30	·14	·02	·20	173
	—	·01	23·58	10·16	·30	·01	·70	34·76	·57	·30	·69	602
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	3·58	·23	·03	·01	·13	3·98	—	—	·14	72
Kanadarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miriswetiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abhayagiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	3·58	·23	·03	·01	·13	3·98	—	—	·14	72
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	·81	—	4·50	1·27	·10	·03	·43	7·14	·61	·03	·53	219
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	·16	—	5·19	·29	1·14	·01	·56	7·35	·49	·29	·11	181
Kégalla ...	·08	·06	5·87	1·12	·16	—	·23	7·52	·03	·38	·02	199
	·24	·06	11·06	1·41	1·30	·01	·79	14·87	·52	·67	·13	380
Total of all Jails ...	2·92	1·51	174·51	58·45	7·92	1·98	7·46	254·75	8·44	4·68	6·00	6,566

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	DAILY AVERAGE.		TOTAL.	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		Cubic space per Prisoner.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.							*	
Wełikada	701·42	3·03	704·45	2,189	83	41	1	Males 894 Female 1883
Slave Island	277·09	—	277·09	—	—	11	—	1,028
Mahara	340·69	—	340·69	—	—	34	—	480
Hulftsdorp	17·92	58·21	76·13	399	1,539	—	1	1,415
Negombo	153·30	8·73	162·03	356	344	15	—	937
Kalutara	96·20	11·20	107·40	573	346	2	—	815
Avisáwélla	1·99	8·29	10·28	186	292	—	—	1,099
	1588·61	89·46	1678·07	3,703	2,604	103	2	—
Central Province.								
Kandy old Jail	71·19	30·42	101·61	764	729	2	1	924
Bógambra	489·25	—	489·25	950	—	32	—	832
Nuwara Eliya	26·76	3·79	30·55	174	92	1	—	820
Mátalé	18·99	4·30	23·29	75	47	—	—	453
	606·19	38·51	644·70	1,963	868	35	1	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	115·25	7·90	123·15	513	223	1	—	1,884
Mannár	1·82	1·84	3·66	36	20	—	—	6,278
Vavuniya	1·44	·48	1·92	12	18	—	—	6,592
	118·51	10·22	128·73	561	261	1	—	—
Southern Province.								
Galle	174·40	24·02	198·42	776	632	4	—	858
Mátara	68·25	15·48	83·73	828	307	1	1	693
Tangalla	28·43	4·50	32·93	374	90	—	—	1,182
Hambantota	97·82	·17	97·99	142	11	4	—	671
Tissamahárámа	19·19	—	19·19	—	—	—	—	917
Balapitiya	4·50	6·65	11·15	89	377	—	—	752
	392·59	50·82	443·41	2,209	1,417	9	1	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	47·28	3·29	50·57	263	102	—	—	911
Trincomalee	17·27	1·70	18·97	54	41	—	—	1,694
	64·55	4·99	69·54	317	143	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	145·29	24·72	170·01	470	398	6	1	671
Puttalam	22·45	1·74	24·19	43	31	—	—	1,336
Chilaw	24·77	8·30	33·07	107	173	—	—	845
	192·51	34·76	227·27	620	602	6	1	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	140·69	3·98	144·67	75	72	2	—	686
Kanadarawa	33·12	—	33·12	—	—	—	—	815
Miriswetiya	93·61	—	93·61	—	—	—	—	706
	267·42	3·98	271·40	75	72	2	—	—
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	42·98	7·14	50·12	404	219	3	1	796
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	55·84	7·35	63·19	538	181	2	—	752
Kégalla	23·90	7·52	31·42	342	199	1	—	729
	79·74	14·87	94·61	880	380	3	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	3,353·10	254·75	3,607·85	10,732	6,566	162	6	—

* Including 12 deaths which occurred in the Civil Hospital, Kandy.

G.—Return of Prisoners who have Escaped from Ceylon Prisons, and were still at large on December 31, 1891.

Jails.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1890.		Escaped during the year 1891.		Recaptured during the year 1891.		Still at large on December 31, 1891.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.								
Welikada ...	4	—	5	—	4	—	5	—
Slave Island ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Breakwater ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	—
Avisáwélla ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
	10	2	8	2	5	2	13	2
Central Province.								
Kandy old Jail ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bógambra ...	9	—	*2	—	2	—	9	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1
Mátalé ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
	20	6	2	—	2	—	20	6
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1	1	2	—	3°	—	—	1
Mátara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tissamahárama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	†1	‡1	2	1	2	—	1
	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	2
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Trincomalee ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Puttalam ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Chilaw ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
	7	3	—	—	—	—	7	3
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	1	2	2	—	1	—	2	2
Kanadarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miriswetiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abhayagiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	2	—	1	—	2	2
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	4	1	3	—	2	—	5	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kégalla ...	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
	2	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
Total of all Jails ...	50	17	22	5	16	5	56	17

Vide remark made in table B. † This prisoner is said to have died three years ago. ‡ Escaped whilst being escorted to Galle.

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Rules within the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	By Superintendent.														By Prison Visitors.				By Court.		Grand Total.	Total Number of Prisoners punished.
	Reduction to Penal Stage.	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with cat, not exceeding 12.	Strokes with rattan.	Penal and Punishment Diet one to seven days.	Diarated from Constable's office.	Solitary confinement 1 to 7 days and Punishment Diet.	Refractory Diet not exceeding three days.	Penal Diets and Cuts.	Refractory Diets and Cuts.	Punishment Diet and one to seven days' hard labour.	In body belt.	Otherwise.	Total.	Lashes and strokes.	Additional imprisonment.	Reduction to Penal stage.	Total.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.		
Western Province.																						
Wełikada ...	325	41	7	171	197	7	4	795	—	—	—	—	—	1,547	5	2	1	8	—	—	1,555	770
Slave Island	133	—	4	324	433	7	394	720	—	—	—	—	—	2,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,515	1066
Mahara ...	185	13	17	236	324	7	—	693	23	1	—	—	—	1,499	1	—	—	1	—	—	1,500	545
Hulftsdorp	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20
Negombo ...	7	2	—	1	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	11	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	25
Kalutara ...	—	7	—	16	—	2	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	245	1	—	—	1	—	—	246	246
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	650	64	28	748	955	26	912	2433	23	1	—	—	16	5,856	7	2	1	10	—	—	5,866	2672
Central Province.																						
Kandy old Jail ...	1	—	—	—	222	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	187
Bógambra ...	142	10	1	164	2357	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	259	2,944	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,944	899
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	143	10	1	167	2580	7	5	11	—	—	—	—	259	3,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,183	1097
Northern Province.																						
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	3	—	—	18	17
Mannár ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	3	—	—	19	18
Southern Province.																						
Galle ...	3	4	—	27	—	—	—	1399	—	—	—	—	—	1,433	2	—	—	2	1	1	1,436	516
Mátara ...	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	1	1	214	114
Tapgalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Hambantota	12	3	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	2	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	29
Tissamahárámma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	15	7	—	75	1	—	2	1591	—	—	—	—	2	1,693	2	—	—	2	2	2	1,697	670
Eastern Province.																						
Batticaloa ...	—	2	—	2	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Trincomalee	4	1	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
	4	3	—	2	11	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
N.-W. Province.																						
Kurunégala	6	7	1	48	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	194
Puttalam ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	50	—	—	3	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	48
	6	8	1	50	187	—	—	52	—	—	3	—	42	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	246
N.-Cent. Province.																						
Anurá'pura...	1	10	—	7	15	5	—	142	—	—	—	2	—	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	166
Kanadarawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miriswetiya	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
	1	15	—	8	15	5	—	150	—	—	—	2	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	180
Province of Uva.																						
Badulla ...	—	1	—	6	7	1	—	32	—	—	—	—	4	51	—	—	—	—	2	2	53	51
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	15	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	83
Kégalla ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	—	—	1	15	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	84
Total of all Jails	819	108	31	1085	3853	41	921	4272	23	1	3	2	323	11482	12	2	1	15	4	4	11,501	5045

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Authorities.			Grand Total.	Total Number of Officers punished.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.								
Wèlikada ...	—	1	1	34	172	206	207	113
Slave Island ...	—	1	1	7	50	57	58	32
Mahara ...	—	—	—	2	35	37	37	27
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	12	12	12	9
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	13	13	13	13
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	4	37	41	41	41
Avisáwèlla ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	—	2	2	47	320	367	369	236
Central Province.								
Kandy old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	4
Bógambra ...	1	—	1	35	104	139	140	82
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
	1	—	1	36	111	147	148	88
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	2
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	—	—	—	6	83	89	89	34
Mátara ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	4
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	4	41	45	45	23
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	11	128	139	139	62
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	7	36	43	43	29
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	4
	—	—	—	10	39	49	49	35
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	2	36	38	38	38
Kanadarawa ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Miriswetiya ...	—	—	—	2	5	7	7	7
	—	—	—	4	42	46	46	46
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	2	11	13	13	6
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	—	—	—	2	12	14	14	7
Total of all Jails ...	1	2	3	111	666	777	780	486

K 1.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1891.*

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1890.	Admitted during the year 1891.	Discharged in 1891.	Hanged.	Died from Disease.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1891.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	4	2,388	2,281	10	42	59	704·45	35·31	5·01	·5·96
Slave Island ...	4	748	728	—	11	13	277·09	14·96	5·40	3·97
Mahara ...	6	975	934	—	34	13	340·69	17·83	5·23	9·98
Hulftsdorp ...	1	5	5	—	1	—	76·13	·31	·41	1·31
Negombo ...	15	300	272	—	15	28	162·03	20·78	12·82	9·26
Kalutara ...	5	175	178	—	2	—	107·40	6·01	5·60	1·86
Avisáwélla ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	10·28	·16	1·58	—
	35	4,594	4,401	10	105	113	1678·07	95·36	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy old Jail	1	153	140	—	3	11	101·61	4·11	4·04	2·95
Bógambra ...	25	3,978	3,941	3	32	27	489·25	33·46	6·84	6·54
Nuwara Eliya...	1	31	31	—	1	—	30·55	·92	3·01	3·27
Mátalé ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	23·29	·09	·39	—
	27	4,163	4,113	3	36	38	644·70	38·58	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	—	92	90	—	1	1	123·15	2·75	2·23	·82
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·66	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	1·92	·07	2·60	—
	—	95	93	—	1	1	128·73	2·82	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	6	381	375	2	4	6	198·42	8·79	4·43	2·02
Mátara ...	15	333	334	1	2	11	83·73	6·14	7·34	2·39
Tangalla ...	—	79	78	—	—	1	32·93	1·55	4·71	—
Hambantota ...	4	58	57	—	4	1	97·99	1·91	1·95	4·09
Tissamahárama	—	48	48	—	—	—	19·19	·94	4·89	—
Balapitiya ...	—	13	13	—	—	—	11·15	·30	2·69	—
	25	912	905	3	10	19	443·41	19·63	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	4	77	79	—	—	2	50·57	1·79	3·54	—
Trincomalee ...	—	71	71	—	—	—	18·97	·51	2·69	—
	4	148	150	—	—	2	69·54	2·30	—	—
N.-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	3	410	385	1	7	20	170·01	9·50	5·58	4·11
Puttálam ...	9	54	63	—	—	—	24·19	2·92	12·07	—
Chilaw ...	—	58	58	—	—	—	33·07	1·14	3·45	—
	12	522	506	1	7	20	227·27	13·56	—	—
N.-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	16	431	433	—	2	12	144·67	13·09	9·04	1·38
Kanadarawa ...	5	47	52	—	—	—	33·12	6·35	19·17	—
Miriswetiya ...	18	125	143	—	—	—	93·61	15·87	16·95	—
	39	603	628	—	2	12	271·40	35·31	—	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	3	129	128	—	4	—	50·12	2·96	5·90	7·98
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapúra ...	2	140	140	—	2	—	63·19	2·95	4·67	3·16
Kégalla ...	4	79	82	—	1	—	31·42	1·18	3·76	3·18
	6	219	222	—	3	—	94·61	4·13	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	151	11,385	11,136	17	168	205	3607·85	214·65	—	—

* The corresponding Return for 1890 is printed opposite for purposes of comparison.

K 2.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1890.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1889.	Admitted during the year 1890.	Discharged in 1890.	Hanged.	Died from Disease.	Remaining on December 31, 1890.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	14	980	959	12	19	4	661·68	24·58	3·71	2·87
Slave Island ...	—	390	385	—	1	4	347·81	4·15	1·19	·29
Mahara ...	5	165	156	—	8	6	399·45	4·96	1·24	2·01
Hulftsdorp ...	5	39	40	—	4	1	120·61	1·85	1·53	2·48
Negombo ...	7	124	108	—	8	15	155·29	8·97	5·77	5·15
Kalutara ...	1	68	61	1	2	5	90·99	2·00	2·20	2·21
Avisáwélla ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	16·84	·04	·24	—
	33	1,769	1,713	13	42	35	1792·67	46·55	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail	2	111	109	—	3	1	63·52	3·07	4·83	4·72
Bógambra ...	13	689	646	5	27	25	406·60	19·60	4·82	6·64
Nuwara Eliya...	—	40	36	—	3	1	50·89	1·68	3·30	5·89
Mátalé ...	3	10	13	—	—	—	27·83	·56	2·01	—
	18	850	804	5	33	27	548·84	24·91	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	4	42	43	2	1	—	141·74	1·47	1·03	·71
Mannár ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	4·01	·11	2·74	—
Vavuniya ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	5·54	·13	2·34	—
	4	51	52	2	1	—	151·29	1·71	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	3	415	405	—	7	6	283·65	9·47	3·34	2·46
Mátara ...	—	109	92	—	2	15	82·37	1·66	2·02	2·43
Tangalla ...	—	120	118	2	—	—	47·40	·96	2·02	—
Hambantota ...	2	94	91	—	1	4	93·73	2·80	2·99	1·06
Tissamahárama	—	89	89	—	—	—	18·37	·82	4·46	—
Balapitiya ...	1	13	14	—	—	—	19·90	·34	1·70	—
	6	840	809	2	10	25	545·42	16·05	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	1	26	23	—	—	4	59·74	·59	99	—
Trincomalee ...	—	22	22	—	—	—	28·95	65	2·25	—
	1	48	45	—	—	4	88·69	1·24	—	—
N.-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	8	127	122	3	7	3	147·82	3·98	2·69	4·73
Puttalam ...	—	86	77	—	—	9	32·32	2·18	6·74	—
Chilaw ...	—	18	16	—	2	—	42·21	·57	1·35	4·74
	8	231	215	3	9	12	222·35	6·73	—	—
N.-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	8	266	258	—	—	16	100·09	8·32	8·31	—
Kanadarawa ...	1	117	112	—	1	5	51·09	6·71	13·31	1·96
Miriswetiya ...	—	251	230	—	3	18	115·51	5·17	4·47	2·59
Abhayagiriya...	—	179	177	—	2	—	104·29	4·38	4·19	1·92
	9	813	777	—	6	39	370·98	24·58	—	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	3	77	76	—	1	3	67·92	2·70	3·98	1·48
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	—	39	30	—	7	2	45·96	1·18	2·59	15·23
Kégalla ...	—	9	5	—	—	4	29·37	·25	·85	—
	—	48	35	—	7	6	75·33	1·43	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	82	4,727	4,526	25	109	151	3863·49	125·90	—	—

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.							UNCONVICTED.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada	78	332	1,351	206	214	8	2,189	1	8	57	17	—	—	83
Hulftsdorp ...	8	61	203	64	56	7	399	63	204	933	160	175	4	1,539
Negombo ...	12	127	203	9	5	—	356	11	116	210	7	—	—	344
Kalutara ...	—	24	516	7	26	—	573	3	8	319	9	7	—	346
Avisáwélla ...	2	11	139	—	2	32	186	2	22	228	6	2	32	292
	100	555	2,412	286	303	47	3,703	80	358	1,747	199	184	36	2,604
Central Province.														
Kandy old Jail ...	1	24	649	36	54	—	764	12	26	508	122	61	—	729
Bógambra ...	14	60	585	190	96	5	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	4	7	119	36	7	1	174	2	9	40	37	3	1	92
Mátalé ...	—	4	58	13	—	—	75	—	2	33	12	—	—	47
	19	95	1,411	275	157	6	1,963	14	37	581	171	64	1	868
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	7	59	—	445	2	—	513	5	32	—	182	4	—	223
Mannár ...	—	19	—	15	2	—	36	—	9	—	11	—	—	20
Vavuniya ...	—	2	—	10	—	—	12	—	1	—	17	—	—	18
	7	80	—	470	4	—	561	5	42	—	210	4	—	261
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	5	7	712	6	46	—	776	7	7	581	2	35	—	632
Mátara ...	1	—	821	—	6	—	828	—	—	306	—	—	1	307
Tangalla ...	—	—	372	—	2	—	374	—	1	88	—	1	—	90
Hambantota ...	—	—	130	2	10	—	142	—	—	9	—	2	—	11
Balapitiya ...	—	1	86	2	—	—	89	—	—	362	2	13	—	377
	6	8	2,121	10	64	—	2,209	7	8	1,346	4	51	1	1,417
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	—	7	10	167	79	—	263	—	3	1	69	29	—	102
Trincomalee ...	2	—	2	45	5	—	54	1	2	1	31	6	—	41
	2	7	12	212	84	—	317	1	5	2	100	35	—	143
N.-Western Province.														
Kurunégala ...	1	19	433	8	9	—	470	2	29	339	19	9	—	398
Puttalam ...	—	10	11	13	9	—	43	—	10	8	9	4	—	31
Chilaw ...	1	39	63	2	1	1	107	2	67	80	12	6	6	173
	2	68	507	23	19	1	620	4	106	427	40	19	6	602
N.-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ...	—	2	63	—	10	—	75	—	3	52	9	8	—	72
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	2	5	329	50	18	—	404	4	17	124	52	22	—	219
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	1	7	494	26	10	—	538	1	4	152	21	3	—	181
Kégalla ...	2	1	320	4	15	—	342	1	4	153	27	14	—	199
	3	8	814	30	25	—	880	2	8	305	48	17	—	380
Total of all Jails...	141	828	7,669	1,356	684	54	10732	117	584	4,584	833	404	44	6,566

M.—Return showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted direct from the Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.								UNCONVICTED.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	49	37	1,596	277	175	33	22	2,189	—	—	64	19	—	—	—	83
Hulftsdorp ...	6	7	246	81	50	6	3	399	12	23	1,110	213	150	21	10	1,539
Negombo ...	—	—	329	22	5	—	—	356	—	—	331	13	—	—	—	344
Kalutara ...	—	—	537	10	26	—	—	573	—	—	326	13	7	—	—	346
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	151	33	2	—	—	186	—	—	250	40	2	—	—	292
	55	44	2,859	423	258	39	25	3,703	12	23	2,081	298	159	21	10	2,604
Central Province.																
Kandy old Jail ...	—	3	665	41	53	1	1	764	—	5	531	133	56	2	2	729
Begambra ...	—	5	612	227	91	6	9	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	126	41	6	—	1	174	—	—	49	38	—	2	3	92
Mátalé ...	—	—	60	15	—	—	—	75	—	—	35	12	—	—	—	47
	—	8	1,463	324	150	7	11	1,963	—	5	615	183	56	4	5	868
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	—	4	—	507	2	—	—	513	—	5	—	214	4	—	—	223
Mannár ...	—	—	1	33	2	—	—	36	—	1	1	18	—	—	—	20
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18
	—	4	1	552	4	—	—	561	—	6	1	250	4	—	—	261
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	3	3	707	16	41	5	1	776	1	4	578	13	29	5	2	632
Mátara ...	—	1	321	—	6	—	—	328	—	—	307	—	—	—	—	307
Tangalla ...	—	—	372	—	2	—	—	374	—	1	88	—	1	—	—	90
Hambantota ...	—	—	130	—	9	1	2	142	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	11
Balapitiya ...	—	—	87	2	—	—	—	89	—	—	362	2	13	—	—	377
	3	4	2,117	18	58	6	3	2,209	1	5	1,344	15	45	5	2	1,417
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	—	3	7	174	79	—	—	263	—	1	2	70	29	—	—	102
Trincomalee ...	—	2	2	44	6	—	—	54	—	—	1	34	4	1	1	41
	—	5	9	218	85	—	—	317	—	1	3	104	33	1	1	143
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ...	—	—	449	12	9	—	—	470	—	—	370	19	9	—	—	398
Puttalam ...	—	—	12	22	8	1	—	43	—	—	12	15	4	—	—	31
Chilaw ...	—	—	101	5	1	—	—	107	—	—	132	35	6	—	—	173
	—	—	562	39	18	1	—	620	—	—	514	69	19	—	—	602
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	65	—	8	2	—	75	—	—	51	13	1	7	—	72
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	—	—	334	52	18	—	—	404	—	2	138	57	19	1	2	219
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	—	—	501	27	10	—	—	538	—	—	155	23	3	—	—	181
Kégalla ...	—	—	323	4	15	—	—	342	—	2	155	29	13	—	—	199
	—	—	824	31	25	—	—	880	—	2	310	52	16	—	—	380
Total of all Jails...	58	65	8,234	1,657	624	55	39	10,732	13	44	5,057	1,041	352	39	20	6,566

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	137	295	971	525	163	82	15	1	2,189	2	18	33	12	11	5	—	2	83
Hulftsdorp ...	72	87	149	53	17	11	5	5	399	44	262	825	277	73	43	13	2	1,539
Negombo ...	—	21	161	98	45	24	7	—	356	—	39	169	80	27	25	4	—	344
Kalutara ...	12	104	232	101	66	49	9	—	573	10	48	172	72	33	8	3	—	346
Avisáwélla ...	5	19	92	42	18	8	2	—	186	4	31	152	60	29	10	6	—	292
	226	526	1605	819	309	174	38	6	3,703	60	398	1351	501	173	91	26	4	2,604
Central Province.																		
Kandy old Jail ...	55	110	333	185	46	34	1	—	764	39	96	344	163	56	29	2	—	729
Bógambra ...	3	102	410	245	102	59	25	4	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	8	93	50	14	9	—	—	174	—	5	46	33	4	3	1	—	92
Mátalé ...	—	11	43	11	5	3	2	—	75	1	4	28	11	1	1	1	—	47
	58	231	879	491	167	105	28	4	1,963	40	105	418	207	61	33	4	—	868
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	17	81	229	107	61	18	—	—	513	4	39	90	62	18	8	2	—	223
Mannár ...	—	4	14	13	5	—	—	—	36	1	—	9	6	—	2	2	—	20
Vavuniya ...	—	2	3	4	2	—	1	—	12	1	1	8	1	4	2	1	—	18
	17	87	246	124	68	18	1	—	561	6	40	107	69	22	12	5	—	261
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	6	119	309	181	84	56	17	4	776	21	112	254	141	59	21	22	2	632
Mátara ...	8	79	353	204	86	57	31	10	828	3	22	171	69	22	10	9	1	307
Tangalla ...	—	88	146	63	48	25	4	—	374	2	21	39	14	5	5	4	—	90
Hambantota ...	—	3	49	75	11	4	—	—	142	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	11
Balapitiya ...	1	10	37	20	11	4	3	3	89	2	32	191	83	35	23	9	2	377
	15	299	894	543	240	146	55	17	2,209	28	187	665	308	121	59	44	5	1,417
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	—	13	117	67	44	22	—	—	263	1	11	52	28	6	3	1	—	102
Trincomalee ...	—	—	14	25	12	2	1	—	54	—	2	12	18	9	—	—	—	41
	—	13	131	92	56	24	1	—	317	1	13	64	46	15	3	1	—	143
N.-Western Province.																		
Kurunégala ...	2	57	262	108	37	4	—	—	470	10	51	219	79	29	7	3	—	398
Puttalam ...	—	5	18	10	6	4	—	—	43	—	1	17	7	2	4	—	—	31
Chilaw ...	1	11	52	29	10	3	—	1	107	2	26	89	41	9	4	2	—	173
	3	73	332	147	53	11	—	1	620	12	78	325	127	40	15	5	—	602
North-Central Province.																		
Anurádhapura ...	1	5	34	23	9	3	—	—	75	1	7	34	19	9	2	—	—	72
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	2	25	167	111	63	32	2	2	404	3	10	102	70	20	13	—	1	219
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	1	63	204	159	67	42	1	1	538	1	24	88	46	13	8	1	—	181
Kégalla ...	1	34	167	87	42	9	1	1	342	6	23	99	54	12	4	1	—	199
	2	97	371	246	109	51	2	2	880	7	47	187	100	25	12	2	—	380
Total of all Jails ...	324	1356	4659	2596	1074	564	127	32	10,732	158	885	3253	1447	486	240	87	10	6,566

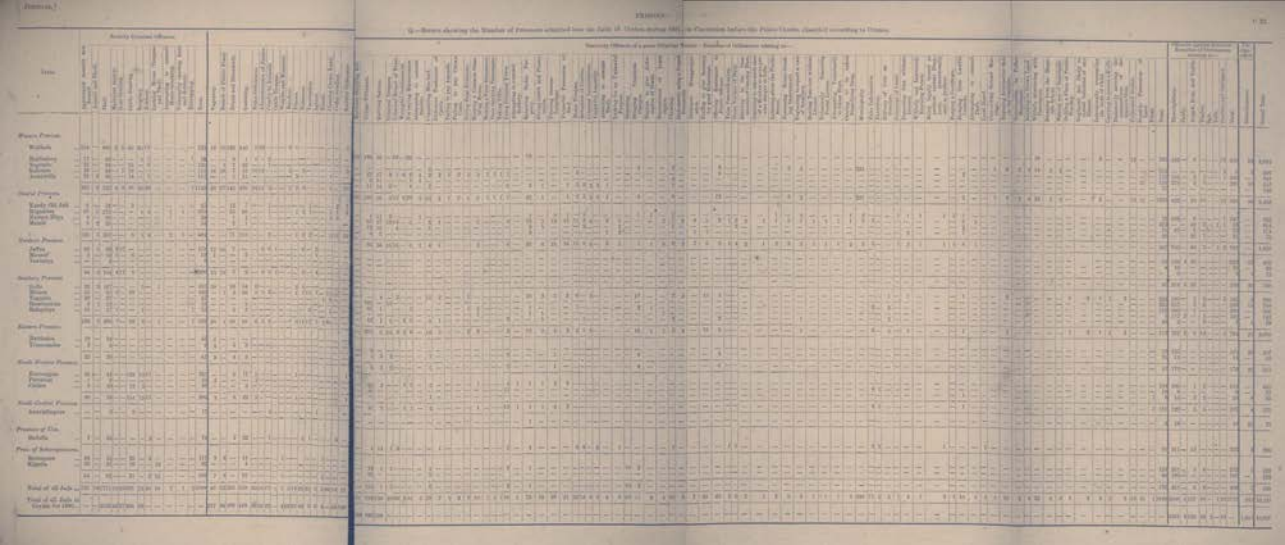
O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891, on conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Offences against the Person.										Offences against Property with Violence.						Offences against Property without Violence.				Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.					Miscellaneous	
	Murder and Manslaughter	Assault, Aggravated.	Rape.	Abduction.	Concealment of Birth.	Assault.	Contracting 2nd Marriage.	Kidnapping.	Unnatural offences.	Total.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and Robbery.	Robbery.	Burglary, Robbery, and Assault.	Theft and Assault.	Total.	Theft.	Accepting Gratification.	Contempt of Court.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Obtaining Money under False Pretences.	Total.	Unclassified, including Breaches against Ordinances.	Grand Total.
Western Province.																											
Wélikada	27	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	42	7	14	—	12	—	—	33	7	—	—	7	4	3	1	—	8	2	92
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	9	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	43	7	14	—	12	—	—	33	7	—	—	7	4	3	1	—	8	2	93
Central Province.																											
Kandy old Jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bógambra	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	5	—	8	5	18	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	38
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	5	—	8	5	18	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	38
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Southern Province.																											
Galle	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	—	14	11	—	—	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	43
Mátara	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Tapgalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	12	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	32	—	18	11	—	—	3	32	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	66
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails...	61	24	5	2	—	5	1	1	3	102	7	32	18	15	8	8	88	9	1	1	11	7	5	1	—	13	2	216
Total of all jails in Ceylon for 1890 ...	86	69	14	14	1	A				184	41	62	29	A			132	21	A		21	12	9	7	A	29	33	399

P.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1891, on conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the Person.									Offences against Property with Violence.								Offences against Property without Violence.											Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.				Miscellaneous	
	Rioting and Voluntarily causing Hurt.	Assault, Aggravated.	Riot.	Assault & Abduction.	Concealment of Birth.	Assault.	Abandoning Child.	Kidnapping.	Total.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and Robbery.	Lurking House Trespass and Theft.	Highway Robbery.	Theft and Assault.	House Breaking and Theft.	Total.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft.	Arson.	Committing Mischief.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Having in Possession Stolen Property.	Making False Statement.	Fraud.	Contempt of Court.	Cheating.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	Grand Total.
Western Province.																																
Wełikada ...	—	29	11	—	—	—	—	—	40	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	—	—	3	3	85
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Negombo ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	15
Kalutara ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	26
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	46	11	—	—	—	—	—	57	17	12	—	—	—	—	3	32	—	28	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	30	3	1	—	4	4	127
Central Province.																																
Kandy Old Jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Bógambra ...	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	2	—	3	—	3	4	15	—	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	3	12	1	—	1	2	—	58
Nuwara Eliya...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	2	—	3	—	3	4	15	—	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	3	12	2	—	1	3	—	59
Northern Province.																																
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Mannár ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	2	—	—	1	18	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23
Southern Province.																																
Galle ...	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	31	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	38
Mátara ...	—	27	—	—	—	—	3	2	32	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	37
Tangalla ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	63	—	—	—	—	3	3	69	1	3	—	1	3	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	83
Eastern Province.																																
Batticaloa ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Trincomalee ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
N.-W. Province.																																
Kurunégala ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	17
Puttalam ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chilaw ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	4	14
	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	2	4	37
N.-C. Province.																																
Anurádhapura	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Province of Úva.																																
Badulla ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	5
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																
Ratnapura ...	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	18
Kégalla ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	24
	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	—	42
Total of all Jails	10	167	18	—	2	18	3	3	221	24	28	—	12	4	3	7	78	6	38	—	1	3	10	1	1	2	4	66	8	5	1	14	8	387
Total of all Jails for 1890 ...	—	201	2	3	5	A			211	31	72	10	A				113	16	42	2	A							60	7	7	3	17	55	456

No. 22.—Return showing the Number of Persons admitted into the Gaols of Victoria during 1891, in Execution before the Police Courts, Classified according to Offence.



R.—Return showing the Expenditure under each head, on each of the Prisons of Ceylon, during 1891.

Jails.	Establishment. Fixed.	Establishment. Provisional.	Establishment. Additional.	Establishment. Total.	Prison Services. Victualling.	Prison Services. Hospital Charges.	Prison Services. Clothing and Bedding.	Prison Services. Lighting.	Prison Services. Equipment.	Prison Services. Materials for Manufacture.	Prison Services. Transfer Expenses.	Prison Services. Special Charges.	Prison Services. Petty Expenses.	Prison Services. Total.	Grand Total.	Gross Cost per Head.	Gross Cost per Head for 1890.
Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.
Wełikada ...	7,606 0	15,355 0	19,954 0	42,915 0	42,128 0	2314 0	9,042 0	1,167 0	5,775 0	5,043 0	1,876 0	6,563 0	411 0	74,319 0	117,234 0	166 42	144 90
Slave Island ...	2,483 0	18,432 0	59 0	21,024 0	13,617 0	12 0	3,069 0	221 0	2,535 0	16,253 0	208 0	2,517 0	104 0	38,536 0	59,560 0	214 95	175 31
Mahara ...	1,683 0	11,480 0	7,888 0	21,051 0	21,971 0	145 0	3,749 0	295 0	2,426 0	14,427 0	220 0	12,690 0	376 0	56,299 0	77,350 0	227 4	168 32
Convict Establishment ...	11,772 0	45,317 0	27,901 0	84,990 0	77,716 0	2471 0	15,860 0	1,683 0	10,736 0	35,723 0	2,304 0	21,779 0	891 0	169154 0	254,144 0		
Hulftsdorp ...	3,432 5	2,041 51	251 50	5,725 6	4,374 95	24 82	214 96	127 0	631 35	—	68 34	168 26	384 61	5,994 29	11,719 35	153 94	134 72
Negombo ...	469 92	1,168 22	2,847 33	4,485 57	8,920 93	626 76	1,962 36	128 76	128 0	525 57	149 63	140 50	98 9	11,780 60	16,266 17	100 39	109 37
Kalutara* ...	523 79	480 0	1,096 57	2,100 36	5,663 0	214 49	139 69	174 3	1,141 20	418 8	420 96	21 26	198 38	8,391 9	10,491 45	130 25	97 47
Avisáwélla ...	360 0	480 0	272 86	1,112 86	910 18	—	42 18	51 85	13 8	—	23 60	8 38	27 98	1,077 25	2,190 11	213 5	156 79
	4,785 76	4,169 83	4,468 26	13,423 85	19,869 6	866 7	1,459 19	481 64	1,913 63	943 65	662 53	338 40	709 6	27,243 23	40,667 8		
Central Province.																	
Kandy Old Jail ...	1,071 0	3,225 84	500 47	4,800 31	6,104 90	—	245 36	177 88	42 0	—	321 25	—	67 81	6,959 20	11,759 51	115 73	133 23
Bógambra ...	2,959 92	4,239 96	8,100 83	15,300 71	33,587 57	1590 9	4,152 44	690 95	3,408 52	3,096 71	1,698 96	1,510 40	755 53	50,491 17	65,791 88	134 47	116 25
Nuwara Eliya ...	840 0	923 68	604 75	2,368 43	2,470 3	31 12	448 52	110 78	37 18	—	368 60	222 0	74 76	3,762 99	6,131 42	200 70	139 85
Mátalé† ...	114 0	105 0	9 0	228 0	336 70	—	64 55	24 94	30 0	—	90 91	—	11 48	558 58	786 58	135 8	128 89
	4,987 92	8,494 48	9,215 5	22,697 45	42,499 20	1621 21	4,910 87	1,004 55	3,517 70	3,096 71	2,479 72	1,732 40	909 58	61,771 94	84,469 39		
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna ...	2,010 0	2,590 0	76 84	4,676 84	7,619 36	75 49	1,445 81	316 32	2,028 52	21 28	486 77	2 0	928 65	12924 20	17,601 4	142 92	108 81
Mannár ...	292 50	—	38 70	331 20	288 78	—	20 40	74 97	—	4 0	164 0	1 15	17 3	570 30	901 50	246 31	275 12
Vavuniya ...	—	840 0	14 11	854 11	268 34	—	43 0	23 92	10 70	6 82	36 74	9 0	37 63	436 15	1,290 26	672 1	286 97
	2,302 50	3,430 0	129 65	5,862 15	8,176 48	75 49	1,509 21	415 21	2,039 22	32 10	687 51	12 15	983 31	13,930 65	19,792 80		
Southern Province.																	
Galle ...	3,632 15	2,494 19	2,449 29	8,575 63	10,091 0	394 26	2,563 84	246 78	474 64	745 66	837 51	1,394 47	394 61	17,142 77	25,718 40	129 61	98 90
Mátara ...	590 0	690 0	850 38	2,130 38	4,970 18	274 2	616 68	267 84	379 85	779 18	217 97	188 25	503 47	8,197 45	10,327 84	123 35	97 42
Taggalla ...	389 0	640 0	433 64	1,453 64	2,057 68	16 79	191 76	365 8	137 55	15 55	66 87	8 90	154 98	3,015 16	4,468 80	135 70	121 74
Hambantota ...	1,970 0	900 0	996 46	3,866 46	8,642 13	77 92	358 10	221 90	8 0	—	136 33	92 0	180 60	9,716 98	13,583 44	115 91	169 40
Tissamahárámat																	
Balapitiya ...	360 0	480 0	18 32	858 32	1,154 91	14 15	83 54	92 40	17 18	7 98	84 61	24 78	80 90	1,560 45	2,418 77	216 93	142 37
	6,932 15	5,204 19	47,480 9	16,884 43	26,915 90	777 14	3,813 92	1,194 0	1,017 22	1,548 37	1,343 29	1,708 40	1,314 56	39,632 81	56,517 25		
Eastern Province.																	
Batticaloa ...	980 0	655 85	316 83	1,952 68	2,974 54	19 16	155 62	87 57	61 56	—	377 61	—	141 2	3,817 8	5,769 76	114 9	107 88
Trincomalee ...	840 0	56 5	282 19	1,178 24	1,549 1	14 40	17 40	107 0	—	1 1	188 99	—	111 28	1,989 9	3,167 33	166 97	155 21
	1,820 0	711 90	599 2	3,130 92	4,523 55	33 56	173 2	194 57	61 56	1 1	566 60	—	252 30	5,806 17	8,937 9		
North-Western Province.																	
Kurunégala ...	1,214 19	1,853 33	1,716 41	4,783 93	10,815 86	80 7	1,296 85	316 29	196 20	1,598 67	490 36	63 80	215 40	15,073 50	19,857 43	116 80	101 52
Puttalam ...	480 0	1,140 0	148 32	1,768 32	1,976 72	2 74	191 24	92 20	46 35	—	98 50	—	75 96	2,483 71	4,252 3	175 78	143 96
Chilaw ...	477 4	779 57	51 12	1,307 73	2,744 13	7 51	191 37	129 40	137 90	—	178 57	8 67	39 94	3,437 47	4,745 20	143 49	128 25
	2,171 23	3,772 90	1,915 85	7,859 98	15,536 71	90 32	1,679 46	537 89	380 45	1,598 67	767 43	72 47	331 30	20,994 68	28,854 66		
North-Central Province.																	
Anurádhapura ...	540 0	1,716 68	100 75	5,357 43	9,971 12	268 69	146 99	235 72	487 39	—	612 88	305 1	221 28	12,249 8	17,606 51	121 70	144 96
Kanadarawa§ ...	—	—	287 70	287 70	292 59	3 81	5 74	6 8	—	—	—	25 0	3 90	337 12	624 82	150 88	125 32
Miriswetiya‖ ...	—	—	981 26	981 26	1,667 28	35 58	14 78	25 8	—	—	162 66	13 64	12 3	1,931 5	2,912 31	124 44	115 6
Abhayagiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 76
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 29
	540 0	1,716 68	4,369 71	6,626 39	11,930 99	308 8	167 51	266 88	487 39	—	775 54	343 64	237 21	14,517 25	21,143 64		
Province of Uva.																	
Badulla ...	480 0	1,185 0	960 2	2,625 2	3,955 70	43 25	127 90	195 93	35 2	—	757 37	8 0	64 14	5,187 31	7,812 33	155 87	140 22
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																	
Ratnapura ...	590 0	1,122 56	1,077 89	2,790 45	3,924 49	51 38	414 39	167 10	1,481 43	1,354 16	361 57	672 95	261 65	8,689 9	11,479 54	181 67	176 49
Kégalla ...	590 0	238 0	289 23	1,117 23	2,016 14	—	300 0	139 6	—	667 48	258 23	88 85	80 23	3,549 96	4,667 19	148 54	146 39
	1,180 0	1,360 56	1,367 12	3,907 68	5,940 63	51 38	714 39	306 16	1,481 43	2,021 64	619 80	761 7	341 88	12,239 5	16,146 73		
Total of all Jails ...	36,971 56	75,362 54	55,673 77	168007 87	217064 22	6337 50	30,415 47	6,279 83	21,669 62	44,965 15	10,963 79	26,747 16	6,034 34	370477 9	538,484 97		
Total of all Jails in Ceylon for 1890	36,758 95	78,819 95	61,485 18	177064 8	235368 68	5336 70	29,488 98	7,142 19	4,963 28	16,938 96	9,557 22	24,409 3	6,020 73	339326 8	516,290 16		

* Closed in September. † Closed in March. ‡ Closed in May. § Closed on February 14, 1891. ‖ Closed on April 1, 1891.

S.—Return showing the Earnings of Prisoners in each of the Jails of Ceylon during 1891.

Jails.	For Prison Services.	To Public Works.	Value of Manufactures.	Other Reimbursements.	Total.	Total for 1890.
Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.
Wełikada ...	29,512 50	17,92 25	32,716 50	449 48	80,602 73	79,235
Slave Island ...	3,870 31¼	5,33 93¾	22,661 25	104 67	31,971 17	40,678
Mahara ...	5,637 0	3,62 75	31,260 37	290 52	40,809 64	47,231
Convict Establishment...	39,019 81¼	26,88 93¾	86,638 12	844 67	153,383 54	167,144
Hulftsdorp ...	774 0	2 75	—	—	798 75	1,742
Negombo ...	2,111 25	2,20 0	751 94	—	5,064 19	7,521
Kalutara ...	1,912 25	1,28 80	4,390 12	—	7,591 25	4,060
Avisáwélla ...	174 75	8 0	—	—	255 75	708
	4,972 25	3,59 63	5,142 06	—	13,709 94	14,031
Central Province.						
Kandy old Jail ...	1,142 25	2,37 62	2,831 98	69 0	6,415 85	2,684
Bógambra ...	12,315 62	17,73 75	6,477 90	56 69	36,585 96	37,545
Nuwara Eliya ...	390 0	1,63 50	—	—	2,021 50	3,273
Mátalé ...	48 50	33 50	—	—	384 0	1,809
	13,896 37	22,07 37	9,309 88	125 69	45,407 31	45,311
Northern Province.						
Jaffna ...	1,670 0	5,82 75	2,407 0	—	9,906 75	11,535
Mannár ...	—	85 40	88 16	—	174 56	289
Vavuniya ...	129 30	—	—	—	129 30	449
	1,799 30	5,91 15	2,495 16	—	10,210 61	12,273
Southern Province.						
Galle ...	3,224 25	4,31 0	3,684 50	—	11,227 75	17,668
Mátara ...	684 25	74 50	2,691 0	—	4,118 75	5,215
Taggalla ...	622 50	84 75	506 25	—	1,970 50	2,694
Hambantota	4,128 50	12 25 0	—	—	16,382 50	16,906
Tissamaharama						
Balapitiya ...	167 0	14 75	—	—	309 75	666
	8,226 50	18,30 0	6,881 75	—	34,009 25	43,150
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa ...	635 50	2,07 0	399 36	—	3,108 86	4,608
Trincomalee ...	135 05	—	—	—	135 05	3,061
	770 55	2,07 0	399 36	—	3,243 91	7,669
North-Western Province.						
Kurunégala ...	935 90	3,38 50	3,265 10	114 64	7,699 14	13,468
Puttalam ...	409 75	1,01 25	148 54	—	1,571 54	2,266
Chilaw ...	1,014 0	1,15 0	325 0	—	2,495 0	2,954
	2,359 65	5,55 75	3,738 64	114 64	11,765 68	18,688
North-Central Province.						
Anurádhapura ...	1,978 39	7,57 79	4,676 80	—	14,227 98	9,655
Kanadarawa ...	88 20	32 40	254 88	—	375 48	4,436
Miriswetiya ...	509 04	67 52	736 56	—	1,923 12	11,402
Abhayagiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	8,373
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	154
	2,575 63	8,28 71	5,668 24	—	16,526 58	34,020
Province of Uva.						
Badulla ...	566 50	2,58 75	—	—	3,154 25	8,692
Province of Sabaragamuwa.						
Ratnapura ...	382 50	73 0	3,060 98	—	4,176 48	1,724
Kégalla ...	314 75	1,42 25	—	—	1,740 0	1,380
	697 25	2,15 25	3,060 98	—	5,916 48	3,104
Total of all Jails ...	75,483 81¼	97,24 54¾	123,334 19	1,085 0	297,327 55	354,082
Total of all jails in Ceylon 1890	83,049 0	189,77 3 0	80,388 0	892 0	354,082 0	—

FISCALS.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY FISCAL OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1891.

THE Hon. A. R. Dawson, Government Agent, Western Province, was appointed Fiscal from January 1, 1891, thus reverting to an arrangement which, with slight interruptions, existed for upwards of forty years. The high office and authority of the Government Agent, particularly in view of several of the Fiscal's officers being headmen and others looking forward for preferment as such, have exercised a marked salutary influence on the working of the office. As vacancies occur it is proposed to appoint the higher class of headmen as Fiscal's officers—holding both appointments—an arrangement which, I feel confident, will be productive of great Departmental and public benefit. Such an amalgamation of offices with their higher emoluments will raise the status of Fiscals' officers, and tend to make them more careful and strict in the discharge of the duties than they have unfortunately generally been in the past, as misconduct in either office will result in dismissal from both.

FISCAL'S OFFICE.

In my report for 1890, I deprecated the selection of the site between the Attorney-General's Office and Hulftsdorp Jail for a new Fiscal's Office, and suggested that the present office with some alterations and additions, was a very suitable one, and the site particularly adapted for a Fiscal's Office. This view was happily in the interests of the public and the Fiscal's Department, supported by the present Fiscal, and within a few months of his appointment the premises were acquired by Government for the very reasonable sum of Rs. 8,400. The Fiscal has also secured a vote on this year's Supply Bill of Rs. 3,800 for certain urgent repairs and improvements which will much facilitate the conduct of business. A record-room was fitted up last year with shelves, &c., which enabled me to have all the records systematically arranged that had hitherto been piled in and on the top of almirahs all over the building. The almirahs thus emptied have been sent to the outstation offices which had asked for additional accommodation for their records for some years past.

EXECUTION OF PROCESSES.

The Colombo Courts were last year furnished with a memorandum showing the division of the Colombo District for the purpose of serving processes, and specifying the names of the streets in each division, and the names of the peons appointed to serve processes in each division. All processes on being received in the office are distributed to the servers according to this arrangement. The practice which it superseded was in many ways objectionable and open to corruption and abuse, for it permitted the process clerks to distribute processes to the servers in any way they pleased, and enabled the servers frequently to ask for particular processes, and on frivolous grounds to decline acceptance of others. The present system, amongst many advantages, enables the party interested to easily ascertain to which peon he is to go regarding the service of any process. In my last report I animadverted upon the irregularities which obtained in the Courts as regards the issuing of processes—the short time allowed for executing them, the delay in their transmission to the office, and insufficient description and address of the parties to be served. There has not been any appreciable abatement, if any at all, as regards these irregularities, which greatly hamper my efforts to systematise and expedite the conduct of business in the office in its most important branch.

SECURITY GIVEN BY FISCAL'S OFFICERS.

This matter was fully considered about the end of last year and rules framed on the subject to be enforced from the commencement of 1892. Hitherto personal security with that of two sureties was taken from head clerks of the outstation offices who hold deputations as Deputy Fiscals in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and similarly from Fiscal's officers, except in a few instances, in which more tangible security was secured. From writ peons and process servers security in cash was taken in the sum of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100, respectively, and from extra guards in Rs. 50 cash each. By the new rules the head clerks who are also Deputy Fiscals are required to give security in Rs. 1,000 by hypothecation of title deeds, and Fiscal's officers in Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 500 cash, according to the nature of their duties. The security required from the writ peons and extra guards will remain as hitherto. It was not considered necessary or fair that security should be taken from the process peons, and the cash security deposited by them amounting to Rs. 1,890·75 was refunded, with the bank interest which had accrued thereon.

WARRANT OF ARREST.

Section 313 of the Civil Procedure Code enacts that no judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into court such sum as the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from the time of his arrest until he can be brought before the court, and where the writ is to be executed in another district, such further sum as the Judge thinks sufficient to cover the expenses of his transport to the court issuing the

writ. The provision that the subsistence money should be deposited in court was productive of very great inconvenience. Persons arrested on civil warrants are very frequently discharged on being brought to court. The subsistence allowance, 25 cents a day, in such cases has to be paid to the Jailor by a draft on the kachchéri, granted by the court which issued the writ, the amount generally being 25 or 50 cents. On the great inconvenience arising from this practice being pointed out to the District Judge of Colombo, he very considerately permitted the subsistence money to be deposited with the Fiscal, as was done before the Civil Procedure Code came into operation, a receipt for the amount being given which, on being produced to the Secretary, is considered as an equivalent to payment into Court, thus enabling the Fiscal to pay the Jailor direct and saving the trouble and delay of obtaining a draft from the court and cashing it at the kachchéri. But the inconvenience arising from the provision in question remains as regards outstation writs. In a writ lately sent from the District Court of Badulla to arrest a party, the subsistence money and the expenses of his transport to Badulla were deposited in that court: the party was arrested and the Fiscal had no funds to defray his expenses for transport to Badulla; but fortunately in this case the party at whose instance the arrest was made came to Colombo to point out the defendant, and was able to furnish the necessary expenses for removing him to Badulla. Under Ordinance 4 of 1867 payments in connection with the execution of writs against person were made direct to the Fiscal.

RESISTANCE TO FISCAL'S OFFICERS.

There was one conviction obtained last year for resistance to Fiscal's officers in the execution of their duty, in which the accused were fined in the total sum of Rs. 50. In one case there was an acquittal under very extraordinary circumstances. Shortly after I assumed duties my attention was drawn to a warrant of arrest in a civil suit in which two of the defendants had been evading arrest on several other warrants for some years past. The Proctor for the plaintiff, a Chetty, who was Proctor also in some other cases against the defendants, complained to me of the non-arrest of the principal defendant. I thereupon personally entrusted the warrant for execution to a peon recently appointed and in whom I had confidence. A few months after he reported that he arrested the principal defendant, who, however, had resisted and made his escape. I ordered a prosecution. The Chetty had the plaint drawn and retained counsel, the peon being the complainant. On the day of trial when being examined, he stated that the defendant before the court was not the man whom he had arrested and who had escaped, and added that the Chetty had offered him a gratification shortly before if he would swear that the defendant before the court was the person whom he had arrested and who had escaped. The defendant was acquitted. From the statement made to me by the peon on a departmental inquiry into the matter, it appeared that the Chetty came for him close on sunset one evening and said that if he accompanied him, the first defendant (naming him) could be arrested. The peon went with the Chetty, when the latter pointing to a man on the road at a certain spot, said "That is the first defendant," naming him. The peon arrested the man, when he pushed him off and got away. The peon made this report to the Fiscal accordingly, trusting in the Chetty, the first defendant not being personally known to him. It was only on the day of trial, when the parties' names were called out by the Chief Clerk, that the peon was aware that the defendant before the court was not the man he had arrested. He told the Chetty this, who then offered him a bribe if he would swear that the man before the court was the man he had arrested. This the peon declined to do. The case was shortly after taken up by the Police Magistrate, Mr. Mason, with the result as already stated. The inquiry held by me led me to believe that the peon had spoken the truth, and that the man who had been arrested was one of the three defendants, but the Chetty led the peon to believe it was the first defendant, as he was anxious to have him arrested, as was also his Proctor, who stated that if the first defendant was arrested the judgment was sure to be satisfied. The acquittal in this case led to a charge of conspiracy and perjury by the discharged defendant against the Chetty and others. The Police Magistrate, Mr. Lushington, dismissed the case disbelieving the evidence of the peon. I have grave doubts, however, whether unscrupulous suitors are generally as unsuccessful in their attempts to obtain dishonest aid from Fiscal's officers as was the Chetty in question (supposing the opinion I formed of the matter to be correct). The *morale* of a large number of subordinate officers of Government is undermined and destroyed by the greater portion of those who have need of their services. Corruption commences from without and not from within. The almost systematic way in which bribes are offered and given is the primary cause of the corruption and dishonesty not infrequent in our ranks of subordinate officers of Government. To reduce this evil as much as possible I made stringent rules by which Proctors, Proctors' clerks, and suitors must have all their work done through me, or directed to be done by me, and which prevented them, as had been the practice hitherto, of going into the clerks' room and inducing them and the process and writ peons to do work out of its proper turn, to expedite the transmission of particular papers, &c. I am freely accessible to any one at any time in my office, and most ready when necessary to expedite the transaction of any particular papers, &c. In place, however, of such rules being welcomed and supported, they were generally considered as uncalled for and oppressive. Instead of being loyally obeyed, they were furtively transgressed. The din, the interruption to work, the babel of voices, fumes of tobacco, and runlets of saliva and betel juice, the predominant outward features of inward disorganisation, are however features of the past, and the order and quiet which now prevails cannot well be exceeded.

SEIZURE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY.

The attention of Government was directed to a defect in the provision of section 367 of the Civil Procedure Code, under which the Fiscal has no authority to force open the outer door of a house or other building in order to seize movable property. It was pointed out that under section 30, sub-section 4 (repealed), of Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, any door might have been forced open by the Fiscal in the execution of process against property. That under section 271 of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, which corresponds to section 367 of our Code, the outer door of a dwelling-house cannot be broken open for the purpose of executing process against property, but that it had been held under that section that the outer door of a shop or godown may be broken open for that purpose. It was pointed out that the effect of section 367 of the Civil Procedure Code was, that

when a debtor wished to avoid seizure of his movable property (a not unusual occurrence), he could effectually do so by securing the outer door of his house, shop, or godown, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, before and after which processes in civil suits cannot be executed (section 365, Civil Procedure Code). Besides this, the goods in many cases in such buildings were secretly removed at night, thus entirely defrauding the execution-creditor of his rights. For these reasons the necessity of an amendment of section 367 of the Civil Procedure Code was urged. The Acting Attorney-General admitted that the old Fiscals' Ordinance gave the Fiscal greater powers than the present Ordinance with regard to forcing open the door of a dwelling-house or other building. But those powers having been intentionally omitted in the Civil Procedure Code, and as neither the English Law nor Indian Law allows of the door of a dwelling-house being broken open, the Acting Attorney-General did not see why our law should. He considered that it may be desirable to allow the Fiscal to break open the doors of buildings other than dwelling-houses as in India, and recommended that section 367 of the Civil Procedure Code may be noted for amendment to that effect when an amending Ordinance is passed, which recommendation has been adopted by Government.

JURORS AND JURY LISTS.

There has been no complaint as regards the working of the jury lists for 1891 by the Public or the Registrar of the Supreme Court. There were 999 names on the English-speaking jury list for 1891, out of which 230 were drawn and 173 served. As I remarked in my report last year there ought to be no occasion for a juror to serve oftener than once in four years at the most. The English-speaking jury list for 1892 contains 1,109 names, as against 999 for 1891. Nothing, I regret to say, has been done to obviate the inconvenience arising from the present practice of drawing supplementary jury panels, to which I drew attention in detail in my last report, and suggested how such inconvenience may be obviated. The position of the Fiscal also remains unaltered with regard to collecting information to enable him to compile jury lists. He has to do so as best he can. There is no legal provision enabling him to demand such information, or making it an offence to withhold such information when demanded. Since my appointment I obtained a good deal of information by circulars addressed to heads of offices at the end of each year, who, I am thankful to say, responded to the same with but a very few exceptions. A curious incident arose in this connection. A head of an office wrote to me to know what my authority was for asking the information contained in my circular. I replied that I had no legal authority, but I did so in the interest of the public in order to compile a full and complete list. To this letter I received no reply. The gentleman's name was placed on the jury list, and curiously enough he was almost immediately after this served with a summons (of course signed by me) requiring his attendance as a juror. He complained to a Supreme Court functionary that I was at the bottom of this to pay him off for not answering my circular. To his astonishment he was told that I had no control whatsoever over the selection of jurors (unless in league with the Mahatmas), which was by ballot, drawn by a Registrar of the Supreme Court in open Court, the keys of the boxes whereof, by section 328 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are required to be kept by a Judge of the said Court. I mention the incident merely for the purpose of reiterating the statement repeatedly made by me, and which if noted will save a deal of useless correspondence, that the Fiscal has nothing to do with the jury system beyond compiling jury lists and forwarding them to the Supreme Court, and summoning those jurors whose names are sent to him by the Registrar of that Court.

CUSTODY OF PROPERTY AFTER SEIZURE AND PENDING SALE.

The amount paid during 1891 for the custody of property after seizure and till sale amounted to Rs. 3,020·25. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 1,041·31 was paid in the case of the *Bank of Madras* vs. *Modelly*. The plaintiff corporation sued on a promissory note. The libel was filed on November 15, 1890. The Fiscal on an order of Court dated November 17, 1890, sequestrated and took into his custody the shop goods of the defendant; and it is at this date (December, 1891) still in his custody, and final judgment has only just been obtained. The debt has never been denied, the delay and expense being caused only by questions of procedure raised under the Civil Procedure Code.

WITNESS SHEDS FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

A long-felt want has at last been provided for on the representation of the Fiscal who has secured a vote of Rs. 4,260 for this purpose. This has fortunately led to the Judges of the three other Courts asking for witness sheds. It seems incredible that the principal courts of the Island should not have what almost every other court in the Island has, viz., witness sheds. The fault for this state of things is not certainly with Government, but with those who either did not ask or did not know how to ask, or did not ask with sufficient insistence and persistence.

FRAUDULENT ALIENATION OF PROPERTY.

The first committal, as far as I am aware, under section 404 of the Ceylon Penal Code, for fraudulent alienation of property to defeat execution came before the District Court of Colombo in May last. The Court permitted the withdrawal of the prosecution by the Crown Counsel as the parties had come to a settlement. The District Judge is reported to have said that he sanctioned the withdrawal for this reason, and as it was a matter for the parties themselves and not the public. The latter reason is, I submit, not a sound one. The fraudulent alienation of property to defeat execution is an offence that very closely indeed affects the public for very obvious reasons. It is difficult of detection, and when it can be successfully prosecuted the opportunity of teaching a much-needed judicial lesson for a prevalent and increasing evil should not be lost.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTALS.

The Fiscal drew my attention to the almost entire absence of the *gé* names, &c., of accused and witnesses in the committals of trial before the Supreme Court, and at his instance a circular was addressed to the Police Magistrates in the Western Province requesting them to be good enough to insert in the committals the *gé* names of the accused and witnesses, their villages, and the kóralés in which such villages are situated. It was pointed out that such particulars will, amongst other purposes, be useful for identifying parties for service of process. The following report on a

petition referred to me proves how essentially necessary it is that such particulars should be given. The petitioner asserted that he was arrested by mistake as a prisoner who had escaped from the custody of the Fiscal, and had been committed for trial before the Supreme Court and convicted without any Magisterial inquiry.

* * * * * *

To start with admitted facts. The petitioner was convicted in case No. 6,368 under the name of Medapolagé Podi Nayide, on November 12, 1889, and he was next convicted on November 21, 1889, under the name of Medapolagé Podia in case No. 5,039. I have the proceedings in these cases before me. The petitioner was present throughout and was duly committed for trial.

There were three sets of proceedings in No. 5,039. They are all before me now. In the first set seven men were convicted on May 3, 1889. In the second set three men were convicted on November 21, 1889, the petitioner being one of them as above stated. The third set of proceedings, which has an important bearing on this matter, was only against Wikrama Achchi Vitâranelâgé Podi Sinno, of Dadugomuwa, the fourth accused in the original plaint in No. 5,039. These proceedings commenced on February 26, 1890, and the accused was directed by the Crown Counsel, on March 4, 1890, to be committed for trial before the Supreme Court, but when being escorted from Colombo to Avisáwélla for this purpose on March 10, 1890, he escaped. This escape formed the subject of communication between the Fiscal, Colombo, and the Police Magistrate, Avisáwélla, which resulted in the conviction and dismissal of the peons in charge of Podi Sinno. One of the peons, Magris Perera, was however subsequently reinstated.

The accused Podi Sinno, who escaped on March 10, 1890, has not yet been arrested. It will thus be seen that the petitioner's story is utterly false and without an atom of foundation.

When the accused Podi Sinno escaped on March 10, 1890, as an accused in No. 5,039, the petitioner was a convicted accused in that very case—was in jail on committal dated November 21, 1889—so that it need hardly be said that he could not have been tried as the escaped accused Podi Sinno or Podia who had escaped on March 10, 1890.

The petitioner has evidently weaved this false story from scraps of information which came to his knowledge in jail regarding the absconding of the accused Podi Sinno or Podia in No. 5,039, taking advantage of the circumstance of this being the name under which he, the petitioner was convicted in that very case.

I think the above facts sufficiently prove the falsity of petitioner's story. But I shall add a few more in further disproof of it.

Magris Perera, the peon already referred to, appears on several occasions to have escorted the prisoners in Nos. 6,368 and 5,039 between Colombo, Avisáwélla, and Pasyála. There is record of this before me, namely, entries in the Escort Book. Magris Perera states that the petitioner is not (as of course he could not be) the man who escaped from his custody on March 10, 1890. He stated this after an interview he had with petitioner at the Maharp jail, where I sent him two days ago for this purpose with an official letter to the officer in charge, requesting him to allow Magris Perera an interview for the purpose of this report. The petitioner he describes as a short black man, a blacksmith by caste and trade. The Podiya who escaped on March 10, 1890, is a tall, well built man, of the Wellala caste. The name of the petitioner, Naide, indicates him to be of the Smith caste, whilst the *gé* name of the accused who absconded, Wikrama Achchi, indicates him to be of the Wellala caste.

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CLAIMS IN EXECUTION ON WARRANTS OF DISTRESS IN POLICE COURT CASES.

A claim was preferred before the Deputy Fiscal, Kalutara, to a land seized on a writ of distress issued in a Police Court case. The Deputy Fiscal forwarded the claim to the Police Magistrate, Kalutara, for inquiry as in a claim on a writ in a civil case. The Police Magistrate refused to inquire into the claim on the ground that there was no provision of law empowering him to do so. The opinion of the Hon. the Attorney-General was asked on the point raised by the Magistrate. He reported that there has been no local decision on the question raised, but that under sections 87 and 88 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, corresponding to sections 62 and 63 of our Criminal Procedure Code, it has been held in India that the claim of third persons to property attached under sections 87 and 88 cannot be investigated by the Magistrate, and that the Police Magistrate of Kalutara was right in declining to inquire into the claim.

HULFTSDORP JAIL.

Rule 173, for the Management of Prisons, enacts that the Inspector-General shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life he thinks such special provisions should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

(i.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Superintendent, a suitable room or cell specially fitted up for such prisoner, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for the ordinary cells.

(ii.) To exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it.

(iii.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the Superintendent.

(iv.) To have on payment of a small sum fixed by the Superintendent the assistance of some person, to be appointed by the Superintendent, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed task or office.

174.—The beds of such prisoners shall be made and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him as provided in rule 173, sub-section (iv.).

These rules, however, have not practically been given effect to, except in a very general way, for want of special accommodation. This want was the cause of comment after the Marx brothers and Jayatilaka brothers' cases, in which the accused expressed much discontent with the accommodation in jail, although everything was done for them that was possible under the circumstances.

However, any inconvenience which they may have suffered may be regarded as vicarious, for their cases led to the Inspector-General obtaining from Government a vote of Rs. 250 for furnishing a room, under section 172, sub-section 1, of the prison rules. The Inspector-General has also promised to have section 173 amended, so as to give to the Superintendent of Jails also the powers now solely vested in him—quite an unworkable provision. Happily such cases as those referred to are almost unique in the annals of Hulftsdorp.

The handcuffing of unconvicted prisoners when being escorted to and from Courts has been put a stop to on the orders of the Inspector-General of Police, except in the case of prisoners who have previously been in jail, or who have so behaved in jail as would render it unsafe that they should not be handcuffed. The practice had hitherto been to handcuff all remand prisoners when being escorted, as provided for by the jail rules and the Prisons Ordinance. But it was, nevertheless, a cruel and oppressive practice; that it is also illegal has been forcibly pointed out by the Hon. the Chief Justice in the case of *Bastian Perera* vs. *Allis, Peace officer*, in which the defendant was cast in Rs. 200 as damages for handcuffing an accused arrested on a warrant for non-payment of commutation tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

The Fiscal is not responsible for prisoners being handcuffed when sent from the courts to the jail. The Police Magistrates in Colombo have been informed by me at the request of the Chief Justice, that the practice should be discontinued, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary.

The case of the brothers Marx was a very extraordinary one and calling for a record in this report. Eugene Isaac Marx and Philip Marx, brothers, were on January 16, 1891, arrested at Colombo when returning to Paris by Ceylon after travelling in India for the benefit of their health, and lodged in Hulftsdorp jail from which they were discharged two days after. The particulars of the arrest and discharge are as follows. On January 12 Mr. Philipp Freudenberg, Consul for the German Empire, appeared before the Police Magistrate of Colombo, and stated on oath that Adolph Reiss and Carl Reiss, late of Frankfort, were suspected of being *en route* for Ceylon, and on production of certain documentary evidence obtained a warrant of arrest against them for having committed fraudulent bankruptcy within the jurisdiction of the German Empire. Mr. Freudenberg on the same day received a telegram from the German Consul at Bombay that the said Adolph Reiss and Carl Reiss had assumed the names of Eugene and Philip Marx, and had left Calcutta in the ship "City of Calcutta" for Colombo. They were arrested immediately on landing from the steamer. The brothers Marx stated that they were travelling for pleasure, and gave as reference the name of their uncle, Fuld, High street, to whom they also telegraphed. The day after the telegram was despatched a reply was received from the President of Police, Frankfort, that the statement of the brothers Marx was correct, whereupon they were discharged. They are natives of Frankfort,—both bankers—one brother being in employ at Paris the other in Frankfort, and both holding high and lucrative offices. The criminal offence charged against the Reiss brothers was alleged to have been committed at Frankfort. Both the brothers Marx stated to me that they did not know the Reiss brothers even by name. It is, however, very probable that the Marx brothers were known to them, and that the false information given to the officer of Police at Bombay must have been at their instance. It was mentioned to me by a gentleman who was present at the landing of the passengers by the "City of Calcutta," having gone to meet a friend, that when the Marx brothers were arrested, he observed two German-looking passengers, roughly dressed, and in general resemblance very like Marx brothers, not far behind them. Most probably they were the Reiss brothers. An action is pending in the District Court, Colombo, by Eugene Isaac Marx against the German Consul, Mr. Philipp Freudenberg, for damages for illegal arrest.

There has been a marked increase in the work and responsibility attaching to the office of the Superintendent of Jail, caused by the closing of the Kalutara jail and Panadure lock-up, and by the thorough and systematic manner in which all work connected with the jail is required to be carried out under the regime of the present Inspector-General. The keeping of registers, diet rolls, transfers, accounts, &c., in a jail where the prisoners average about eighty a day, and where fresh discharges and admissions take place almost every hour, entails a good deal of work both in the office and jail. My main difficulty has been owing to the inability of the staff through lack of intelligence to cope with the work as now required to be done. I have had more trouble with some of the few officers in the jail than with the scores of clerks in the Fiscal's Office. The jail is inspected by me daily and all office work transacted in the jail office. No prisoners are allowed to work without the jail walls, and all the abuses connected with prisoners acting as sweepers and punkah-pullers to the offices at Hulftsdorp are things of the past. The Colony will very largely benefit by the reforms in our prisons initiated and carried out under the authority of the present Inspector-General, the lack of which hitherto undoubtedly weakened the administration of justice and the security of the public.

It has been the practice of late to confine in Hulftsdorp jail, upon the order of His Excellency the Governor, any person acquitted on the ground that at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence. There was no special accommodation for such prisoners, and it was rightly considered injudicious that they should be kept together with the other prisoners, as it was impossible to say when a person who was once violently insane might not have a recurrent attack of such mania. Accordingly a suitable ward has been fitted up for the confinement of such prisoners, quite distinct and apart from the other wards and cells. The case of Piloris, who was confined in Hulftsdorp jail on a committal under section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code from July 4, 1890, to December 20, 1891, is deserving of a note. Piloris was charged with having on June 4 stabbed a cousin of his in thirteen places. The fatal wound was six inches long on a side of the neck dividing the wind-pipe. It was proved at the trial that when the deceased Brampy and another were ploughing a field, Piloris came up with a knife and asked Brampy what he meant by ploughing his field. An altercation ensued, when Piloris stabbed Brampy to death. It was proved that Piloris had on certain occasions been of unsound mind, and had once attempted to commit suicide. The jury found that Piloris committed the act, but was of unsound mind at the time. He was ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Spence having subsequently reported him to be sane, he was sent to Hulftsdorp and remained there till he was released on bail on the orders of His Excellency the Governor under section 441 of the Criminal Procedure Code. During the time Piloris was under my custody

he was perfectly sane, and by far the best-behaved prisoner in the jail. I often endeavoured to recall to his mind the incidents of his killing Brampy, but without avail. Piloris would always say, "I have no recollection whatever of having killed Brampy; why should I have killed him? I suppose I killed him, if you all say I did so."

The subject of the quantity of oil and firewood consumed in Hulftsdorp jail occupied my attention in January last year. By tests and calculation I found that no more than 4½ lb. of firewood was required for cooking meals and boiling clothes on admission for one prisoner for a day, and that each of the lamps used in the jail burnt very brightly for twelve hours, partially exposed to the wind, consuming only $\frac{5}{16}$ of a bottle of oil, or little less than ½ of a bottle.

On these calculations oil and firewood were strictly issued in 1891, and showed a saving of Rs. 628, compared with the cost of same for 1890, as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Particulars.	Quantity consumed.	Cost. Rs. c.	Number of Prisoners admitted.	Number of Prisoners discharged.
1890.				
Firewood ...	2,400 cwt. ...	720 0	... 2,830	... 2,872
Oil ...	400 gallons ...	240 0		
1891.				
Firewood ...	720 cwt. ...	216 0	... 1,986	... 1,971
Oil ...	200 gallons ...	116 0		

In 1888 1,600 cwt. of firewood were consumed, costing Rs. 480, and in 1889 2,000 cwt., costing Rs. 600.

In 1888 400 gallons of oil were consumed, costing Rs. 212, and in 1889 400 gallons, costing Rs. 208.

The following table, based on actual tests, shows the quantity of firewood sufficient for cooking meals daily for 120 prisoners:—

	Cwt.	lb.
For boiling water for early tea	0	52
For boiling clothes on admission	0	52
For dinner	1	92
For breakfast	1	92
Total ...	4	64

Firewood supplied to the jail last year through the Hon. the Government Agent cost 30 cents per cwt. In the Negombo jail firewood cost 17 cents per cwt.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The only decision of importance delivered last year on that portion of the Civil Procedure Code bearing on Fiscal procedure is (1) that the institution of an action under section 247 of the Civil Procedure Code, by party aggrieved by the order made on summary inquiry into a claim in execution, does not entitle such party to a stay of execution under the order pending the action (9 S. C. C. 179); (2) that the order of court allowing or disallowing a claim to property seized in execution is not appealable (9 S. C. C. 134); (3) that under section 247 of the Civil Procedure Code the order of a court made upon a claim to property seized in execution, and declaring the property liable to be sold, is conclusive, subject to the result of an action to be instituted within fourteen days of the order by the unsuccessful claimant for the purpose of establishing his right (9 S. C. C. 190); (4) that the Fiscal is the judge of the sufficiency in value of property surrendered in satisfaction of a writ of execution, and if he considers such value insufficient, may arrest the person of the execution-debtor.

FISCAL'S TRANSFERS AND SURVEYS.

Proceedings have been taken in the Police Court of Colombo against a registered surveyor for preparing a plan for a Fiscal's transfer and forging to it the name of a licensed surveyor. Another registered surveyor antedated three surveys made by him for Fiscal's transfers, so as to mislead the Fiscal into believing that the surveys were made previous to the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 15 of 1889. But it was, however, discovered that the lands surveyed were sold by the Fiscal long after the Ordinance came into operation. On the surveyor being noticed to show cause why he should not be reported, stated, under advice no doubt, that he had misdated the documents—1890 for 1891—and that he was not aware that only surveys of licensed surveyors, and licensed by the Fiscal under section 286 of the Civil Procedure Code, were accepted by the Fiscal, and that the clerical error might have been committed when he was under the influence of liquor. The surveyor has been reported to the District Judge, under section 8 (1) of Ordinance No. 15 of 1889, which enacts that whenever it shall be made to appear to any District Court within whose jurisdiction any registered surveyor may reside, that such surveyor has been guilty of gross misconduct in the discharge of his duties as a surveyor, or that he has proved himself incapable of discharging such duties with advantage to the public, such court may, after a summary investigation of the matter of complaint, which may be preferred by petition by any aggrieved person, cancel the registration and the license, if any, of such surveyor, and award costs as it thinks fit. Every such cancellation shall be in the form of an order, which shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court in like manner as any other order of such District Court. The survey of a registered surveyor is not accepted by the Fiscal as it is not now receivable in evidence in any civil court in this Colony under section 3 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1889. The Fiscal therefore grants his license under section 286 of the Civil Procedure Code only to surveyors licensed under Ordinance No. 15 of 1889.

In my report for 1890 I noticed the great delay on the part of the purchasers in taking out Fiscal's transfers, and stated my expectation that this drawback would be remedied by the insistence by the Fiscal of the legal provision that the cost of survey and amount due for transfer fee and stamps must be paid with the full purchase amount, which had not hitherto been done;

but this has not quite met the difficulty, for delays still take place by purchasers not obtaining their confirmation of sale. Till this is done the transfer cannot be prepared. In cases where execution-creditors are purchasers the confirmation of the sale is speedily obtained, but in other cases the delay is great, because, as I am informed, the obtaining of an order entails considerable expense, as the services of a Proctor is generally considered necessary for the purpose. But there is no reason why it should be so, for a motion by the purchaser in person is all that is required, whereupon the court will issue the required notices. It is a great hardship for a purchaser other than the execution-creditor to retain a Proctor to obtain an order of confirmation of sale, the granting of which is almost invariably unopposed, particularly in cases where the land purchased is of small value. Out of 618 sales of lands in 1891, Fiscal's transfers were taken out only for 453 purchases. Another hardship connected with the subject of Fiscal's transfers is where a small portion of a large land is sold. Section 286 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that to all conveyances made by the Fiscal to complete a sale in execution of a decree of court, in the event of there being no diagram or map of the premises which are the subject of the conveyance already appended to a title deed thereof delivered to the purchaser, there shall be annexed a sufficient map exhibiting when possible some permanent physical features of the ground, and the purchaser shall pay in advance the expense of preparing it. So that if a small undivided portion of a large extent is sold (as very frequently takes place), a survey of the whole land has to be made, costing generally very largely in excess of the value of land purchased. The Fiscal is powerless to afford relief in such cases though frequently applied to.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

There were twenty-five juvenile offenders convicted in 1891 and remanded to the custody of the Fiscal, to be whipped and sent to the Reformatory at Háputalé. The total cost of sending these offenders amounted to Rs. 346·25.

LUNATICS.

The number of insane persons remanded to the custody of the Fiscal from the Colombo, Negombo, and Kalutara Courts, to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, amounted to 71.

EXECUTIONS.

Ten men were executed at Welikada during the year. Sentence of death passed on four men was commuted.

FISCAL'S OFFICERS.

Three Fiscal's officers were dismissed in 1891 for the following offences:—(1) For recovering from a purchaser a larger amount of fees than was payable; (2) for receiving and executing a writ without an order from the Fiscal; (3) for not carrying out a sale under false pretences.

CLAIMS IN EXECUTION.

From January 1 to July 31, 1890, 414 claims in execution were preferred before the Fiscal, and from August 1 (when the Civil Procedure Code came into operation) to December 31, 1890, 200 claims were preferred through the Fiscal to the District Court and Court of Requests—total 614. During 1891 136 claims were preferred before the District Court and 114 before the Court of Requests—total 250. The decrease in the number of claims preferred is very marked. Work was slack last year as is shown by the fact that Fiscal's fees in 1890 amounted to Rs. 13,434·61, whereas the fees for 1891 amounted only to Rs. 6,952·01. During 1891 26 claims in execution were preferred before the Fiscal on Gansabháwa writs, of which none were pending at the end of the year. The number of claims in execution in Gansabháwa writs preferred before the Fiscal in 1890 was 72.

APPENDICES.

Appendices A and B show the number and value of Fiscal's fee stamps affixed to District Court processes during the year 1891, and the number and value of unstamped District Court processes received for service by the Fiscal, Colombo, during the same period. The figures for 1891 are slightly lower than those for 1890.

Appendix C is a statement of expenses incurred in the Colombo office in escorting prisoners during 1891. The expenses in 1890 amounted to Rs. 1,600, and in 1891 to Rs. 1,373·74.

Appendices D and E are statements showing the number of writs against person and property (including warrants of distress) received, and the nature of the returns made, by the Fiscal of the Western Province and his Deputies during 1891, and the number of processes received for service and executed by them for the same period.

In 1891, 2,490 writs against property were received in the Colombo office, as against 3,844 in 1890. Partial or total recoveries were made in 718 out of 2,490 writs, giving a proportion of 29 per cent. to total number of writs received. Taking into account the very large percentage of writs in which settlements are effected, execution of which are stopped, which are unrecoverable, &c., the number of writs in which partial or total recoveries were effected must be regarded as extremely satisfactory. The value of the 2,490 writs received in the Colombo office in 1891 amounted to Rs. 769,377·01, of which the recoveries by the Fiscal amounted to Rs. 61,862·81. The recoveries in 1890 amounted Rs. 80,472·62.

The great difference between the value of the writs received and the recoveries thereon is due to the very large percentage of settlements and payments in part or in full made by debtors to creditors or their Proctors whilst writs are in the hands of the Fiscal. Sales on writs are more frequently than not stopped by part payments of the amount of writ to the execution-creditors or their Proctors. This is in effect a recovery through the agency of the Fiscal's Department. The amount of such payments cannot well be ascertained, and even if ascertained cannot of course be added to the amount of recoveries by the Fiscal.

There were 124 writs against person received in 1891, of which 69 were executed. A large number of them are not enforced owing to want of instructions on the part of the execution-creditors, generally due to some settlement arrived at between the parties, and also to applications to suspend execution for the same reason. There were 1,423 seizures on writs

effected in 1891, in which 373 sales were held. There were 300 claims preferred against the seizures.

The number of processes (exclusive of writs of execution) received for service at the Colombo office during 1891 amounted to 17,590 (as against 17,820 during 1890), with 34,505 copies (as against 37,067 copies during 1890), of which 27,224 were served and 7,281 not served. This gives a proportion of 79 per cent. of total number of copies served to total number of copies received, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory, and as good work done on the whole by the much abused and anathematised process servers. As I had occasion to remark last year, a very large number of processes have to be returned unserved on grounds beyond the control of the Fiscal's Department.

In 1891 the number of criminal warrants issued to the Fiscal, Colombo, for execution amounted to 729, with 1,163 copies, of which 247 were duly executed. As remarked by me in my report for 1890 on this subject, to those not closely acquainted with the working of our Police Courts both figures are misleading. But to those acquainted with the mode and manner of obtaining and issuing of warrants in the Minor Courts, the small number of arrests to the large number of warrants issued call for no special remark.

Fiscal's Office,
Colombo, March 5, 1892.

J. S. DRIEBERG,
Deputy Fiscal, Western Province.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of Fiscal's Fee Stamps affixed to District Court Processes received by the Fiscal of Colombo during the year 1891, under Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, section 16, clauses 1, 2, and 3, and Ordinance No. 23 of 1871, section 12.

Period during which received.	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps. Rs. c.
January	322	314 95
February	384	389 70
March	331	331 40
April	329	315 0
May	379	471 5
June	367	457 45
July	463	529 65
August	460	531 0
September	437	457 90
October	404	522 95
November	395	498 45
December	318	345 0
Total	4,589	5,164 50

B.—Statement of Unstamped District Court Processes received by the Fiscal of Colombo during the year 1891, under Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, section 16, clauses 4 and 5, and Ordinance No. 23 of 1871, section 12.

Period during which received.	Number of Processes.	Value of Stamps. Rs. c.
January	22	4 35
February	43	21 90
March	25	15 70
April	23	31 75
May	20	10 75
June	23	11 10
July	26	7 30
August	15	8 50
September	29	18 90
October	28	12 55
November	76	13 60
December	37	10 85
Total	367	167 25

C.—Statement of Expenses incurred in escorting Prisoners during the year 1891.

No. received.	On what Account.	Batta, &c. Rs. c.	Train Fare, &c. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
—	Ordinary Prisoners	386 34	527 66	914 0
25	Youthful Offenders	105 50	240 75	346 25
71	Lunatics	86 81	26 68	113 49
	Total	578 65	795 9	1,373 74

D.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Writs against Person and Property, including Warrants of Distress received, and the nature of Returns made by the Fiscal of the Western Province and his Deputies, during the year 1891.

		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Avisáwélla.	Total.
Writs against Property, including Distress Warrants :—						
District Court ...	Number	920	407	504	26	1,857
	Value Rs.	708,250 67½	148,469 98½	213,468 85	11,956 60	1,082,146 11
Court of Requests ...	Number	1,159	437	498	202	2,296
	Value Rs.	55,779 62	23,252 90½	27,824 6	13,307 65	120,164 23½
Police Court ...	Number	64	19	243	12	338
	Value Rs.	1,873 25	543 50	5,385 35	50 0	7,852 10
Municipal Court ...	Number	4	—	—	—	4
	Value Rs.	10 0	—	—	—	10 0
Gansabhâwa ...	Number	334	223	222	250	1,029
	Value Rs.	3,162 30	2,047 5	2,147 2	1,213 52	8,569 89½
Special Commissioner ...	Number	9	—	—	—	9
	Value Rs.	301 16½	—	—	—	301 16½
Total number of writs received ...		2,490	1,086	1,467	590	5,633
Number of writs in which recoveries, partial or total, were made		718	259	419	167	1,563
Its proportion to total number of writs received		·29	·25	·29	·28	·28
Total amount of writs ...	Rs.	769,377 1	174,313 44	248,825 28	26,527 77	1,219,043 50½
Total amount of recoveries...	Rs.	61,862 81	40,874 58	36,437 42	4,277 6	143,451 83
Its proportion to total value of writs ...		·08	·23	·15	·16	·12
Number of seizures		1,423	688	942	482	3,532
Number of sales		1,886	988	1,520	419	4,813
Number of claims		300	344	349	91	1,089
Writs against Person :—						
Number executed		69	5	3	11	88
Number not executed		55	1	5	15	76

E.—Comparative Statement showing the Total Number of Processes, exclusive of Writs of Execution, received during the year 1891 for service and execution by the Fiscal, Western Province, and his Deputies.

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Avisáwélla.	Total.
Supreme Court :—					
Originals ...	94	57	59	10	220
Copies ...	261	100	209	58	628
Served ...	194	93	185	57	529
Not served ...	67	7	24	1	99
District Court :—					
Originals ...	5,076	1,556	1,719	190	8,541
Copies ...	9,293	2,980	3,088	257	15,618
Served ...	7,434	2,606	2,470	183	12,693
Not served ...	1,859	374	618	74	2,925
Court of Requests:—					
Originals ...	5,207	1,603	3,534	1,121	11,465
Copies ...	7,456	2,554	6,022	2,100	18,132
Served ...	5,769	2,169	4,712	1,682	14,332
Not served ...	1,687	385	1,310	418	3,800
Police Court :—					
Originals ...	7,159	3,612	6,260	1,646	18,677
Copies ...	17,333	8,981	11,700	5,242	43,256
Served ...	13,680	7,802	9,321	3,862	34,665
Not served ...	3,653	1,179	2,379	1,380	8,591
Fiscal:—					
Originals ...	54	45	44	20	163
Copies ...	162	84	50	20	316
Served ...	147	67	30	15	259
Not served ...	15	17	20	5	57
Grand Total:—					
Originals ...	17,590	6,873	11,616	2,987	39,066
Copies ...	34,505	14,699	21,069	7,677	77,950
Served ...	27,224	12,737	16,718	5,799	62,478
Not served ...	7,281	1,962	4,351	1,878	15,472
Proportion of Total Number served to total number received for service	·79	·87	·79	·76	·80

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Avisáwélla.	Total.
Summonses, Subpœnas, Rules, and Notices :—					
Originals	16,814	6,346	10,901	2,703	36,764
Copies	33,233	13,823	19,972	6,930	73,958
Served	26,276	12,301	16,210	5,479	60,266
Substituted service	598	33	52	13	696
Not served	6,359	1,489	3,710	1,438	12,996
Proclamations :—					
Originals	24	24	18	9	75
Copies	75	77	54	34	240
Affixed	75	77	54	31	237
Not affixed	—	—	—	3	3
Writs of Habeas Corpus :—					
Originals	23	—	8	—	31
Copies	34	—	10	—	44
Served	28	—	5	—	33
Not served	6	—	5	—	11
Criminal Warrants :—					
Originals	729	503	689	275	2,196
Copies	1,163	799	1,033	713	3,708
Executed	247	326	397	276	1,246
Not executed	916	473	636	437	2,462

E 2.—Return showing the Number of Writs received and the nature of Returns made by the Fiscal for the Western Province and his Deputies, during 1891.

From what Court.	Total Number of Writs against Property.	Writs against Property.							Writs against Person, including Warrants in Mesne Process.		
		No. of Recoveries, Partial or Total.	No Recoveries.	Amount of Writs.	Amount of Recoveries.	No. of Seizures.	No. of Sales.	No. of Claims.	Total No. received.	No. served.	No. not served.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.						
COLOMBO.											
District Court	826	265	561	675340 31	51118 2	494	899	136	111	63	48
District Court, outstations ...	93	25	68	32810 36½	991 45	37	35	4	10	3	7
District Court sequestration, including insolvency	27	—	—	6332 0	—	3	—	—	1	1	—
District Court sequestration, including outstations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court writs of possession ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court writs of possession, outstations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests	930	287	643	45429 68½	7000 28	648	719	114	—	—	—
Court of Requests, outstations ...	229	63	166	10349 93½	1885 35	154	51	20	—	—	—
Court of Requests writs of possession ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests writs of possession, outstations	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supreme Court warrants of distress ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court warrants of distress ...	1	1	—	100 0	100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court warrants of distress, outstations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Court warrants of distress ...	44	12	32	824 75	226 75	6	—	—	—	—	—
Police Court warrants of distress, outstations	20	—	—	1048 50	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Council warrants of distress ...	4	3	1	10 0	5 0	—	2	—	—	—	—
Special Commissioner's Court ...	9	3	6	301 16½	48 85	2	—	—	2	2	—
Special Commissioner's Court writs of possession	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gansabháwas	334	59	275	3162 30	487 16	75	180	26	—	—	—
Total ...	2611	718	1752	775709 1	61862 86	1423	1886	300	124	69	55
NEGOMBO.											
District Court	369	116	253	122841 52	18010 96	252	408	182	3	2	1
District Court, outstations ...	38	13	25	25628 46½	19244 7	13	29	12	3	3	—
District Court sequestration, including insolvency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court sequestration, outstations, including insolvency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests	421	77	344	22380 36½	3102 76	256	350	116	—	—	—
Court of Requests, outstations ...	16	5	11	872 54	174 0	8	12	2	—	—	—
Court of Requests, writs of possession ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests, writs of possession, outstations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Court warrants of distress ...	19	5	14	543 50	21 53	3	4	—	—	—	—
Police Court sequestration under clause 63 of Criminal Procedure Code ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gansabháwas	223	43	180	2047 5	321 26	156	185	32	—	—	—
Total ...	1090	259	831	174313 44	40874 58	688	988	344	6	5	1
KALUTARA.											
District Court	367	147	220	133161 37	14813 1	283	512	182	2	1	1
District Court, outstations ...	137	30	107	80307 48	17546 68	73	107	34	6	2	4
District Court sequestration, including insolvency	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Court sequestration, outstations, including insolvency	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court of Requests	259	86	173	13773 71	2258 47	201	392	76	—	—	—
Court of Requests, Pánaduré and outstations	239	50	189	14050 35	1219 70	200	186	40	—	—	—
Police Court, warrants of distress ...	169	63	106	3477 37	289 92	23	31	3	—	—	—
Police Court warrants of distress, Pánaduré and outstations	74	3	71	1907 98	30 36	6	3	1	—	—	—
Police Court sequestration under clause 63 of Criminal Procedure Code ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gansabháwas	222	40	182	2147 2	279 28	156	289	13	—	—	—
Total ...	1492	419	1048	248825 28	36437 42	942	1520	349	8	3	5
AVISÁWÉLLA.											
District Court, outstations ...	26	12	14	11956 60	1945 9	24	20	12	26	11	15
Court of Requests	262	55	207	11635 40	1835 39	238	229	40	—	—	—
Do. outstations ...	40	15	25	1672 25	235 56	20	18	4	—	—	—
Police Court warrants of distress ...	12	7	5	50 0	35 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. outstations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gansabháwas	250	78	172	1213 52	226 2	200	152	35	—	—	—
Total ...	590	167	423	26527 77	4277 6	482	419	91	26	11	15

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1891.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Medical Department for the year 1891, with the usual returns and statistical tables.

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Influenza.

1. The epidemic of influenza, which commenced in the early part of 1890 and subsided towards the middle of that year, re-appeared in 1891, at first sporadically but in the last quarter of the year in an epidemic form in different parts of the Island.

The disease was characterised by the sudden onset of acute febrile symptoms attended usually with violent headache, catarrh of the nasal and respiratory passages, sore-throat, occasionally vomiting, great prostration, pains in the joints, and in some few instances an eruption on the body. The fever usually subsided in 72 hours, leaving behind a distressing bronchial catarrh attended with hacking cough and muco-purulent expectoration. Convalescence was attended with great physical and mental prostration—in some cases the catarrh seemed to attack the digestive organs. In a large number of cases catarrhal, and even crupous pneumonia, appeared as complications, frequently proving fatal through heart failure.

Cholera.

2. The outbreak of cholera, which commenced at Galle in November, 1890, continued till March, 1891, despite the measures adopted by the Colonial Surgeon. Dr. Dias attributes its continuance to—

(1) The insanitary condition of the town of Galle, a large proportion of the houses being unprovided with latrine accommodation, the surface of the ground being used for calls of nature.

(2) Want of a general cemetery—the people are at liberty to bury their dead wherever they please, the water in the wells in close proximity to the burial grounds being used for drinking purposes.

(3) A large proportion of the people attacked being poor were reluctant to have infected clothing destroyed.

In May an outbreak occurred on the immigrant route, particularly at Kallár, Puliadyi-irakam, Teripane, Mihintalé, Dambulla, and Mátalé. There was a localised outbreak on Lebanon estate in the Kelebokka district.

In June it appears a Buddhist pilgrimage was held at Alutnuwara, in the Province of Uva; thousands assembled in this insanitary town, without any control or arrangements for their housing or feeding. Exhaustion on the journey, insanitary surroundings and bad water, overcrowding, exposure, privation, and the consequent consumption of filthy and indigestible articles of food, soon resulted in cases of cholera. The pilgrims then dispersed, carrying the infection with them everywhere.

The disease spread to Migahakulle, Wellawáya, Tanamalwila, Kumbukkan, Passara, Horabokka, Buttala, and Tellula.

Cholera was introduced from Uva into the Southern Province in August, and cases were reported from many villages in the Hambantota District, particularly from Tissamaháráma, Ranawenawewa, and the town of Hambantota. Cases were reported along the Galle road as far as Gandara. I am glad to say the disease stopped short of Mátara, one of the most populous towns in the Southern Province.

In August the Northern Province was again visited by cholera, the disease being introduced by pilgrims who returned from India. The infection was confined to Karanavai North in the Jaffna District.

In September a severe outbreak was reported from several villages in the Mantota district, near Mannár, but it was quickly suppressed and ceased in October. From October stray cases were reported along the immigrant route, but at the end of the year the Northern Province was free from cholera.

In November an outbreak was reported from the villages of Puttúr, Manikampetiya, Velikadu, &c., in the Tamankaduwa district of the North-Central Province. In addition to the Medical Officer of Topawewa, who was on the spot adopting measures to check the spread of the disease and to afford relief to the sufferers, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Ratnayake and a medical practitioner were despatched from Kandy to cope with the disease. As the villages were inhabited by Moors, the healthy ran away to the jungles and the sick were treated in their houses.

At the beginning of November two serious outbreaks occurred in the Eastern Province, one at Batticaloa, the disease spreading to Kalmunai and Kattankudy. There is no proof that the disease was introduced from without: the two first cases were both Tamil women, born in Batticaloa, who had never left their village, and who are not likely to have been in communication with any one beyond their constant neighbours and companions. Within a week from the commencement of the outbreak at Batticaloa cases of cholera were reported from Trincomalee. The early cases were of a malignant type, death occurring within four or five hours of the attack. There is no evidence that cholera was imported into Trincomalee from outside. Those attacked were residents who had not left the town, and who had not been in communication with strangers. It is of course possible that cholera was introduced from Uva into Batticaloa and from Batticaloa into Trincomalee; but there were no cases on the road from Badulla to Batticaloa, a distance of 108 miles, nor on the road from Batticaloa to Trincomalee, a distance of 60 miles; and during the north-east monsoon there is no communication by sailing vessels between Batticaloa and Trincomalee. Everything practicable was done by the Medical Department to afford relief to those attacked and to prevent the disease extending. The difficulties of dealing with the several outbreaks were many, but they were chiefly concealment of cases, opposition of the people to remove to hospital, the almost impossibility of isolating those attacked in their own houses, the difficulty of carrying out thorough disinfection, and the want of belief on the part of the people in European medical treatment and their trust in the vedarala and devil-dancer.

For further particulars I would refer to the remarks under the head "Cholera," to Table IX. annexed to this report, and to the extracts from the reports of the Colonial Surgeons and Senior Medical Officers, and Medical Officers of the Department in charge of cholera duties.

Smallpox.

3. The outbreak of smallpox, which commenced in Colombo in October, 1889, continued in 1890, as stated in my report for that year, and in 1891, the year under review, until it disappeared in July.

The causes of the continuance for such a long period were in my opinion—

(1) The non-notification of many of the cases, that is, their concealment in houses in crowded parts of the town where efficient isolation is practically impossible.

(2) The large number of reported cases permitted to remain in the town, especially towards the end of 1890, so-called isolated cases in houses where proper segregation was practically impossible, and where it is notorious that, notwithstanding the employment of guards or watchers, with the best intentions by the Municipality, at considerable cost, the freest communication took place between those inside the infected houses and the general public outside.

(3) The delay in the legal proceedings instituted, the want of firmness in carrying them out, and the sympathy shown to those who set the law at defiance, to which may be added the insufficiency of the fines inflicted on offenders.

(4) The want in the city of a special hospital for Mohammedan and Hindu women of the better class, whose religious or caste prejudices prevent them seeking admission to the Government Infectious Hospital.

(5) The want of houses of refuge in isolated situations to which the inhabitants of infected houses could be removed until their sick relatives recover, and their own homes be properly and thoroughly disinfected.

(6) The want of a thoroughly trained staff always ready to act under the orders of the Sanitary Officer for the careful removal of patients to hospital or to an isolated house, and for the disinfection of infected houses.

(7) The want of properly constructed and well furnished spring ambulances, in which patients could be removed without danger at almost any period of the disease to hospital or to an isolated house.

(8) Re-vaccination not being compulsory.

During August a few stray cases were reported. On the 17th October a fresh localised outbreak commenced. The disease was introduced by Malabar coolies direct from India. Till the end of the year there were a few sporadic cases reported. From Colombo the disease spread to surrounding towns, viz., Já-ela, Hanwella, Minuwangoda, Negombo, Véyangoda, Bandáragama, &c., whence cases were reported till June, and in July they were almost free.

About the middle of February a severe outbreak of smallpox occurred at Kurunégala. The Chetties, among whom the disease appeared, offered resistance to removal to hospital. They were prosecuted and threatened with heavy punishment. They then agreed to removal to hospital, and not a single case was allowed to remain in the town; the disease was soon suppressed by the Colonial Surgeon, who was immediately on the spot. A few sporadic cases occurred about this time in Puttalam, Márawila, and Kalpitiya, in the North-Western Province.

In the Southern Province cases were reported from January to May from the following places, viz, Galle, Mátara, Weligama, Balapitiya, and Baddegama. This Province was entirely free from smallpox till October when two cases were reported—coolies in Udugama estate, who recently arrived from the Coast. The disease was not allowed to spread.

In the Central Province cases were reported from January to June from Kandy, Katugastota, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Náwalapitiya, Dikoya, and Dimbula.

In December an outbreak was reported in Mátalé and Watawala. The disease as usual, was introduced direct from the Coast. With the exception of the above two places the Central Province was free from smallpox at the end of the year.

During the first half of the year there were cases reported from several places in the Northern Province, viz., Jaffna, Point Pedro, Mullaittivu, Marrichakudi, Valuvettiturai, Kayts, Vankalai, Kallár, and Mannár. During the latter half of the year the Province was free from smallpox.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa a few cases were reported from the following places in the early part of the year, viz., Ratnapura, Kégalla, Avisáwélla, Balangoda, and Karawanella.

In the Province of Uva there were a few cases reported from Badulla in the early part of the year.

The Eastern and North-Central Provinces were free from smallpox throughout the whole year.

Malarial Fevers.

4. *Western Province.*—Fever of a severe type prevailed in Alutkúru kóralé North, Negombo District, during the month of May. A medical assistant itinerated in the affected villages treating the sick. About the end of the month the disease extended to the villages of Kurana, and Katunayaka, on the Colombo road from Negombo. An itinerating medical assistant was ordered for duty to these places. The disease subsided in June, when it broke out in Siyané kóralé and at Wellawatta, and the medical officer of Moratuwa visited the district to treat the sick.

North-Western Province.—Fever prevailed to a very great extent in Chilaw, commencing in the latter part of January, till March. A medical assistant itinerated in the district treating the sick. In March the disease broke out in Maráwila, in a village called Kirimutta, and continued till May. During the latter part of this month it broke out at Wẹudawili and Hiriyala, two villages in Kurunégala District. Two itinerating medical assistants were doing duty at these villages treating the sick.

Southern Province.—From January to March fever was prevailing in Morawak kóralé villages, where a medical practitioner was told off for duty. During February and March fever was prevailing in East Giruwa pattu, Tangalla District. A medical practitioner and a vaccinator were detached for treating the sick. In June the disease began to prevail at Urugámuwa and Damiangodapanguwa, in Mátara District, and in July it broke out in Wellaboda and Kandaboda pattus. In all these different centres medical practitioners were engaged for treating the sick.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—During the months of January and February fever was prevailing extensively in Męda kóralé, where a medical practitioner was told off for duty.

During May and June it was prevalent at Kenda kóralé, in the Kégalla District. A medical practitioner was sent to treat the sick.

Northern Province.—During the month of August fever was reported to be prevalent in the villages from Eluttumattuval to Chavakachéri in the Tenmarachchy district. In addition to the medical officer stationed at Chavakachchéri, a private medical practitioner was engaged to itinerate in the villages and to afford medical relief to the sufferers.

During the month of November an outbreak of fever was reported in the Sinhalese villages, about ten miles from the town of Vavuniya. The medical officer in charge repaired to the villages in company with the Assistant Government Agent, and on their visit it was found that there were only about 30 actually suffering from malarial fever after the rains. The majority were in want of food owing to the continuous wet weather. The medical officer distributed fever powders and the Assistant Government Agent the necessary food.

Eastern Province.—From March to May fever was prevailing at Kattankudy, a village about five miles from Batticaloa town. The vaccinator of the district distributed fever powders and afforded medical relief to the sufferers.

Central Province.—During May and June fever having been reported to be prevalent at Mátalé North and Galagedara, two extra medical practitioners were employed to distribute fever medicines and to afford relief to the sufferers.

North-Central Province.—In the village of Tamattagama, in the North-Central Province, fever was reported to be prevalent in May, 1891, and an extra medical practitioner was engaged to itinerate in the village and distribute fever medicines.

Province of Uva.—During the month of January fever, diarrhœa, measles, mumps, &c., were reported in Wellawáya villages and Kongala Bintẹnna. A medical practitioner was at once despatched to the spot with a supply of medicines to itinerate in the villages and to afford relief to the sufferers.

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5. In January, in consequence of the reports published in the Medical Journals as to the wonderful success of the Koch treatment of tubercular diseases, Dr. Macdonald, Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo, obtained three months' privilege leave to proceed to Berlin to study the cure, the Government giving him a free ticket there and back. On his return he furnished an interesting and able report, which will be found in the appendix.

In June Drs. Thornhill and Solomon Fernando obtained leave to proceed to London as Delegates to the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which was to be held at London in August.

Dr. Fernando read before the Indian Section of the Congress an interesting paper on the progress of medicine in Ceylon, and the efforts made by the Government to provide the people of this Island with medical attendance. This will be found in the appendix.

Dr. Thornhill, in addition to proceeding as a Delegate to the Congress, was deputed to study the Bertillon method of identifying prisoners in Paris. On his return he furnished a report on the Congress and on the method of identifying prisoners, which will be found in the appendix.

Towards the end of the year Dr. W. G. Vandort, Professor of Midwifery in the Ceylon Medical College, proceeded to Europe and spent part of his holiday in studying the Pasteur anti-rabic treatment. On his return to Ceylon he kindly furnished me with an able and exhaustive report, which will be found in the appendix.

II.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Western Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Parangi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	5	—	—	1	6
Outdoor Dispensaries ...	26	—	—	—	26
Asylums	2.	—	—	—	2
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	1	—	—	—	1
Jail Hospitals ...	3	—	—	—	3
Total ...	37	—	—	1	38

North-Western Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Paraṇgi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	4	—	—	1	5
Outdoor Dispensaries	17	—	—	—	17
Asylums	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics	—	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospitals	3	—	—	—	3
Total ...	24	—	—	1	25

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Paraṇgi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	2	3	—	2	7
Outdoor Dispensaries	8	4	—	—	12
Asylums ...	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics	—	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospitals	3	—	—	—	3
Total ...	13	7	—	2	22

Colonial Surgeon Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten in charge of the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

(1) Dr. Vanderstraaten states, with reference to the outdoor dispensaries under his supervision, as follows :—

It is very gratifying to find that the dispensaries in remote villages are attended regularly by the sick of all classes, many of the agricultural labourers and their families coming several miles for European treatment. The collections at these dispensaries, mostly voluntary contributions of five cents and upwards, is a proof of their appreciation by the villagers.

On the subject of paraṇgi he says :—

Sir Arthur Gordon's Paraṇgi Hospital at Matugama was taken over by Government this year. The number of paraṇgi cases treated was 64, against 136 the previous year. The disease is evidently disappearing under treatment.

On the subject of fever and influenza at Negombo he says :—

Malarial fever prevailed in April, May, and June, necessitating the employment of two itinerating officers. Seven cases of smallpox were treated, two in hospital. The disease was promptly stamped out by isolation; and animal vaccination, direct from the calf, was successfully carried out. Influenza prevailed in December, but no fatal case came under the medical officer's observation, and several deaths in the town were attributed to influenza.

As regards Chilaw, he remarks :—

Fever prevailed during the second quarter, and an itinerating officer was sent through the district. Some cases of influenza were treated as out-patients in December.

As regards Puttalam and Kalpitiya he states :—

The general health was good. The festival of St. Anna's passed off without any outbreak of disease. It was wisely divided into two separate festivals, one being held ten days before the other, for Malabars only.

As regards Anamaduwa and other stations he says :—

Much relief is afforded to paraṇgi and fever-stricken patients who seek relief at the Paraṇgi Hospital of Anamaduwa and the dispensaries of Nikaweratiya, Balalla, Mahagalkaduwela, Nikawęwa, Má-eliya, Batalgodawęwa, Naranmulla, Giriulla, and Makandura. Four medical officers are engaged in this work.

As regards the other stations Dr. Vanderstraaten states :—

Kurunégala.—The general health was not so good as in the previous year. Fever prevailed in May, June, and July. Smallpox was introduced into the town from Colombo in January—45 cases treated in a temporary hospital, 11 died (10 in hospital and 1 in town) before removal was enforced, there being strong resistance by the Chetties at first. Three other cases occurred later from other sources, two died. Some suspicious cases of cholera occurred at Naramulla, and some deaths were reported from Dodangastenna, a mining village on the Dambulla road—infection traced to Mátalé. Animal vaccination direct from the calf was successfully introduced, large numbers being vaccinated in the town. The Local Board is doing good work.

Ratnapura.—The general health was very good. The itinerating medical officers of Balangoda and Kalawana are doing good work in the villages, and improving their sanitary condition. Only one case of smallpox was registered.

Balangoda.—Fever broke out in both the Męda-and-Kadawatu kóralés in the early part of the year, necessitating the services of a second itinerating officer until April. Only one case of smallpox occurred on an estate. From the beginning of the year Sir Arthur Gordon's Paraṇgi Hospital was amalgamated with the Balangoda hospital.

Rakwána.—During the last quarter influenza appeared on one of the estates, affecting a large number of coolies: since then cases were reported all over the Island. A new hospital is to be built in 1892.

Kolannâ and Godakewela.—Several cases of paraṇgi are treated successfully in these field hospitals. General health good. Sanitation attended to in the villages around.

Karawanella.—The hospital has been much improved, and it is the best Estate Branch Hospital I know of.

(2) Dr. J. B. Drieberg, the Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, submits the following report :—

At the end of the year 1890 there were 59 cases remaining in hospital. During the year 1891 there were 911 cases admitted. The largest number of cases, (288) were admitted during January, when the epidemic seemed to be at its very height. The largest number of patients in hospital at one time was 177, and that was on the 1st

of March. The epidemic of smallpox that commenced in October, 1889, came to an end on the 27th of August, 1891. There was not a single admission during the month of September, and the hospital was empty from the 3rd to the 8th of August.

In October there was a fresh outbreak, and the infection was traced to importation from South India. There were 16 cases admitted during this month. This outbreak came to an end on the 27th of the month.

In November there were two cases admitted; the source of infection, however, could not be traced.

In December there was a fresh outbreak in Kochchikade, and the infection was traced to the shipping. There were 12 cases admitted during this month. On the 31st of December, 1891, there were 9 cases remaining in hospital.

Out of the 970 cases of smallpox treated in this hospital for the year, 726 were discharged and 235 proved fatal.

The daily average of patients was 49·78. Out of the 911 patients, only 1 patient lost both her eyes, and 2 patients one eye each.

There were 12 pregnant women admitted with smallpox. Of these, 7 aborted, 1 recovered, and 6 proved fatal. Five patients out of the 12 did not abort. Of the total 12, 6 recovered and 6 proved fatal.

I have to record a large extension of the accommodation of this hospital during the year. When I assumed charge on the 20th of June, 1889, there were 5 large wards for 20 beds, making a total of 100 beds, and 3 large detached bungalows. There are now 8 large wards for 202 beds and 15 detached bungalows for 27 beds, the total number of beds now being 227, but in an emergency this hospital will be able to afford accommodation for 360.

The grounds of the hospital, too, have been greatly extended by cutting down and clearing the surrounding jungle, and a walk, nearly half a mile in length, has been laid out for the convalescent patients.

The Labugama water supply was introduced into this hospital during the year, and has proved an incalculable improvement. There are seven taps situated in different parts of the grounds, so that there is an abundant water supply, both for bathing and drinking. There are, besides, three wells filled with water, except during the very dry months of the year.

In September all cases of infectious disease were admitted into this hospital, viz., measles, chickenpox, and mumps. These patients were kept in wards well removed from the wards which were occupied by the smallpox patients, and I am glad to record that not a single case of smallpox occurred among these patients.

I take this opportunity of placing on record the satisfactory manner in which Dr. Drieberg performed the heavy and responsible duties in connection with this large infectious hospital during the period he was in charge of it, from 20th June, 1889.

Although 1,230 patients were admitted into the hospital during this period, there were no complaints, owing to Dr. Drieberg's constant presence on the premises, kind manner, and administrative ability. I was extremely sorry to lose Dr. Drieberg's services when he was appointed to the Sanitary Officership of Colombo, a position he is eminently qualified to fill.

(3) *Vaccination in the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.*—The Inspector of Vaccination, Mr. Charles de Silva, Mudaliyar, submits the following report on vaccination, including animal vaccination:—

During the year 1891, 48,949 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated in the Western Province—of the former 33,301 and the latter 15,648. Of the primary vaccinations 27,119, or 81·43 per cent., were ascertained to have been successful, in 1,726 the operation failed, and the result of 4,456 remained unknown. In the re-vaccinations 9,492, or 60·65 per cent., were successful, 2,143 were unsuccessful, and there were 4,013 absentees. Classifying the primary vaccinations into sexes, there have been 17,387 males and 15,914 females. A classification of the 33,301 vaccinations into ages shows that 372 were infants up to 3 months, 26,522 were children up to 12 years, and 6,407 were adults.

The following comparative statement will show at a glance the difference between the figures of 1890 and 1891:—

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-Vaccination.			
	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Unknown.	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Unknown.
1890 ...	30,800	25,939	1,321	3,544	2,574	1,454	384	726
1891 ...	33,301	27,119	1,726	4,456	15,648	9,492	2,143	4,013

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an enormous increase in the number of re-vaccinations—15,648 in 1891, against 2,574 in 1890. Re-vaccination not being compulsory can be performed to any great extent only during the prevalence of an epidemic of smallpox, when the people through fright think of getting themselves protected, and do not offer that persistent resistance to the exertions of the vaccinators which they at all other times are wont to do, and which in the absence of any law compelling re-vaccination the vaccinators are powerless to overcome. The number of re-vaccinations in the Municipality of Colombo alone amounted to 10,775. Seventy per cent. of the numbers vaccinated and almost all the re-vaccinations in Colombo were done with calf lymph. Vaccinated calves were taken to large establishments in Colombo, such as the Railway Department, the Wharf and Warehouse Company's Offices, the Government Factory, the Kotahena Convent and Orphanage, St. Thomas's College, St. Benedict's Institute, the Jails in Colombo, the Lunatic Asylum, &c. Calves were also taken to the various vaccine stations in Colombo, and the vaccination done direct from them.

North-Western Province.—In the North-Western Province there has been a slight decrease in the numbers vaccinated during the year 1891, as compared with the figures of 1890, there having been 7,185 in 1890, against 6,840 in the year under review, but the number of re-vaccinations in 1891 has been 823, against only 91 in 1890.

Owing to an outbreak of smallpox at Kurunégala animal vaccination was established there in the month of February, and in 11 vaccinating days over nineteen hundred persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated in the town of Kurunégala. Under the head "Animal Vaccination" will be found particulars of the numbers vaccinated there directly from the calf.

In several of the kóralés in the North-Western Province fever was prevalent to a considerable extent during a part of the year, owing to which vaccination had to be suspended: hence the small decrease in the number of primary vaccinations.

Of the 6,840 vaccinations, 4,819, or 70·04 per cent., were ascertained to have been successful, 501 were failures, and the result of 1,520 remain unknown; of the 823 re-vaccinations, 447, or 54·17 per cent., were successful.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—In the Province of Sabaragamuwa there has been a very appreciable increase in the numbers vaccinated in 1891 as compared with the previous year, there having been 10,885 primary vaccinations, showing an increase of 2,024. Of the 10,885 there have been 8,331 successful cases ascertained, a ratio of

76·53 per cent, 556 were failures, and 1,998 were absent for inspection: 5,601 were males and 5,284 were females. There were 9 infants, 9,176 children, and 1,700 adults classified strictly in accordance with the ages specified in the Ordinance.

ANIMAL VACCINATION.

Owing to the continued prevalence of the epidemic of smallpox a very large number of vaccinations and an unprecedentedly large number of re-vaccinations had to be done in Colombo. Persons who were sceptical of the benefits of vaccination, and who at other times would not, on any account, get themselves re-vaccinated, submitted to the operation, and there were as many as 10,775 in Colombo only. Primary vaccinations in Colombo amounted to 8,035. Seventy per cent. of the latter, and almost all the re-vaccinations, were done with calf lymph: hence there has been a corresponding increase in the number of calves inoculated during the year. Lymph sufficient for the vaccination of over 6,000 persons was despatched to outstations. The total number of calves purchased from the contractor during the year was 207, at a cost of Rs. 2,059·65. Of the 207 calves, 21 died at various times before vaccination and 186 were vaccinated; and of these 186, 173, including 9 sent to outstations, were sold, realising an amount of Rs. 559·50, and 13 died after vaccination. The cost of feeding the calves, supplying them with straw, ropes, rice for conjee, &c., amounted to Rs. 454·13. There were two cattle-keepers during the year—one fixed throughout the year, and the other an extra man who worked at Kurunégala, Negombo, and Kandy from February. Their salaries, at Rs. 12·50 per month, amounted to Rs. 287·50. The salary of the calf vaccinator, at Rs. 30 per month, has been Rs. 360.

In February, owing to a sudden outbreak of smallpox in Kurunégala, animal vaccination was established there, and the following figures will show the amount of work done:—

	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Absent.
Primary ...	1,296	773	197	326
Re-vaccination ...	655	374	118	163
Total ...	1,951	1,147	315	489

The number of vaccinating days has been 11, so that on an average 177 persons were vaccinated per day.

A shed had to be put up at Kurunégala for accommodating calves, at a cost of Rs. 60, and when the vaccination was over the materials were put up for sale and fetched only Rs. 6, which was duly credited to Government. The calves were supplied by the Government Agent, and they were sold by the medical officer at Kurunégala for Rs. 27·25 and the amount credited to Government.

Animal vaccination was also introduced into the thickly-populated town of Negombo in April last, and continued till the end of July, when, owing to an epidemic of smallpox at Kandy, it had to be discontinued, and resumed in November and kept up until the end of the year.

The following figures will show the numbers vaccinated direct from the calf at Negombo:—

	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Absent.
Primary ...	3,670	3,132	176	362
Re-vaccination ...	2,153	1,687	141	325
Total ...	5,823	4,819	317	687

The number of vaccinating days at Negombo was 30. As a calf is fit to give lymph only on the fifth day, so that at an average 190 persons were vaccinated per day. A sum of Rs. 113, realised by the sale of vaccinated calves, has been deposited to the credit of Government, minus Rs. 3·25 being crier's fee, Post Office commission, &c.

In August calf vaccination was very successfully introduced into Kandy. After a house-to-house visitation was made and the names of persons requiring to be vaccinated were noted down, such persons were compelled to attend the vaccine station by the issue of a notice stating that non-attendence on a given date at the vaccine station would be followed by prosecution; but no force was necessary for the enlightened public. A general notice was broadly circulated, with the result that on the very first day 460 persons were vaccinated. Subjoined is a table showing the numbers vaccinated in Kandy with fresh calf lymph:—

	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Absent.
Primary ...	2,642	2,321	129	192
Re-vaccination ...	2,728	2,085	402	241
Total ...	5,370	4,406	531	433

The number of vaccinating days has been 21, and the average vaccinated per day 255. A sum of Rs. 53·50 has been realised by the sale of calves at Kandy and deposited to the credit of Government, deducting Rs. 2 for crier's fee. As the work is very arduous, the vaccinators having to go from house to house to find out the unvaccinated, and then to vaccinate such large numbers, they were allowed by Government a special batta of Re. 1·50 a day.

Central Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Paraggi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	5	6	1	—	12
Outdoor Dispensaries ...	17	17	—	—	34
Asylums ...	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	1	—	—	—	1
Jail Hospitals ...	2	—	—	—	2
Total ...	25	23	1	—	49

North-Central Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Paraggi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	—	—	2	—	2
Outdoor Dispensaries ...	8	—	—	—	8
Asylums ...	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	—	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospitals ...	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	9	—	2	—	11

Central and North-Central Provinces under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon Dr. F. Keyt.

(1) Dr. Keyt states that the health of the Province was not altogether satisfactory. Eruptive fevers, such as measles, chickenpox, and smallpox, prevailed in different parts throughout the year. In no place did the latter disease get beyond control owing to the prompt and active measures that were adopted. Wherever it appeared medical officers were stationed, and the patients removed to hospital, and vaccination enforced with great rigidity. Cholera first appeared in the North-Central Province in May, introduced by immigrants from India. Cases were reported from all stations along the immigrant route from Madawachchi to Mátalé. 22 cases with 11 deaths occurred in 10 different places within the space of a fortnight. The disease in the Tamankaduwa district assumed an epidemic form, 269 cases having been reported, of whom 138 died.

An outbreak of vomiting and purging occurred in the Mátalé District, which was considered by the District Medical Officer as cases of acute diarrhœa, but which were I believe cases of true cholera. As the treatment and precautionary measures taken by the Medical Department were identical with those taken for Asiatic cholera, there is no benefit to be derived from a dispute about the name of the disease.

Influenza made its appearance in some stations in the Central Province towards the end of the year, but not to such an extent as to call for special notice. Both Provinces enjoyed more than the average immunity from fevers. The only places special assistants were sent on account of fever and bowel complaints due to malaria were Mátalé North and Anurádhapura.

The dispensaries in both the Provinces are in good order, well equipped, and satisfactorily managed. Five new dispensaries were opened during the year in the Central Province, and two in the North-Central Province.

(2) *Vaccination.*—There are four estate vaccinators, and nine for the civil population. All the estate vaccinators are stationed in the Central Province, and seven of the civil, leaving only two vaccinators for the North-Central Province. Dr. Keyt says that four estate vaccinators are quite inadequate for the satisfactory working of the planting districts owing to increase of the labour force consequent on the extension of the tea enterprise. He advises that the staff should be doubled, and states that the present estate vaccinators perform their duties to his entire satisfaction.

Three extra civil vaccinators were employed during the year. Dr. Keyt considers that the number of civil vaccinators is not equal to the number of the population and the amount of work to be performed in the two Provinces, and he suggests that two more be allowed for the Central Province and two for the North-Central Province.

Dr. Keyt makes the following remarks :—

During the epidemics of smallpox and cholera which prevailed during the year, and which have been already alluded to, every precautionary measure to arrest the spread of these diseases was adopted in the usual way. In this we had the willing and ready co-operation of the Government Agents of the two Provinces and of their Assistants.

(3) *Gampola.*—Mr. H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. & S., makes the following remarks :—

If the general health of the district is to be judged by the numbers treated in hospital, at the dispensary, and on the estates, then the year 1891 was a healthier year than its predecessors. The numbers treated in hospital, at the dispensary, and on the estates are smaller than those for the previous year; but the smallness of the number of estate labourers treated outdoor is due to several of the estates being transferred to the Pussellâwa district, where a dispensary has been opened.

(4) *Nuwara Eliya.*—J. Craib, M.D., makes the following remarks :—

The general health of the station and district during 1891 was satisfactory. There has been no epidemic during the year, and the station has been, during the year, exceptionally free from measles and chickenpox. I am also glad to say that there was no case of cholera in this district during the year. I might here draw attention to the present insanitary state of the lake, which is year by year gradually getting worse, and I am afraid that before long, if some steps are not taken to remedy defects, it will soon become a nuisance to the sanatorium.

The Local Board during the year have had several schemes before them for cleansing the lake, but they are unable to carry out any of their ideas for want of funds; and unless Government come to their aid and supply funds, I am afraid nothing will be done. The unsightly swamps in the plains have been very much improved by drainage, and more will be done during 1892 to improve their appearance. It is also intended to straighten the course of the stream which acts as a sewer for the town of Nuwara Eliya; but this I am afraid will only assist to carry all rubbish, &c., into the lake, which will thus get cast up on the sides, especially at the end of the lake next the town.

The water supply to the town of Nuwara Eliya is still defective, and I should like to see a good water supply provided to all the residents in the town.

(5) *Mátalé.*—J. Carbery, M.D., makes the following remarks :—

The health of the population has not been good owing to the abnormal seasons and the prevalence of cholera and smallpox during the year. This has been an exceptionally wet year as seen by the table of rainfall for each month from 1888 to 1891 inclusive. The total rainfall for the year 1891 was 117·77 in., the largest quantity falling in the second and last quarters, corresponding to the monsoons.

Cholera first appeared in Mátalé in May, 1891, and continued till July. Ten cases occurred with four deaths. It originated from immigrant coolies. The next outbreak appeared among residents in July, quite independent of immigrant importation, and continued till November. There was a lull of a fortnight, when it again broke out among residents and continued to the close of the year. In this epidemic there were 60 cases reported and 32 deaths. The villages most affected were Konangomuwa and Madawela. The former is situated on the North road, four miles from Mátalé. A special medical officer was stationed there as long as the epidemic lasted. The latter is situated twelve miles from Mátalé. It was visited by the medical officer from Mátalé, but most of the cases were treated from Nálanda. The cases in the town of Mátalé were also many, but desultory. It is remarkable that seldom or never a second case occurred in the same house in the town. An assistant was stationed at Aluviháré, where a temporary cholera shed was erected and lines for halting immigrant coolies—all gangs were inspected, and only the healthy allowed to pass. They were prevented from travelling by rail during the epidemic. The medical officer also had an assistant for the town work. He had to work single-handed up to the 23rd September, when assistance was granted.

Smallpox first threatened to enter Mátalé from the Kandy District. It gradually approached, till in July some cases occurred at Balakaduwa, six miles from the town, but happily it did not pass over the border; next, in December smallpox was reported to have broken out on North Mátalé estate, nine miles from town. On visiting the spot the medical officer found that the first case had appeared a month previously, in November, and that 25 cases had occurred since. In all there were 52 cases with 3 deaths. One case occurred in the Kowdupelella bazaar in a mason who had worked on North Mátalé estate. But happily the disease was stamped out without its spreading to the Sinhalese villages in the neighbourhood, owing to the prompt measures taken by the medical officer. An assistant was stationed on the estate in charge of a temporary hospital. A vaccinator was sent to vaccinate all the coolies of the estate and the villagers.

By these means all who were attacked were promptly detected and treated, and all who were exposed to infection were rapidly vaccinated, and a strict guard was kept over the sick in the temporary sheds erected on a secluded spot on the estate, so that all communication with outsiders was cut off. Thus the epidemic died out.

The diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, followed by malarial cachexia, parangi, dysentery, pneumonia, syphilis, and ulcer. The least scratch on the skin often turns into a large sore. Dropsies also supervene upon chronic diseases, and it is in this stage that most of the medical cases are admitted into hospital, either in stretchers or carts. When native treatment has failed, the patients come to hospital as a forlorn hope. It is no wonder then that the mortality is increased. This remark applies in a special degree to estate labourers, among whom the mortality is exceptionally high. Although influenza has been prevalent in Colombo and Kandy, it has not broken out in Mátalé as an epidemic, only a few isolated cases having occurred. There has been a great prevalence of parangi in remote parts of the district, and admissions this year have been numerous.

The outdoor dispensary is an important branch of the hospital. It includes both the civil and estate branches. It is open daily from 8 A.M. till 12 o'clock midday, during the whole of which time work is actively carried on. The doors are open all day for desultory cases from estates, for the sale of medicines in bulk, for dispensing for sick coolies when the doctor visits them and prescribes for them on estates. There were during the year 8,275 first visits, and the total number of visits for the second and subsequent times was 16,346 for the civil and 1,542 estate labourers, with 2,382 subsequent visits, making a total of 28,545, or a monthly average of 2,378.

Southern Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Parangi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	5	—	—	—	5
Outdoor Dispensaries	30	1	—	—	31
Asylums ...	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics	1	—	—	—	1
Jail Hospitals	5	—	—	—	5
Total	41	1	—	—	42

Southern Province under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon Dr. W. Dias.

(1) Dr. Dias makes the following remarks on the water supply of the Southern Province :—

Although water is abundant advantage has not been taken to supply the towns with a good supply. The eastern portion from Tangalla to the limit of the Province is dry, whereas the western division from Tangalla to the limit of the Western Province is the most humid portion of the Island. This Province contains four towns : Galle, Mátara, Hambantota, and Tangalla. Galle is the principal town of the Province, and possesses a Municipal Council, and contains a population of over 32,955, and is a frequented sea-port. Its water supply is unsatisfactory ; but the Municipality is now carrying out a scheme for supplying the Fort of Galle with water from a reservoir at the base of a hill; this portion of the town being at present the worst supplied with this necessary of life. This town is not well drained or sewered, partly owing to the difficulty and cost of doing so owing to large areas being only a few inches above the mean sea-level. The town of Mátara contains a population of over 7,522, and has a Local Board, and is situated on the bank of Nilwala-ganga near its fall into the sea ; the water in the river is unfit for drinking and for most domestic purposes, as it is very frequently brackish, and for want of any conservancy is fouled. The water supply of Mátara is from wells, and is very unsatisfactory. The town of Hambantota contains a population of over 2,045. It is on the sea-board, and has a bay, in which in fair-weather coasting vessels anchor. Hambantota depends for its water supply to rain water retained in the sand at the bases of a series of sand hills which exist along the coast here; however, a never-failing river, the water of which is of excellent quality, falls into the sea only eight miles from it. The town of Tangalla contains a population of over 1,875, and is situated on the sea-board. Its water supply is very unsatisfactory. Water for drinking and for all purposes is obtained from two tanks, which are filled by the surface drainage of storm water of the town. Even this fails in years when the rainfall is deficient, and water has to be obtained from great distances, as was the case in the year under review. A scheme for a better supply of water for this town is under consideration.

The cholera epidemic, which broke out in Galle in November, 1891, continued till the beginning of March. This disease broke out again at Tissa on 10th August, and extended to Hambantota. It was introduced from Uva on several occasions, and extended itself to Tangalla, Gandara, and Mátara. The disease terminated with the year, the last cases having occurred on 29th December.

Malarial fever of a severe type prevailed in the Mátara and Hambantota Districts, following a deficient rainfall and failure of crops.

(2) *Mátara.*—Mr. H. Thomasz, L.R.C.P. & S., makes the following remarks :—

Although cholera prevailed at Galle and smallpox at Weligama during the early portion of the year no cases were introduced into Mátara of either of the diseases. In August, however, cholera was introduced to Dodanpaláta, a village near Dikwella, from Wellawáya and Hambantota. Active measures were at once taken : the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. White, proceeded to the spot, took up his residence at Dikwella, and it was chiefly owing to his co-operation and assistance that the disease was stamped out with one case only occurring.

Seeing that it was so easy for cholera, which was prevailing to an alarming extent in the Province of Uva and Hambantota, to be introduced into this district teeming with population, active precautionary measures were at once adopted. A hospital was erected at the eastern limit of the district, nine miles from Tangalla, and a quarantine station established. The police on guard and the medical officer who was stationed there were instructed to inspect all carts carefully, to retain sick persons, and to disinfect carts, clothing, and other impedimenta, if there was good reason to suspect that they had come from infected localities. Mr. Loos (House Surgeon, Galle Hospital) did good work during the time he was deputed for this duty. Soon after his removal, two other cases of cholera occurred at Dikwella, in October ; both were fatal.

One Sedoris came from Hambantota to Dikwella, his native village, on 19th October. He died the same night from cholera. His brother, who lived two miles away, who attended on the sick man and helped to bury his body on the 19th October, was attacked on the night of the 23rd October, and died in six hours. I proceeded to the spot took the usual steps, quarantined a large number of inmates of both houses for a week, secured the services of a medical assistant to work on the spot ; and on this occasion, too, the disease was stamped out with only two cases occurring.

It was on the 24th December, however, that I was called upon to cope with an outbreak of cholera at Gandara, five miles from Mátara, which at one time threatened to take epidemic proportions. It was owing to a purely fortuitous circumstance that it was found out. Having received private instructions from Mr. Weinman, Medical Officer, Tangalla, that one Proctor Perera, who, being in a house infected with cholera, had left for Mátara on the 23rd December, suffering from what was thought to be the premonitary diarrhœa of cholera, I moved the police to action, communicated with the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. LeMesurier, and not being able to discover the whereabouts of Mr. Perera, as his house at Mátara was closed, and learning that it was possible that he would be at Gandara, his native village, I visited the spot with Mr. LeMesurier and found him suffering from a smart attack of cholera.

When we had taken all precautions to limit the disease to one house, and having isolated the patients and quarantined the inmates, 16 in number, and were about to return to Mátara, a death was reported to us half a mile from the spot where Mr. Perera was lying ill. We proceeded to the spot and found that a boy had died with unmistakable signs of cholera, and that there were two other cases in another house, twenty yards away from which the infection had originally spread. The disease was brought to Gandara by a woman who ran away with some clothing from an infected house; she escaped, but the clothing she brought was the source of infection.

Thirteen cases occurred at Gandara in three houses in close proximity to one another, with 4 deaths. Two medical officers helped in stamping out this epidemic and in itinerating to other localities for inspecting supposed cases owing to false alarms. From Gandara three persons left the vedarala's house (who was in and out amongst the cholera patients before and even after the cases were seen by us, as they preferred his treatment) and came in to Mátara, to Karawa, a populous part of the town. Two of these new-comers got ill of cholera and died on the 30th December. On this occasion the Colonial Surgeon and Mr. LeMesurier helped me by their presence in adopting such measures as were followed by such happy results. No other cases occurred, so that cholera had broken out in four different localities in the Mátara District, and was in each instance stamped out.

A few cases of chickenpox and measles and mumps occurred in the district. The annual Dondra fair in July, although it brought together many thousands of devotees and sightseers, happily passed off without any epidemic disease occurring. All necessary precautions were taken as were adopted in 1890.

(3) *Tangalla.*—Mr. A. E. Weinman, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, makes the following remarks:—

An epidemic of cholera made its appearance in the village of Gurupokuna: 9 persons were attacked, all of whom died. Another outbreak showed itself at the end of November in the villages of Medaketagoda and Danketiya, one and half mile from the Tangalla town. The disease was introduced from Hambantota, Mammadula, &c., where it was then prevailing. With due sanitary precautions the outbreak was happily nipped on its first appearance, without being permitted to plague the district. 20 cases occurred, of which 2 were removed to the temporary cholera hospital, one died, and the rest were treated in the houses—10 of them died. The last case occurred at the end of December.

Influenza prostrated a number during the end of the year. Owing to the dry state of the climate it has not proved very fatal. An unprecedented amount of rain fell during the month of December, and was noticed in the other districts as well. Fever of a malarious type always pursues its ravages, attacking those most enfeebled with greater virulence. The crops during the later season have been good.

(4) *Hambantota.*—Mr. F. Oorloff, M.B., makes the following remarks:—

The year under review was unfortunately marked by an outbreak of cholera which had not been known in the district for the past eighteen years. The first cases reported were from Ranawaranewewa (a village 28 miles from the town of Hambantota, and situated in a north-westerly direction from it on the Badulla road) on the 9th and 10th of August, which from the history I received I am of opinion were cases of acute diarrhœa. There were altogether only 5 cases reported from Ranawaranewewa, viz., 1 on the 9th August, 3 on the 10th, and 1 on the 17th, with 2 deaths. The 2 patients who succumbed were, I am told, weakly, debilitated children, who had been suffering from malarial fever for a considerable time previous to their being attacked with the bowel complaint. Our attention was next called to Tissa, where the fell disease was reported to have broken out for the first time on the 17th of August. A few remarks regarding the first case at Tissa will bring us to the *fons et origo* of the outbreak, which played such sad havoc both there and in the town of Hambantota; and also, I have no doubt, materially help the Government to adopt for the future such measures as will effectively prevent a recurrence of the cholera epidemic scene of 1891 for a long day to come. The first person who was attacked with the disease at Tissa had come there from Citirama, a village belonging to the Badulla District, and situated about 30 miles from Hambantota and about 19 miles from Tissa. It appears that the patient, his father, mother, and aunt had been on a pilgrimage to Kataragama, and while they were there the mother contracted the disease and died. On the death of the woman the others came to Citirama, where the aunt was attacked with the disease and died. At this juncture the father with his son sought refuge at Tissa, and here the poor lad fell a victim to the disease, and started the outbreak in the district, regarding which a very sad tale has often been repeated within the past few months. We are now brought face to face with the cause of this outbreak, which I believe could be brought home to the withdrawal of the restrictions that were sometime ago imposed on the pilgrimage to Kataragama. From Kataragama, which no doubt was the original centre of infection, the disease found its way to Tissa, and thence to several villages on the Badulla road between Hambantota and Tissa—Hambantota, almost all the villages in East Giruwa pattu, Tangalla, Gandara, and Mátara. At Tissa, as is usual with the disease, it spread with much force at the beginning in August, and during September not a single case was reported from the place. Then, again, on the 17th of October, that is, just two months after it first broke out, a case was reported, and from that date it continued with much less violence than at first, I am glad to say, for fully a month. Then there was a lull for twelve days; and another case was reported on the 30th of November, which fortunately was the last. At Hambantota the first true case of cholera occurred on the 23rd of August, and as already stated, the source of infection was clearly traceable to Tissa. From this date it kept on occurring spasmodically till the 4th of December, after which, I am glad to say, no cases occurred. The disease should not have lasted so long in the town of Hambantota considering the sanitary measures that were adopted; and the following, in my opinion, were the chief factors which helped to keep it lurking in our midst for several months: (1) concealment of cases; (2) the absence of punishment to offenders; and (3) the habits of the natives of the place, which are simply repulsive in their filthiness. When the disease had disappeared from the town of Hambantota it broke out at a village called Mamadale in East Giruwa pattu, 16 miles from Hambantota, among the coolies employed by the Public Works Department. From this village it spread to almost all the villages in East Giruwa and Magam pattus, and lasted till the 10th of December, *i.e.*, for about twenty-five days. The measures adopted to prevent the disease spreading consisted at first, before temporary hospitals and houses of refuge were erected, in thoroughly disinfecting infected houses and placing them in quarantine, and after death disinfecting the body and having it buried without any delay; and after the temporary hospitals and houses of refuge were erected, in promptly removing all cases to the hospital, and the other inmates of the infected house to the houses of refuge, and thoroughly disinfecting the infected houses and not allowing them to be re-occupied for at least a week; prohibiting religious processions or large collections of people, cleaning the houses and compounds, paying particular attention to the supply of water, regularly inspecting the market and destroying all unwholesome articles of food, &c.

The following table shows the places in which cholera occurred, the number of cases and deaths in each place, the population of each place, &c.:—

Names of Places.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Population according to last Census.	Mortality per cent. to Cases.	Mortality per cent. to Population.
Magam Pattu.					
Hambantota ...	69	50	2,436	72·46	2·05
Tissa ...	59	34	1,017	57·63	3·34
Ranawaranewewa ...	5	2	9	40·00	22·2
Pallamalala ...	5	5	85	100·00	5·88
Patirejh ...	2	2	111	100·00	1·81
Walawa ...	26	11	202	42·31	5·44
Koggalla ...	3	1	278	33·3	·36
Paibokka ...	3	3	48	100·00	6·25

Names of Places.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Population according to last Census.	Mortality per cent. to Cases.	Mortality per cent. to Population.
East Giruwa Pattu.					
Beminiyanwila ...	2	1	118	50·00	·85
Ambalantota ...	25	14	137	56·00	10·22
Hatagala ...	2	—	179	—	—
Beragama ...	1	1	195	100·00	·51
Wellipatanwila ...	3	3	861	100·00	·35
Tavalawila ...	1	1	255	100·00	·39
Wandurappe ...	1	—	269	—	—
Mamadale ...	6	4	179	66·6	2·24
Total ...	213	132	6,379	61·97	2·07

Northern Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Parangi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	4	—	4	—	8
Outdoor Dispensaries ...	24	—	—	—	24
Asylums ...	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	1	—	—	—	1
Jail Hospitals ...	4	—	—	—	4
Total ...	33	—	4	—	37

Northern Province under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon Dr. J. Attygalle.

(1) Dr. Attygalle makes the following remarks on the health of the Province :—

Jaffna Peninsula.—Health of the peninsula during the year 1891, as compared with the previous two or three years, was very satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of fever to speak of, and the number of cases of smallpox and cholera very few.

Mullaittivu District.—Medical Officer Mr. Hallock reports "that malarial complaints prevailed as usual in the district from January to April. Acute diarrhœa with choleraic symptoms broke out in the month of July in a village called Karupattai Murippu, due to local causes and water. The disease disappeared when the supply of water was procured from the neighbouring village. The disease was confined to that village only. Cough and cold, with symptoms more or less those of influenza prevailed in the villages and the town to a slight extent during the middle part of August. Parangi still prevails in the villages, and the total number treated in hospital during the year was 209. The health of the district was otherwise very satisfactory, though doubts were entertained lately of the introduction of cholera here from Trincomalee. Timely steps were taken to prevent its introduction.

Vavuniya District.—The health of this division of the Province was satisfactory. There were neither cases of smallpox, cholera, nor any other infectious diseases reported from here at any time. Malarial fever prevailed to a somewhat large extent in a few villages about the end of the year. These were visited by the Medical Officer, Vavuniya, and medical aid was rendered to the sick.

Mannár District.—The health of the Mannár District continued satisfactory till about the month of September, when a severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the Mantota division and carried off a large number of the villagers. There were only a few cases of smallpox, and not more than the usual amount of malarial fever, which is endemic in the district.

The vaccination of the Province was carried on by eight vaccinators, of whom six worked in the Jaffna peninsula, one in the Mannár District, and the other at Mullaittívu and Vavuniya Districts. The total number of persons vaccinated throughout the Province was 11,397, of whom 10,410 were successful, 156 unsuccessful, and 831 were returned as unknown.

With the establishment of the outdoor dispensaries and a parangi hospital in the Mullaittívu District, the medical wants of the distant portions of this Province will be fully supplied, and nothing more will be required in that respect for several years to come. In my report for 1890 I mentioned that the want of a properly equipped civil hospital at Jaffna, worked by the qualified officers of Government stationed there, was much felt. The experience of another year has more than ever convinced me of the necessity of such an institution, and it is much to be regretted that no steps are taken by Government to supply that want. No doubt the principle of maintaining a hospital by voluntary contribution is one that should be encouraged, but I entertain very grave doubts as to whether such an institution as the Friend-in-Need Society Hospital at Jaffna could be considered as coming under that category, seeing that fully half the expenditure of its maintenance is contributed from the public revenue, nearly two-thirds of the other half are the profits of the sales of medicines purchased with that very contribution, and it is only a small moiety that is received as voluntary contributions, and that, too, if I am correctly informed, is chiefly made up of certain deductions from the fees and commission payable to headmen and other Government officers. However that may be, I have not the least desire to interfere with that institution, which I distinctly stated was doing some useful work in its way, and if I consulted my own personal convenience, I should be inclined to leave matters as they are. But I feel I have a duty to perform as the officer responsible for the medical wants of this Province. I contend, with all due respect to the opinions expressed to the contrary in other quarters, that the Friend-in-Need Society Hospital, which is the only institution at Jaffna for indoor treatment of patients, is not fully equal under existing circumstances to meet all the medical and surgical needs of a town which has the largest population in the whole of Ceylon next to Colombo ; and the time has now arrived for the establishment of a Government hospital there, and I also fail to see any reason why the people of Jaffna alone should not be placed in a position to avail themselves of the benefit of indoor treatment in a hospital in charge of Government medical officers—a privilege enjoyed by all others elsewhere in the Island.

Eastern Province.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Parangi.	Total.
Hospitals... ...	3	—	—	—	3
Outdoor Dispensaries ...	12	—	—	—	12
Asylums	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	—	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospitals ...	2	—	—	—	2
Total ...	17	—	—	—	17

Eastern Province under the supervision of Senior Medical Officer Mr. P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S.

(1) Mr. Solomons states as follows :—

When I presented my report for 1890 of this Province, I had the good fortune to be able to say that, notwithstanding the reported distress among the people, consequent upon a prolonged drought, the year was a singularly healthy one. I regret that that observation is not applicable to this year. Special measures had to be adopted during the early months of the year on account of fever, and the end of the year witnessed an extensive outbreak of cholera.

Fever.—At the commencement of the year fever was reported to be prevalent in every part of the Province. In the northern parts of the Province it subsided with the rains, that is, at about the end of the first quarter of the year. In Kathankudy, a densely populated Moorish village, about three miles from Batticaloa, it prevailed extensively from March till the end of June, and a vaccinator had to be specially employed on fever duty, and during that time he treated 3,263 cases. In the district around Pottuvil it was particularly prevalent in May, when 218 cases were treated at the dispensary, which was the largest number treated since its establishment in March, 1890.

Eruptive Diseases.—There was no occurrence of smallpox, but a few cases of chickenpox were reported from Trincomalee, Kathankudy, and Nilavaly, near Kalmunai.

Diarrhœa.—Cases of accute diarrhœa—some of them fatal—occurred during the month of September in Batticaloa in two villages near Kalmunai, at Karunkodditivu and at Varipothanchenai. Some cases were reported in October from Tamblegam, a village in the Trincomalee District. One case, which proved fatal, occurred in July at a village called Mundaikulam, about 40 miles from Pottuvil, among pilgrims returning from Kataragama, and one case was reported by the Medical Officer of Muthur in November.

Cholera.—The first occurrence of cholera was reported on August 22, from Trincomalee, on board the ss. Blanche coming from Pondicherry. Two fatal cases had occurred on board on the 9th, before the vessel left Pondicherry. She left on the 10th and arrived at Trincomalee carrying the quarantine flag, and she was placed in quarantine until the 19th. On the night of the 18th, however, a fatal case of cholera occurred, and on the 20th two more cases, of which one proved fatal The outbreak ended with these three cases.

Cholera was again reported on the morning of the 4th November, and the outbreak which commenced then still continues. On that day 8 cases were reported: 3 from Puliadikuda, a hamlet on the mainland, and 5 from the island called Pullikativu, and they all terminated fatally. Of these, the first two cases, both women, were reported dead, but the third, a man, also at Puliadikuda, was seen alive, and his symptoms were diarrhœa and collapse, but no vomiting and cramps or suppression of urine, and the motions were coloured even to the last—the rest of the cases were similar.

The disease having started in two separate centres almost simultaneously, continued to defy extinction, and at the end of the year there occurred in the town and suburbs of Batticaloa 204 cases with 125 deaths. Of these, 116 were hospital cases with 60 deaths and 88 cases in private houses with 65 deaths.

Although the disease presented all the appearances of choleraic or acute diarrhœa rather than of true cholera, every measure as regards disinfection was adopted from the first, and the hope was entertained that it was effectually checked in two days, because not a single case was reported on the 6th; but on the afternoon of the 7th November there was a revival of the disease in both centres, and cases continued to be reported from them till the end of the year. After much investigation as to the origin of the outbreak all that can be said is that there is no proof that the disease was introduced from without. The two first cases were both Tamil women born here, who had never left their village, and are not likely to have been in communication with any but those who were their constant neighbours and companions.

The measures adopted for coping with the epidemic are simply told. Houses of refuge were erected in an isolated spot at Uppodai and placed in charge of constables and watchers. Particular vigilance was exercised in maintaining the sanitary condition of this place, which often held more than a hundred persons. Indeed, here also two small sheds were erected to serve as hospitals for males and females, and every case of diarrhœa, on its first recognition, was removed to them and treated without delay.

There were two temporary hospitals—one at Koddamunai, for those on the mainland, and one at Setukuda for the Puliyantivu patients. At the very commencement of the outbreak the patients were all treated in the isolated female ward of the civil hospital, because not a servant could be secured for the offer of any amount of wages, but later on, when servants were sent from Colombo and a few resident natives who, having got less timid, were secured here, these hospitals alone were used.

An outbreak of cholera occurred at Kattankudy also, a densely populated village occupied wholly by Moors. Here, too, a hospital and house of refuge were erected and placed in charge of two medical officers. When the occurrence of the disease was first reported to me I hastened to the spot, and in my letter to the Principal Civil Medical Officer reporting the matter I said: "It may be that the disease will not extend in this village because the people so dread it that they leave an infected house severely alone without affording the slightest help"; and this statement has been verified because there has been reported from this place only 6 hospital cases with 5 deaths, and 18 in private houses with 14 deaths.

In the Batticaloa District, therefore, there occurred altogether 258 cases and 165 deaths.

The epidemic, however, was not confined to the southern division of the Province, but it appeared in the Trincomalee District also, the first case having been discovered at Trincomalee on the night of the 13th November, and there occurred up to the end of the year 419 cases and 311 deaths.

In consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic here, Dr. Keyt, the Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province, supervised the management of the outbreak there.

Vaccination.—Vaccination was performed at all the outdoor dispensaries by the medical officers in charge of them, and also by six vaccinators.

The total number vaccinated at the dispensaries was 1,177, of which 903 were successful and 141 were unsuccessful cases, and the number vaccinated by the vaccinators was 7,209, of which 6,723 were successful and 118 were unsuccessful cases.

The percentage of successful vaccination by the medical officers was 76·72 and by the vaccinators 93·25.

Eleven subjects were re-vaccinated by the medical officers, of whom 10 were successful cases; and 1,430 by the vaccinators, of whom 1,299 were successful cases.

In consequence of the prevalence of fever and cholera the work of vaccination was from time to time considerably interrupted. In the Batticaloa District one vaccinator was laid up with fever during March and April. Another vaccinator was employed on fever duty from April till June, and in December he was himself laid up with fever. Another vaccinator was ill with fever for fifteen days in April. And the two vaccinators in the Trincomalee District were engaged on cholera duty during December.

(2) *Trincomalee.*—Mr. O. Johnson, L.F.P. & S., makes the following remarks :—

The population, as ascertained by the last Census, that of the year under review, was, including the military and shipping, 27,037, being in excess of the population of 1881, which was 22,646, by 4,391; excluding the military and shipping 25,560, as against 22,197 in 1881, being an increase of 3,363.

The population of the town was 11,411, excluding the military and shipping, as against 9,731 in 1881; of the Kattukulam pattu 4,079, Koddiar pattu 5,441, and Tamblegam pattu 4,629.

The number of births during the year was 368 and deaths 588, the deaths being in excess of births by 220. This is explained by the outbreak of an epidemic of cholera which carried away no less than 311 victims, so that if this number be deducted it will be seen that the mortality was very low.

With the exception of a few rich traders the majority of the town population are dependent on the Military and Naval Establishments for employment, being engaged chiefly as ordinary labourers, carpenters, and artizans. The wages are good, and there is no lack of employment for an industrious man. A fairly large percentage engage themselves in tobacco cultivation and as fishers.

The villagers are all cultivators, and are not as fortunately circumstanced as their town brethren, being extremely poor and compelled to live a hand-to-mouth existence.

There was no distress in the district calling for any special relief measures.

The rainfall was abundant, and there was always a sufficiency of water for cultivation and personal uses.

If a reform were needed in any direction it is in improving the habitations of the poor. They live in most miserable, low, ill-ventilated, and insanitary mud buildings, closely packed together without any order or reference to the laws of sanitation. The peculiarity of the Jaffna Tamil is to adopt every possible means of excluding fresh air from his home, and this end is admirably attained by not only making the roofs as low as possible compatible with a sufficient entrance being left for an adult crawling on his fours, but also by the erection of high fences—actually higher than the buildings they live in—at a distance of only 3 or 4 feet from the verandahs. The spaces between house and fence are used in most cases, not exactly for every purpose served by a latrine, but certainly for the disposal of the less offensive excretions of the female inhabitants.

The rich and poor alike ignore the fact that fresh air is essential to a healthy existence, and a stranger would hardly believe if certain houses were pointed out to him that they were the residences of those in affluent circumstances. But such really is the case. In point of self-improvement the Tamil of the Northern and Eastern Provinces contrasts very unfavourably with the Sinhalese, whose first object, as soon as he has acquired wealth, is to build for himself a good and comfortable house.

A bigoted adherence to the social customs of their ancestors accounts for this state of things. Prior to the Mohammedan conquest seclusion of young females was not observed by the Tamils, but has been adopted since. To enforce this seclusion dwelling-houses are made as insanitary as possible.

The laws of the Local Board empower that body to order the removal of all buildings pronounced insanitary, and it is surprising with such a law in existence that so many wretched hovels should have been allowed to stand for so long a time without State interference. It required an epidemic such as the one just now almost at an end to demonstrate the filthy state of some of the compounds and habitations of the poor, and to determine the necessity for the adoption of active remedial measures. At a meeting of the Local Board held last month it was resolved to appoint a sanitary inspector on Rs. 30 a month, whose sole duty is to make a list of all houses he considers insanitary, and all swamps within town limits to be reported on by the medical officer, when the law will be enforced.

I have before remarked that there was a sufficiency of food in the district and no distress. 52,619 bushels of rice were imported which, together with the quantity locally produced and other grains, seems to have satisfied the requirements of the place.

The first and last three months of the year were wet. The rainfall in November and December was abundant, and much in excess of previous years.

With the exception of an outbreak of epidemic cholera in the town and neighbouring villages, and four cases of "acute diarrhœa" in the village of Tamblegam, which was traceable to the eating of bad rice and the introduction of ptomaines into the circulation, the health of the district was extremely good. As I prefer to deal with the epidemic of cholera in a special report (*vide* appendix), I shall only remark here that the first case was discovered on the night of 13th November, and that up to the end of the year there were 419 cases and 311 deaths.

(3) *Kalmunai.*—Medical Practitioner Mr. Pararasasinghe makes the following remarks :—

The months of August and September were remarkable for the prevalence of an epidemic form of diarrhœa. Two or three villages were chiefly affected by it, where about 165 cases were reported with only 7 deaths. November and December witnessed an outbreak of cholera in four villages of the district, but by prompt and active measures the spread of the disease was effectually checked.

There was neither smallpox nor measles, excepting a stray case of the latter among the pilgrims who returned from Kataragama festival; but 11 cases of chickenpox were reported from several of the villages which were visited by the medical practitioner.

(4) *Kathankudi.*—Mr. A. Chinniah, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, makes the following remarks :—

The dispensary was opened on the 2nd of September, 1891, and the people have, so far, appreciated the establishment. Two visits are paid every week—one by Miss Gamble and the other by myself, on Mondays and Wednesdays, respectively, the former being solely intended for women and children. During November and December the visits had to be discontinued owing to the outbreak of cholera in the district.

Province of Uva.

Medical Institutions.	Civil.	District or Estate.	Immigrant.	Field or Paraṇgi.	Total.
Hospitals ...	1	2	—	3	6
Outdoor Dispensaries ...	10	6	—	—	16
Asylums	—	—	—	—	—
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics ...	—	—	—	—	—
Jail Hospitals ...	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	12	8	—	3	23

Province of Uva under the supervision of Senior Medical Officer Mr. H. Thornhill, M.B.

(1) Mr. Thornhill remarks :—

Malarial fevers are very prevalent, almost universal, and almost constant throughout the year (though more severe and widespread at certain periods, generally immediately after the rains). With a combination of debilitating conditions, viz., malarial fevers, poverty, hunger, and dirt, it is scarcely necessary to say that disease and sickness are widespread.

The most wretched and unhealthy of all the divisions, viz., Kongalla Bintenna in Wellawáya, is still, I again regret to say, without a hospital or dispensary. I understand, however, that the building of the hospital at Hambagamuwa (which, however, I do *not* consider is the proper situation) will shortly be commenced. Pending its completion, which I understand will not be before the end of this year, I have recommended that a dispensary be opened at once, as the inhabitants are terribly in need of medical aid.

In this connection I would again urge that another field hospital should be built at Siyambalanduwa on the boundary of the Uva and Eastern Provinces to serve the urgent wants of the many sick in this remote part of the country, as it is quite impossible for them to journey in this wild country to the far distant hospitals at Medagama or Buttala.

I notice that Dr. Kynsey's pamphlet on the subject of anæmia has roused attention to this disease in India and Assam, and that the Government of India have taken action in the matter as regards Assam tea gardens. In the 1890 "Assam Labour Immigration Report" I notice at page 26: "In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Deputy Commissioners were directed in circular letter No. 780—19 I, dated the 4th March, 1891, to see that a rigorous endeavour was made to have cases of 'Coolies Anæmia' correctly returned, and specially to notice in their annual reports the efforts made to combat this disease and the success attending them."

The result was that the widespread existence of anchylostomiasis amongst Assam tea garden coolies was proved, and very active steps were taken to prevent the pollution of the water, to have such cases recognised and properly treated, and to improve the sanitation on estates, and especially to prevent the pollution of the surface of the ground.

Four cases of smallpox, 49 of chickenpox, 55 of measles, 57 of influenza, and 590 of cholera were reported during the year. I am satisfied there were many more cases of chickenpox, measles, and influenza.

An epidemic of smallpox which threatened the Province was effectually stamped out by the prompt adoption and real carrying out of "removal, isolation, and disinfection." The infection was brought from Colombo, where smallpox existed, by a male resident at Náulla. Strict isolation of the patient and the members of his family was established and rigidly carried out under my personal supervision at his house (his wife and attendant subsequently contracted the disease, and the latter died). I had all the clothes burnt and the house properly whitewashed and all in it disinfected. Another case—who was infected from the above before the case was reported to me and isolated—occured in a boutique in the Dikwella bazaar. As proper isolation of the sick was impossible, I at once, as he consented, removed the man to the Infectious Hospital, Badulla, accompanying the cart myself and supervising its disinfection, and caused the house and everything in it to be disinfected and the other occupants to be isolated. At both places I carried on vaccination and re-vaccination all round.

No other cases occurred at either of these centres. Had these steps not been properly taken, or had they not been rigidly supervised, I think there can be no doubt but that smallpox would have spread through Náulla and Dikwella bazaars, and from there to Badulla town and estates, &c.

In June, 1891, it appears a pilgrimage was held at Alutnuwara in Bittenna. Thousands assembled in this insanitary town without any control or arrangement for their housing or feeding. Exhaustion on the journey, insanitary surroundings and water, overcrowding, exposure, privation (pilgrims never bring sufficient food with them), and the consequent consumption of filthy and indigestible articles, soon resulted in cases of cholera. The pilgrims then dispersed carrying the infection with them everywhere.

I had received no information whatever of this pilgrimage, and was not aware of it till the first case of suspicious purging and vomiting was reported to me in Badulla on the 23rd June. This and every case that was reported was seen by myself or Dr. Swan or one of the Assistants, and in all the "precautions" I have alluded to in the paragraph above were carried out just as if it was from the first fully recognised that the cases were Asiatic cholera.

For the subsequent history of the epidemic which spread to Buttala, Wellawaya, and many other places, I would refer to Dr. Swan's report, as I left Badulla for England on 8th July. Up to that date Dr. Swan and Dr. Griffin agreed with me that in the absence of a bacteriological examination of the stools there was not sufficient data to warrant us in declaring that the disease was Asiatic cholera, and thereby to possibly create alarm and a panic, more especially as no additional powers of isolation or disinfection would be obtained by the usual Proclamation. The further spread of the disease, however, and the necessity to obtain powers to stop other assemblages and pilgrimages, properly led Dr. Griffin to pronounce the disease to be cholera, and I have no doubt now but that the first cases at Alutnuwara and Badulla were Asiatic cholera.

A second outbreak of cholera was nearly caused in Buttala by the dispersion of infected pilgrims from another pilgrimage to Kataragama. Pilgrimages as a rule are resorted to chiefly by those suffering from some chronic sickness or general debility in the hopes of being cured. The pilgrims are often of the poorest classes, and invariably have not sufficient food for the journey; they therefore arrive tired and exhausted from general weakness, exposure, and privation; they camp on the ground under trees or huddle together in old houses. The sanitary condition of the places they resort to, such as Alutnuwara and Kataragama, are far from satisfactory, and their presence increases this insanitariness; the water is polluted, they suffer privation or consume filthy food and semi-putrid meat or fish, or indigestible vegetables or fruits. It is no wonder that under these conditions epidemic disease, such as cholera or smallpox, is imported or originates amongst them, and thus is spread through the country. I submit therefore that no pilgrimage whatever should be allowed to any place except under strict control, viz., only small numbers should be permitted to assemble; no one to be allowed to start without sufficient food for the journey both ways and the stay there, and being physically fit for the journey on foot; ample houses of shelter to be provided at the places, and sanitation at them to be maintained; a full supply of good water; and finally, a medical officer and a sufficient body of police to enforce observance of sanitation and the strict isolation and quarantine of all whenever any case of infectious disease occurred amongst them, in which case provision should be made for the feeding of them, and of the thorough disinfection of each person and thing before being allowed to start on the return journey; and when any case of cholera or smallpox occurred amongst them or elsewhere, there should be ample power (including full power to engage a sufficient staff of coolies and attendants) always existing to at once carry out removal of the sick, real isolation of all exposed to infection, and thorough disinfection of all houses, clothes, furniture, &c., by burning if necessary, the expenses of isolation and the damage caused by thorough disinfection being of course paid for by Government.

I would therefore invite most serious attention to the absolute necessity there is for amending the present Contagious Diseases Ordinance, No. 8 of 1866, or at least the present system, whereby a special Proclamation has to be issued on the occurrence of each outbreak in each Province. The English "Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act of 1890" and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891," give the necessary powers permanently; and thus the necessary steps for removal, isolation, and disinfection can be legally taken with regard to the first and subsequent cases of any epidemic, and thus the spread of the infection can be limited. In Ceylon these cannot be taken legally till the Proclamation is printed in the *Gazette*. It seems strange that this anomaly of locking the door only after the infection has been allowed to spread still remains in Ceylon.

The Proclamation, even when issued, gives no power for isolating or quarantining the friends or others who may be living in the same house, or in the attendance on, or in contact with the sick person, nor for disinfecting the house or clothes of the sick; in consequence outsiders enter the house, and they and the other occupants of the infected house go to other houses and public places; and they and their and the patient's infected clothes of course spread the disease.

Vaccination.—16,179 persons were vaccinated in this Province in 1891, against 7,788 in 1890—*i.e.*, more than double—and 6,365 in 1889. This increase of 8,391 was due to the fact that in April, 1891, I noticed that very few adults were being vaccinated among the villagers (only 247 in 1890), whereas large numbers of adults (1,821 in 1890) were being vaccinated on estates, where, however, the assemblage of all residents in the lines for examination as to vaccination is compulsory. The conclusion was inevitable, viz., that there was a very large number of unvaccinated adults among the village and bazaar inhabitants, and that they were neglecting to attend for vaccination, and that headmen were not including them in the list of unvaccinated furnished by them.

I at once wrote to the Government Agent and requested him to direct all headmen to at once submit lists showing all unvaccinated adults and children in their divisions, and I forwarded a circular dated 13th April, 1891, to all vaccinators and medical officers directing them to make it known that large numbers of these adults would be prosecuted if they failed to cause themselves to be vaccinated at one of the many vaccine stations in the Province.

The result was that it was found that headmen had systematically neglected to include the unvaccinated adults in their lists, and that a very large percentage of adults in the Province were unvaccinated, no less than 3,266 adult village and bazaar people being actually vaccinated, against the 247 done in 1890, *i.e.*, an increase of 3,019.

The numbers vaccinated and the increase would have been much larger were it not that there were only two civil vaccinators employed in 1891 against three in 1890, the vaccinator for Wellassa division having been removed and no one being sent in his place.

There are, I fear, still large numbers of unvaccinated adults in the Province. I am therefore again calling for special lists of them, and am again directing the attention of medical officers and vaccinators to this matter.

CHOLERA.

During the year under review there were reported to the Medical Department in the whole Island 2,579 cases of cholera, of which 1,545 proved fatal. The percentage of deaths to cases treated was 59·90, against 53·16 in 1890, when 1,247 cases were reported with 663 deaths. Of the number treated in 1891, 267 were reported in the Northern Province, 413 in the North-Central, 181 in the Central, 669 in the Eastern, 439 in the Southern, 20 in the North-Western, and 590 in the Province of Uva. There remained under treatment on 31st December, 1891, 31 cases of cholera in the Island, of which 7 were in the North-Central, 2 in the Central, 12 in the Eastern, and 10 in the Southern. In the appendix will be found a table marked IX. showing the particulars relative to cholera during 1890 and 1891.

SMALLPOX.

The number of cases reported in the whole Island was 1,882, or 1,122 more than in the year 1890, when 760 cases were registered. The number of deaths was 421, against 158 in the previous year. The percentage of death to cases treated was 22·25, or an increase of 1·47 over that of the previous year, when the death-rate was 20·78. I give below the number of cases contributed by the different Provinces, and the deaths :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province	1,278	292
Central Province	334	67
Northern Province	49	5
Southern Province	139	40
North-Western Province	55	14
Province of Uva	4	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa	23	2
Total ...	1,882	421

From the above it will be seen that the Eastern and North-Central Provinces enjoyed perfect immunity from the disease as far as reports to this Department show.

The Western Province contributed the most cases, viz., 1,278 cases with 292 deaths. Next in order comes the Central, with 334 cases and 67 deaths ; the Southern has 139 cases with 40 deaths, the North-Western has 55 with 14 deaths, the Northern 49 with 5 deaths, the Province of Sabaragamuwa 23 with 2 deaths, and the Province of Uva contributed 4 cases, one of which ended fatally.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XI. showing full particulars of the different cases and deaths among males and females at their different ages separately, with the death-rate per cent. under the respective heads.

CHICKENPOX.

582 cases of chickenpox were reported to this Department during the year, or 23 more than in the previous year, when 559 cases occurred. There were 4 deaths reported from this disease. These deaths were most probably from smallpox. Of the 282 cases the Western Province contributed 116 with 1 death, the Central 292 with 3 deaths, the Northern 7, the Southern 21, the North-Western 2, the Province of Uva 49, the Eastern 15, and the Province of Sabaragamuwa 80. These figures only represent the number of cases of this mild infectious disease reported to this Department. In the table marked XII. in the appendix will be found the different stations from which these cases were reported.

VACCINATION.

During the year under review 148,323 subjects were operated upon in the whole Island by the vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department, against 119,907 in the preceding year, thus showing a large increase of 28,416.

Of the 148,323 subjects, 118,945 were primary vaccinations, against 112,324 in the previous year. Of the primary vaccinations 99,618, or 83·75 per cent., were reported successful, 4,794 unsuccessful, and 14,533 failed to present themselves for examination. The re-vaccinations numbered 29,378, against 7,583 in 1890, or a large increase of 21,795 in favour of the year under review. Of the re-vaccinations 19,407 (or 66·05 per cent.) proved successful, 3,818 were unsuccessful, and 6,153 failed to present themselves for examination, in consequence of which the result of the operation could not be ascertained. In addition to the above, 9,421 persons were vaccinated by the medical officers of the several civil outdoor dispensaries during the year, against 4,506 in the previous year. The primary vaccinations were 9,209, of which 7,056 (or 76·62 per cent.) proved successful, 660 unsuccessful, and in 1,493 the result of the operation was unknown. The re-vaccinations numbered 212, of which 156 were successful, 36 unsuccessful, and 20 failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days, and the result of the operation was consequently unknown.

In the district dispensaries 2,407 persons were operated upon by the medical assistants in charge, against 478 in the previous year. Of the 2,407 operations, 2,383 were primary vaccinations and 24 re-vaccinations. The percentage of successful to number vaccinated in the case of primary vaccinations was 86·02, and re-vaccinations 83·33.

The number of vaccinations performed by the district vaccinators in the planting districts was 22,761, against 12,262 in the previous year. Of these, 17,854 were primary vaccinations and 4,907 re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 13,663 were reported successful, 2,435 absent, and 1,756 unsuccessful. Of the re-vaccinations, 3,001 were reported successful, 1,190 unsuccessful, and in 716 the result of the operation was unknown. Independent of the above, 1,153 persons were vaccinated by civil vaccinators on the estates. Of these, 1,131 were primary vaccinations and 22 re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 830 were reported successful, 96 failures, and in 205 cases the result was unknown. The re-vaccinations were 22 ; of these, 7 were reported successful, 1 unsuccessful, and 14 unknown.

The total number of persons operated upon in the whole Island during the year under review was 184,065, against 137,153 in the previous year, or a large increase of 46,912. Of the total vaccinations, 149,522 were primary vaccinations and 34,543 re-vaccinations. Of the total primary vaccinations, 123,217 were reported successful, 7,411 unsuccessful, and 18,894 failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days, and consequently the result of the operation could not be ascertained. Of the re-vaccinations, 22,591 were successful, 5,049 unsuccessful, and in 6,903 the result was unknown.

The following figures show the total number of persons operated upon in 1890 and 1891:—

	Primary Vaccination.				Re-Vaccination.		
	Total.	Successful.	Absent.	Percentage of Successful.	Total.	Successful.	Percentage of Successful.
1890.							
Government Vaccinators	112,324	93,712	14,665	83·43	7,583	5,442	71·76
Medical Officers at Civil Dispensaries ...	4,483	3,544	663	79·05	23	16	69·56
Medical Assistants at District Dispensaries ...	478	345	104	72·17	—	—	—
On Estates by District Vaccinators ...	9,349	7,584	892	81·12	1,477	1,080	73·12
On Estates by Extra Vaccinators ...	1,374	858	267	62·44	62	41	66·12
Total ...	128,008	106,043	16,591	82·84	9,145	6,579	71·94
1891.							
Government Vaccinators	118,945	99,618	14,533	83·75	29,378	19,407	66·05
Medical Officers at Civil Dispensaries ...	9,209	7,056	1,493	76·62	212	156	73·58
Medical Assistants at District Dispensaries ...	2,383	2,050	228	86·02	24	20	83·33
On Estates by District Vaccinators ...	11,083	8,761	1,231	79·04	3,803	2,477	65·13
On Estates by Extra Vaccinators ...	6,771	4,902	1,204	72·39	1,104	524	47·46
On Estates by Civil Vaccinators ...	1,131	830	205	73·38	22	7	31·81
Total ...	149,522	123,217	18,894	82·40	34,543	22,591	65·40

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Vanderstraaten submits the following report for the Session of 1891–92:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ceylon Medical College for the Session of 1891–92.

Summer Term.—The twenty-first Session (1891–92) commenced on 1st May with the annexed programme. There were 49 students in the Primary Class, viz., 5 free, 43 paying Rs. 90 each half-yearly, and 1 former student admitted under the old regulations paying Rs 50 for the year. Rs. 3,920 were collected as fees. There were 28 free students in the Secondary Class, making a total of 77.

Half-yearly Examinations.—The examination was held on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 15th, and 16th October. The Board of Examiners was composed of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province, Dr. W. Pike, Army Medical Staff, as Government Assessor, and the Principal, Secretary, and Professors of the College.

There were 18 students for the various subjects of the First Professional Examination, 6 for the Second, 4 for the Third, and 2 for the Licence.

At the First Professional 2 passed in Botany, 6 in Zoology, 9 in Biology, 3 in Elementary Anatomy, 7 in Pharmacy, 3 in Physics, and 4 in Chemistry.

At the Second Professional 5 passed in Anatomy, 6 in Physiology, and 3 in Meteria Medica.

At the Third Professional 2 passed in Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

At the Final Examination none passed, both students having failed for the second time.

Winter Term.—The Winter Term commenced on the 1st of October with the annexed programme. Four new students entered this term in the Primary Class. Rs. 4,272 was collected as fees; total for the Session Rs. 8,192.

The New Calendar, with regulations for the admission of female students, was printed and issued. It will come into force on the 1st May, 1892.

Half-yearly Examinations.—The Winter Term closed this day. The next half-yearly examination will commence on the 4th April.

College Buildings.—We are greatly indebted to the Principal Civil Medical Officer for the great improvements effected in the College under his personal supervision.

A portion of the Pathological Museum, the right wing, was fitted up as a Physiology Class room and Physiological Laboratory. The central hall of the Museum received new fittings and new matting, and was set apart as a Pathological Museum. Several other minor improvements were effected. A new Clinical Class room and Laboratory was built at the hospital.

Female Department.—In anticipation of the admission of female students on the 1st May, sanction of Government was obtained for the erection of a separate Dissecting Room for females and a separate Tutor's Class room and Reading room. These will be ready on the 1st May.

Professors' Allowance.—The allowance was raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per annum for each Professor.

PORT DUTIES AND IMMIGRATION.

During the year under review the health of the port of Colombo has been satisfactory. There were only 3 cases of smallpox and 2 of measles sent to hospital for treatment from board ships. In the previous year 5 cases of smallpox were sent to hospital. Of the 3 cases of smallpox sent to hospital one arrived in January, the second in February, and the third in December. The two cases of measles also arrived in January. There were two fatal cases of cholera reported on board the ships: one occurred in January and the other in December. Ten vessels were placed in quarantine, by order of the Port Surgeon, or at the request of the Captain, viz., 5 in January, 1 in February, 1 in April, 1 in November, and 2 in December. Only 4 vessels with Immigrants were quarantined.

The number of vessels which arrived in Colombo was 2,263, or 28 less than in the previous year, when 2,291 vessels arrived. Of the 2,263 vessels, 1,613 were steamers, 29 were sailing ships, and 621 native craft.

The number of passengers were, Europeans 2,702, or 210 more than in the past year; traders 19,843, or 2,318 less than in 1890, when their number reached 22,161; coolies 38,304, which shows a large increase of 16,044 over the previous year, when the arrivals of coolies numbered 22,260. The total number of Europeans, traders, and coolies amounted to 60,849, against 46,913 in 1890, or an increase of 13,936. Of the total number of traders who arrived during the year under review, 15,930 were men, 1,495 women, 1,914 children, and 405 infants, and of the coolies 24,520 were men, 6,485 women, 4,505 children, and 2,794 infants. Of the traders and coolies, numbering together 58,147, 34,251 were vaccinated, 8,839 were not vaccinated, and 15,057 bore marks of smallpox.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XIV., prepared by the Port Surgeon of Colombo, giving some valuable statistics relative to the port.

MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

The number of cases examined during the year under judicial instructions by the officers of the Department was 834, against 977 in the preceding year, or 143 less. Of the 834 cases, 124 were for alleged murders and manslaughters, 320 for aggravated assault, 55 for simple assault, 43 for alleged rape, 4 for concealment of birth, 39 analyses, and 249 for other medico-legal examinations. The amount of fees paid by Government was Rs. 12,051 and travelling expenses Rs. 2,148·30, total Rs. 14,199·30, against Rs. 16,861·60 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,662·30.

Table marked XV. in the appendix gives full particulars showing the different stations at which the examinations were performed, and the fees and travelling expenses received by the respective medical officers in charge.

The following report has been furnished by the Public Analyst, Dr. H. M. Fernando :—

During the year 1891, 77 analyses were undertaken, of which 39 were judicial ; 25 analyses were submitted for the detection of poisons, with the following results, viz., arsenic alone in 4, arsenic and antimony in 1, mercury in 1, atropine in 1, and no poison detected in 18.

Articles of clothing and other objects were examined for blood stains in 10 cases, with results of evidence of mammalian blood in 6.

Of the four remaining analyses 2 were preparations of arrack and the other 2 of opium.

Twelve samples of kerosine oil were examined (a large diminution from the number in the previous year, 1890), and one sample of paraffin oil.

Twenty-five samples of water were analysed for Government purposes during the year.

An abstract of analyses in a tabular form is appended :—

Analyses for 1891.

Judicial :—					
Poisons	Arsenic alone	4			
	Arsenic and Antimony	1			
	Mercury	1			
	Atropine	1			
	No Poison	18			
			25		
Blood Stains	Blood	6			
	No Blood	4			
			10		
Others	Opium	2			
	Arrack	2			
			4		
				39	
Non-Judicial :—					
Kerosine Oil		12			
Others		1			
Water		25			
				38	
Total of all Analyses				77	

Total Amount of Fees—Rs. 546.

HOSPITALS.

During the year under review there were in operation 54 hospitals : 28 civil, 1 lying-in, 7 field or parangi, 7 immigrant, and 11 district hospitals. The following hospitals were opened during the year and added to the Department : (1) a civil hospital at Mantota in the Revenue District of Mannár in the Northern Province; (2) a civil hospital at Balapitimodara in the Revenue District of Galle in the Southern Province (this hospital was erected by the inhabitants of the district in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen) ; (3) a district hospital at Deltota in the Central Province; (4) a field or parangi hospital at Matugama in the Revenue District of Kalutara in the Western Province. The new hospital at Badulla, commenced in 1890, has not yet been handed over to this Department, as it has been occupied as a kachchéri by the Government Agent.

There was seldom overcrowding in any of the hospitals, as the accommodation was sufficient to meet the requirements of the patients, and the ventilation in all the wards ample. There was no complaint made on the subject.

The food served to the patients was good and wholesome. It was invariably inspected by the medical officers before issue to the patients, and such that was found unfit for consumption was rejected. The milk was always tested by the lactometer, and that below the specific gravity of 1,028 rejected.

The water in the different stations, with a few exceptions, was reported good, pure, wholesome, and abundant, and the drinking water is, as a rule, filtered before use. In many places the water is boiled before filtration.

Bath-rooms with tubs exist at all the hospitals, but those patients able to walk prefer to bathe in the nearest stream wherever there is one adjoining a hospital.

There are no covered drains : the drains are all surface ones for carrying away rain water. The dry-earth system is in operation in all the hospitals, the excreta being removed and buried at a distance or incinerated.

The sanitary condition of the vicinity of the hospitals was reported satisfactory in most cases.

In the 28 civil, 7 field, and 1 lying-in hospital, there were treated during the year 27,498 patients (19,833 males and 7,665 females), being 2,528 more than in the year 1890. Dividing the patients into mixed races and Malabars, the former numbered 22,139 and the latter 5,359. The deaths were 2,558 (1,761 males and 797 females), against 2,145 in 1890. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 9·32, whilst that in 1890 was 8·59. The death rate among mixed races was 7·24, against 6·26 in 1890, and that of Malabars was 17·78, against 17·99 in the previous year.

Death Rate.—The subjoined table gives the death-rate in the various hospitals in the Island among mixed races and Malabars as compared with the figures for 1890:—

Hospitals.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
28 Civil Hospitals ...	6·54	7·48	18·08	17·87	8·97	9·69
7 Field or Paraṅgi Hospitals	3·64	5·02	14·16	13·51	4·29	5·45
1 Lying-in Hospital ...	3·08	1 19	—	—	3·08	1·19
7 Immigrant Hospitals ...	6·18	5·82	5·74	7·76	5·95	6·86
11 District Hospitals ...	7·07	6·57	20·88	22·69	17·34	18·59
2 Asylums ...	5 53	6·90	6·83	9·32	5·75	7·28
	6·28	7·15	17·49	18·36	9·58	10·44

From the above table it will be seen that the death-rate in 1891 among mixed races treated in the 28 civil hospitals is in excess of the previous year, while the death-rate among Malabars is less than in 1890. The death-rate of both mixed races and Malabars treated in the civil hospitals is 9·69, against 8·97 in 1890.

In the 7 field or paraṅgi hospitals the death-rate among mixed races is higher than in 1890, while among the Malabars it is less. Taking the total of mixed races and Malabars the mortality is 5·45 per cent., against 4·29 in 1890.

In the lying-in home the death-rate is less than half of the preceding year.

In the 7 immigrant hospitals the death-rate among mixed races is less than in 1890, while that of Malabars is higher.

The mortality in the 11 district hospitals among mixed races was less by ·50 than in 1890, while among the Malabars there was an increase of 1·81 per cent.

In the 2 asylums the death-rate is 7·28, against 5·75 in 1890, the mortality among mixed races being 6·90 and Malabars 9·32, against 5·53 and 6·83 in 1890.

Comparing the death-rate of the total sick population in all the hospitals and asylums in 1891 with the figures of the previous year, the increase in the death-rate in the year under review is ·86 per cent.

Summary of Diseases treated in the several Hospitals.—In the appendix will be found a table marked XVI. showing the diseases treated in the several hospitals in the Island, and the deaths therefrom. The following is the summary:—

(I.) General Diseases: Group A (febrile diseases) contributed 9,088 cases with 817 deaths.
Group B (diseases depending on external agents) contributed 407 cases with 59 deaths.
Group C (developmental diseases), 1,125 cases with 198 deaths.
Group D (miscellaneous diseases), 7,409 cases with 591 deaths.

(II.) Local Diseases: (1) Nervous system contributed 1,056 cases with 141 deaths; (2) diseases of the eye, 338 cases with 7 deaths; (3) diseases of the ear, 39 cases, 1 of which proved fatal; (4) diseases of the nose furnished 16 non-fatal cases; (5) circulatory system, 74 cases with 13 deaths; (6) respiratory system, 2,724 cases with 534 deaths; (7) digestive system, 3,144 cases with 1,020 deaths; (8) lymphatic system, 295 cases with 10 deaths; (9) urinary system, 179 cases with 11 deaths; (10) generative system, 668 cases with 25 deaths; (11) organs of locomotion, 215 cases with 15 deaths; (12) connective tissue, 733 cases with 29 deaths; (13) diseases of the skin furnished as many as 4,377 cases, of which 75 ended fatally.

(III.) Poisons sent in 34 cases, 1 of which died.

(IV.) Of injuries 3,289 cases were treated, 153 of which proved fatal.

(V.) Appendix: Partus and Pregnancy. 280 cases were admitted for treatment, 7 of which terminated fatally.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The total number of operations performed in 1891 was 636, or 228 more than in the previous year, when the number was 408. The number of deaths was 32. Of the 636 operations 549 were on patients admitted for disease, of whom 25 died, and 87 for accidents, 7 proved fatal. The number of amputations was 72, of which 6 proved fatal. Of the amputations 19 were for disease, with 2 deaths, and 53 for accidents with 4 deaths. Other operations numbered 564 with 26 deaths, viz., 530 for disease with 23 deaths and 34 for accidents with 3 deaths.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XVIII. specifying the surgical operations performed in the various hospitals in the Island.

IMMIGRANT HOSPITALS.

The number of these hospitals was 7, of which 4 were in the Northern Province, 2 in the North-Central, and 1 in the Central. Of the 4 hospitals in the Northern Province the one at Vankalai was worked from January to April and October to December, and when the port was closed during the south-west monsoon the establishment as usual was transferred to Pésalai and worked there from May to September.

In all the immigrant hospitals 2,155 patients (1,796 males and 359 females) were treated during the year, of whom 148 died, the figures for 1890 being 2,098 cases with 125 deaths. Of the 2,155 patients, 996 were of the mixed races and 1,159 Malabars. The death-rate was 6·86, against 5·95 in 1890, the mortality among mixed races being 5·82 per cent., whilst that of the Malabars was 7·76.

The expenditure incurred in these hospitals will be found detailed in a table in the appendix marked XIX.

POLICE HOSPITAL.

In the hospital at Borella, which was exclusively set apart for the members of the Police Force quartered at Colombo, there were treated during the year 596 patients—586 admissions during the year, and 10 remained over from the previous year. Of these, 585 were discharged during the year, 2 died, and 9 remained under treatment on 31st December, 1891; the latter comprising 1 of debility,

1 of rheumatism, and 7 of influenza. The diseases which furnished the most admissions were malarial intermittent fevers, simple continued fevers, influenza, rheumatism, abscess, constipation, contusion, and dysentery, the numbers having been 66, 63, 51, 49, 46, 35, 20, and 19, respectively. The deaths were 1 from pneumonia lobular and 1 from enteritis.

The average strength of the Police Force quartered in Colombo during the year was 551.

DE SOYSA LYING-IN HOME.

In this institution 161 women (the same number as last year) were admitted for their confinement, and with the 7 remaining over from 1890 the total made 168, or 6 more than in 1890, when the total was 162. Of the 168 women, 165 were confined and 1 remained at the end of 1891. There were two deaths amongst the mothers. The percentage of deaths to cases treated was 1·19, against 3·08 in 1890.

The total number of days the patients stayed in the institution was 1,213, which gives a daily average of 3·32.

JAILS AND SICK PRISONERS.

The particulars relating to the jails of the Island are given in Table XX. in the appendix.

The average strength was 3,457. The ratios per 1,000 were : for admissions into hospital 2,311·54, average daily sick 53·47. The deaths per 1,000 were : from dysentery and diarrhœa 19·09, fevers 6·91, respiratory diseases 13·01, injuries 2·02, other diseases 5·46, and all causes 46·57.

The admissions per 1,000 of average strength were : for dysentery and diarrhœa 691·63, fevers 590·10, respiratory diseases 139·10, and injuries 210·56.

The health of the prisoners in the Colombo jails was not so satisfactory as in the previous year.

Annexed is a statement showing the average strength, number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 of average strength in the jails of the Island from 1887 to 1891 :—

Year.	Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1887 ...	3,666	109	29·73
1888 ...	3,900	129	41·02
1889 ...	3,823	163	42·63
1890 ...	4,047	103	25·45
1891 ...	3,457	161	46·57

I submit the report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Colombo Jails (Dr. F. A. Vandersmagt) :—

The year under review has by no means been an uneventful one. It has been marked by a considerable increase in the sick rate among the prisoners confined in our jails, owing to the influence of unfavourable meteorological conditions, the effects of which have been testified to in such of the Registrar-General's returns already published, as far as the general public are concerned. From these I learn that the health of the people generally has been far from satisfactory, and that the mortality was exceptionally high, and as regards that of the third quarter greater than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year in the past decennium except 1885.

As regards the city, it appears that it has been less healthy this quarter than in the corresponding quarter of the previous four years.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the sick rate among the prisoners during this year, the mortality can by no means be considered heavy, and will compare very favourably with that of any class of people outside the jail walls.

The Convict Hospital.

The accommodation in the hospital has been much about the same as it was during the year previous. It has been slightly increased, however, recently by the addition of the officers' hospital ward to the others, and in which the convalescents are now accommodated.

The jail officers are now treated in the Branch (Police) Hospital, an arrangement far more satisfactory than the one that previously existed. The arrangements for the treatment of female sick prisoners are in every respect the same as those that existed previously, and I have nothing to add regarding these to my remarks made in my report of last year.

I have nothing further to suggest either as regards the arrangements for the lighting of the hospital, the water supply, &c.

I feel it my duty to invite attention to the present dead-house, which is the same uncouth little hut that I have had occasion to allude to previously. It is time that it was replaced by a permanent building of proper dimensions.

The remarks made by me regarding the hospital kitchen in my report for the year previous are as applicable at present, as the building used as a kitchen is the same previously referred to.

There is room for improvement, however, in the *system of conservancy ;* and I take the liberty of suggesting, as I had done previously, that no time should be lost in having arrangements made, by means of proper furnaces or destructors, to have the night soil from our latrines incinerated. I would further suggest that steps be taken to insist on the Municipality doing the same with the contents of their latrines in the city.

I have to repeat here, what I stated previously, as regards the piece of waste land between the Welikada Prison and the hospital premises, and the need for proper officers' quarters in the vicinity of Welikada, &c.

As the figures in the annexed returns give at a glance all the information connected with the number treated in hospital, the daily average sick, mortality, &c., there is no necessity for entering into particulars regarding these here. It may be briefly stated, however, that the daily average sick in hospital during the year was of males 54·31, of females ·41 ; total 54·72.

The total number treated in hospital, including 14 cases that remained over at the end of 1890, was 2,467.

Percentage of deaths to total treated	3·28
Viz., of Mixed Races (Sinhalese)	3·32
And of Malabars	2·76
Percentage of deaths to admissions into the jails	·82

In connection with the mortality among the prisoners during the year under review, it may be stated that the largest number as usual were admissions from the Welikada Prison, where, as is well known, more prisoners are accommodated than elsewhere. Of the Welikada prisoners 38 died, and of these there were 12 (including 4 road defaulters and 1 female convicted prisoner) belonging to the first (penal) stage, 22 to the second stage, and 4 to the third stage. Of the Mahara prisoners 28 died, viz., 15 belonging to the first (penal) stage and 13 to the second. Of the Slave Island prisoners 13 died, viz., 8 belonging to the first (penal) stage and 5 to the second. There were in addition 1 death in a trial prisoner (male) from Hulftsdorp and 1 in a female trial prisoner, also from Hulftsdorp.

Of the cases that proved fatal during the year under review there were 32 which may be referred to diseases of the respiratory organs; 20 which may be referred to the chief zymotics, *e.g.* diarrhœa, enteric fever, &c.; 21 to what have been termed minor zymotics, *e.g.* dysentery, &c. Of the rest of the cases 1 was due to paralysis, 2 to hepatitis, and 5 to injuries.

Of the above cases pneumonia as usual proved the most fatal of those treated in hospital under the head of "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs." There were 32 deaths from this disease against only ten during the year previous. By far the larger number of these (17) occurred among Mahara prisoners, and during the first half of the year; next came 10 cases from the Welikada Prison, 6 of which occurred during the first two quarters of the year; next came 3 cases from Slave Island; and lastly two in unconvicted prisoners from Hulftsdorp. A large proportion of these were cases of double pneumonia, and proved fatal within a short time of their admission into hospital.

Enteric Fever.—Of this disease 6 cases were admitted in all during the year, of which 4 proved fatal. They were all prisoners from the Welikada Jail, and with one exception were men who had been working at the reclamation ground on the foreshore.

Diarrhœa.—There was a large increase in the number of cases treated this year as compared with the same treated during the year previous. There were 525 with 9 deaths, against 225 with 3 deaths during 1890.

Dysentery.—The number of cases of this disease treated during the year under review was also much larger than the number treated during the year previous.

Malarial Fevers.—Of these there were 51 treated in all during the year, viz., 12 of ague and 39 of remittent fever, respectively. Of the latter 7 proved fatal. The number treated was smaller by 9 than that of the year previous, but the death-rate this year was higher.

Influenza.—This disease made its appearance again among the prisoners during the latter end of the year, and up to the end of the year there has been as many as 57 cases in all. From what I have seen of the cases I feel certain that the disease now prevalent is of a much more severe type than what came under our observation during the year previous. There are some of the cases at present under treatment suffering from pneumonic complication, and others from severe bronchitis, &c.

Welikada Jail.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the prisoners, &c., in this jail are not quite the same as they were during the year previous. Such of the men occupying the cells in the ground floor of the principal block of buildings are shortly to have cots provided for them, and the objectionable arrangement of making them sleep on the cold cement floor is to be discontinued almost immediately. Nor does the objectionable surface drain opposite the row of cells formerly occupied by the special gang of prisoners now exist.

I am glad also to be able to add that the former very objectionable latrine arrangements, to which I previously had occasion to refer, have at last been done away with, and that none excepting portable latrines with a single box in each are now used in our jails.

Before bringing my remarks regarding this jail to a close, I would suggest that the block of temporary wards just below the building occupied by the Juveniles be removed altogether and a suitable block of cells erected in their place if extra accommodation is really found necessary.

During the latter part of the year a small proportion of the prisoners in the penal stage were also accommodated here under the same arrangements as are in force at Slave Island. The number of this class of men has gradually increased; and it is in contemplation, I believe, to have this jail entirely set apart for the accommodation of men in the penal stage, and to utilise the Slave Island Jail for the accommodation of men working on the foreshore, as well as others doing work as artisans, &c. The change, I have no doubt, will benefit those who had been heretofore confined at Welikada. I am very doubtful, however, of the penal stage prisoners, the class which has always been the most unsatisfactory we have had to deal with as regards health, &c., deriving any benefit from being located at Welikada. I rather think that this jail, owing to its situation and its bad surroundings, is more likely to prove prejudicial to their health. I cannot help thinking this move a mistake, and I would respectfully suggest that the matter be reconsidered before the contemplated change be effected.

The Slave Island Jail.

This prison has been set apart since April last entirely for the accommodation of prisoners in the penal stage, who are employed in stone-breaking only.

Drainage.—The surface drains round the different wards are even in a worse condition than when I had occasion to refer to them in my last report, although attention has been frequently invited to the matter. I would, under the circumstances, again urge that no further time be lost in making an effort to improve the drainage in connection with this jail.

Water Supply.—In connection with this subject I am glad to be able to state that there is a decided improvement. The well in the jail has been filled up, and the town water is now delivered within the jail walls; but matters in connection with the water supply may further be improved as suggested previously.

The immediate vicinity of the jail buildings and the quarters of some of the jail officers continue in the same insanitary condition as when I last had occasion to refer to the subject.

This present unsatisfactory state of affairs should not be allowed to continue any longer, and steps should at once be taken to acquire the land right up to the road opposite the stables of the Mounted Orderlies, and behind to the railway line, and proper quarters erected on the site for all the officers employed here.

Hulftsdorp Jail.

The arrangements in connection with the water supply, lighting, &c., continue much the same as detailed in my previous year's report.

The kitchen is much in the same condition as before, but I am glad to mention that the very objectionable latrine I often complained of has at last been removed and single-seat portable latrines substituted.

Some cells are now being built in the building opposite the office for the accommodation of suspected lunatics.

The Mahara Jail.

The health of the prisoners confined in this jail, which was far from satisfactory during the beginning of the year, improved considerably after May last, since which there were only 2 deaths from diarrhœa, whereas from the beginning of the year to the end of May there were as many as 27, including 17 from pneumonia, 3 from remittent fever, 3 from dysentery, and 4 from wounds.

As there is no intention at present at least of having as large a number of prisoners as they had previously, and as the number has already been reduced considerably, I would suggest that some of the temporary wards be done away with, and that the permanent ward nearest the kitchen be used as a hospital in place of the building near the gate.

I would certainly not advise the closing of this jail altogether, but would urge only that the prisoners sent for work here be no others but those who have already completed six months at least of their term of imprisonment, and that the recommendations previously made as regards the hour for unlocking the men during the north-east monsoon be strictly carried out. I feel certain from my experience of the locality during the time I have been connected with the prison as Medical Officer, that there need be no apprehension as regards either excessive sickness or mortality.

ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylum.

In this institution 97 patients were admitted during the year, viz., 56 males and 41 females, and with the number remaining over from 1890, the total insane population during the year under review amounted to 476. Of these, 44 were discharged cured (30 males and 14 females), 3 relieved (2 males and 1 female), 31 died (21 males and 10 females), and 398 patients remained at the end of the year; of these, 147 were maniacal and dangerous, 120 quiet chronic, 90 melancholy and suicidal, 39 idiotic, paralytic, and epileptic, and 2 not insane. Besides the 476 lunatics treated in the asylum there were admitted during the year 144 patients to the house of observation.

The percentage of deaths to cases treated was 6·51, against 4·60 in 1890.

The water is reported to be good, that from Labugama being supplied, supplemented by one well situated in the kitchen courtyard.

The latrines are sufficient in number, and the dry-earth system is in operation throughout the asylum.

In the infirmary attached to the building 257 sick lunatics were treated during the year. Of these, 219 were discharged, 32 died, and 6 remained at the end of the year. The average daily sick was males 5·68, females 2 80, total 8·48.

Eighteen patients were secluded under lock and key, the greatest duration in any one case being eight hours; there was no necessity for restraint by attendants, and mechanical restraint was never resorted to.

Eighteen cases of injury to patients by themselves, 10 cases of injury to patients by other patients, and 1 case of rough treatment to a patient by an attendant, were brought to notice. In the latter case the attendant was dismissed.

As a rule the patients were given daily exercise, their health permitting. They were sent out in walking, working, and bathing parties. Some went beyond the asylum walls regularly, others occasionally, and some were confined to the airing courts. They also amused themselves with music. They had outdoor sports and games, cards, bagatelle, draughts, &c. A few attended the Agri-Horticultural Show in the town, the Museum, &c. They were also supplied with newspapers.

There were two religious services held during the year, the average attendance being 82. The services were held in the wards.

The inmates of the asylum were engaged daily (Sundays excepted) in agriculture, gardening trade, household work, &c. The proceeds of their industry was formed into a fund, which at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 14,739·21. *Vide* particulars attached:—

Statement of Funds belonging to the Industrial Department, Lunatic Asylum, on December 31, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount. Rs. c.
To fixed deposit receipt, to expire on May 2, 1892	12,419 44	By amount of expenditure in 1891 ...		2,343 41
To fixed deposit receipt, to expire on February 18, 1893	413 30	Balance to the credit of the fund on December 31, 1891:—		
Amount in banks and in hand (current account)	1,879 56	Fixed deposits ...	Rs. 12,832 74	
Receipts in 1891	2,370 32	Current accounts ...	„ 1,807 69	
		Cash in hand ...	„ 98 78	
				14,739 21
Total ...	17,082 62	Total ...		17,082 62

I submit the report of the Medical Superintendent, Mr. J. B. Spence, M.B.:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Lunatic Asylum and House of Observation for 1891. The subjoined table shows the number under treatment and the number of discharges and deaths during the year:—

	Asylum.			House of Observation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on January 1, 1891 ...	248	131	379	1	2	3
Admitted during 1891	56	41	97	76	68	144
Total treated ...	304	172	476	77	70	147
Discharged during 1891	32	15	47	69°	66°	135
Died	21	10	31	—	1	1
Remaining on December 31, 1891 ...	251	147	398	8	3	11

° Of these, 14 males and 22 females were transferred to the Asylum.

The following table shows the result in the case of those discharged from the asylum during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	30	14	44
Relieved	2	1	3
Not improved	—	—	—
Total ...	32	15	47

The percentage of recoveries calculated on the admission rate was: in the case of males 53·57; females 34·14, both together 45·36.

The percentage of deaths in the asylum calculated on the total number treated was: in the case of males 6·90, females 5·81, both together 6·51.

Calculated on the average daily number of patients that percentage was: in the case of males 8·30, females 7·14, both together 7·86.

As compared with the numbers of the previous year these figures show an increased population of 19 in the asylum (3 males and 16 females), and of 8 in the House of Observation (7 males and 1 female). This increase of 27 persons is significant. Excluding the House of Observation, in which there has been no marked steady increase, the daily average number of patients in the asylum has risen during the past four years as follows:—

In 1888 it was	...	...	...	350·95
1889	,,	...	...	355·16
1890	,,	...	...	371·54
1891	,,	...	...	393·89

If this steady increase in the numbers continues (and there seems to be only too good reason for supposing it will) the present accommodation will soon be insufficient. Even now, though there is still a considerable amount of verandah space which is not fully occupied at night, there is often a good deal of difficulty in finding sleeping accommodation for patients whose mental or bodily state renders them unfit for the comparative freedom of the verandah. Both dormitories and single rooms are nearly always full on the male side, and on the female side the number of single rooms is generally barely sufficient. Clearly then, if the numbers go on increasing, it will be necessary to provide additional accommodation, and though the necessity for this may not arise for several years, it is pretty sure to do so sooner or later. In view of this, I am constrained to think it would be a pity were Government to alienate from its own uses ground adjacent to the asylum which it is likely to need ultimately.

Unfortunately this is not the only dark part of the financial outlook. The diet vote has remained at Rs. 34,000 ever since the new asylum became the only one; but since 1888, which was the first complete year after the merging of the old asylum into the new, the daily average number of patients has risen, as I have already pointed out, from 350 to 393. In addition to this, the cost of food stuffs, as per contract, has increased during these years. But for the revision of the scale of diets which was made in 1890, there would have been a large deficit at the end of 1891. I am glad to say that the revision enabled me to avoid this. Further experience of the modified and reduced scale of diet seems to show that it is still quite sufficient, but I should hardly be prepared to recommend further reductions in it, and I fear the sum voted for diet will soon be insufficient for the increasing population. The same is true of the staff of attendants, expenditure on washing, &c.; and I fear an increased cost in these directions will also be unavoidable ere long.

The character of the cases admitted calls for no special remark, except that, as formerly, many of them were hopeless from the time they came here, and few had any discoverable history.

The recovery rate is lower than that of last year—45 per cent. as contrasted with 54 per cent.—but is still a fairly high one, especially in view of the fact that so many of the cases are of long standing. The habit of only sending insane persons to the asylum after a prolonged trial at home acts in two directions: some of the most curable cases never come at all (and this is of course a desirable result although it mars asylum statistics), while some that might probably have recovered in other circumstances are incurable before they arrive.

The proportion of cases of mania to those of melancholia was 51 (of these 10 were classed as "acute") to 39.

The death-rate shows an increase as compared with recent years. Last year it was 5·66 per cent. on the average daily population; this year it has risen to 7·86 per cent. This rate is by no means excessive: indeed it is, I believe, slightly lower than the usual rate in British asylums, and the fact that the death-rate of the two preceding years had been unusually low has to be taken into account. Still, the former average was fairly maintained till the exceedingly trying weather we experienced in December set in, when six patients, previously the subjects of organic disease, succumbed.

Of the 31 deaths, 5 were due to general paralysis (a very unusually high proportion), 5 to other forms of brain disease alone, and 3 more to brain disease combined with phthisis, 9 were due to phthisis alone, 4 to dysentery (mostly either chronic or combined with other organic disease), 2 to anæmia, and one each to heart disease, old age, and gangrene of the mouth and lip.

I am glad to be able again to report that no fatal case of accident occurred, and also that there was no case of suicide, nor even any serious attempt at it. Various accidents of the kind usual in asylums occurred, but all did well under treatment. A good many of these were due to falls on the cement flooring, which, with all its advantages, has the disadvantage of being somewhat slippery and of causing wounds on most of those who happen to fall on it.

There were five cases of smallpox during the epidemic in the town at the beginning of the year. The patients were promptly removed to the smallpox hospital as soon as the disease manifested itself, and all did well. The malady never became really epidemic in the institution. It is perhaps worth noting that the disease appeared in one man about a week after a rather specially successful vaccination.

There was also one case of chickenpox.

Towards the end of the year the climatic condition was very bad, and the general health of the asylum suffered as might have been expected. A good many cases of fever occurred: some of these presented points of resemblance to influenza, others did not appear to differ essentially from ordinary rather slight cases of malaria. The exaggerated mental depression said to be characteristic of influenza was not a marked feature of the cases I refer to: on the other hand, cases already possessing a tendency to lung disease suffered more severely as a rule than those not so affected. In one case at least the feverish attack appeared to be the starting point of ordinary pulmonary phthisis. The affection did not seem to be infectious, at least to any great extent: had it been so, I think the number of cases in such an institution as this would have been much larger.

One birth took place; the patient was admitted pregnant in June and was delivered in September of a still-born premature child, apparently at about the seventh month. The mother recovered well.

In February lighting by gas was substituted for the old cocoanut oil lights. This has undoubtedly been an improvement in certain ways. In the case of the single rooms, however, the present arrangement of the stop-cocks in relation to the jets renders it impracticable to use the lights at all satisfactorily, and they are only resorted to in emergencies. The defect was pointed out at the time the pipes were put in, but it appeared that no suitable plant was then to be had in Ceylon, and the Manager of the Gas Company who executed the work promised to have this remedied later. It has not yet been done, however. There have been several interruptions, either partial or complete, to the supply of gas since its introduction, and these have caused some inconvenience. Up to the present time I can only regard the new lighting arrangements as having achieved a moderate success.

There have been no other important alterations or additions to the building during the year.

The water supply has been better that in former years, but it is still insufficient at times.

The food supplies have been on the whole very satisfactory, and I am glad to be able to report that I think all the contractors endeavoured to supply articles of good quality. This has facilitated very much the work of the institution.

The amusements of the patients have been as usual, and call for no special remark. The success of the Christmas entertainment was sadly marred by the very unfavourable weather.

The Industrial Department continues to be a very valuable adjunct to the asylum. Its revenues were much diminished by a combination of adverse circumstances. In the early part of the year the Jáwatta garden was devastated by ants, and the prevalence of smallpox in the neighbourhood prevented our sending the usual party for the cultivation of the garden at Borella. Then, later in the year, almost the whole of the garden here was submerged by the floods, and remained under water for several weeks. In spite of all this the allowance of tobacco,

hotel, and similar luxuries to the patients has been somewhat increased, and the current account shows an increase of Rs. 26·90½ for the year. The figures are—

	Balance on December 31, 1890.	Balance on December 31, 1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Current account, Madras Bank	1,800 9 ...	1,807 69
Cash in hand	79 47½ ...	98 78
Total ..	1,879 56½	1,906 47

These figures refer to the only part of the fund over which I have any control, or with regard to which I possess information. I need only add that there must be a considerable additional revenue derived from the interest on the large sum at fixed deposit, but I am not aware of the amount of that revenue.

LEPER ASYLUM.

In the Leper Asylum at Hendala 205 patients (173 males and 32 females) remained under treatment at the beginning of 1891, and 74 were admitted during the year (65 males and 9 females). The total leper population of the asylum, including a few patients suffering from incurable diseases, numbered 279. The daily average was 206·55 : males 173·15 and females 33·40. Of the total treated 36 were discharged (26 relieved and 10 not improved), 24 died (20 males and 4 females), and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 219 patients. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 8·60, against 7·84 in 1890.

The water supply is reported ample, the quantity pure and good.

The latrines are sufficient in number, well constructed and worked on the dry-earth system.

I submit the report of the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. W. H. Meier :—

Considering the abnormal condition of the weather and the unusual rainfall which was in excess of the average for some years, the health of the district continued favourable during the year. There was a minimum amount of endemic malarial affections, and an almost entire absence of epidemic disease. Influenza, which was prevalent in Colombo during the last quarter, made its appearance in the district about the middle of December and continued till the end of the year, being favoured in its progress by the wet and cold weather that prevailed during the month.

There was a slight prevalence of catarrhal affections among the asylum inmates during the latter half of December, which later on developed the characteristic symptoms of the more severe form of influenza.

The Hospital.—The sanitary condition of the asylum was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. No overcrowding had occurred ; the supply of water was ample, and its quality good ; the wards were kept clean and well ventilated ; cleanliness was strictly observed in the latrines and the sewage disposed off by incineration in deep pits distant from the wards. No inconvenience is caused by the system of incineration of sewage, which has been in operation in this asylum for the last ten years. I would suggest an allowance from Government for expenditure for this purpose of an annual sum of Rs. 30, which will, I think, meet the cost of digging the pits and covering them with a thatched roof in order to keep the rain off during wet weather.

The accommodation table is annexed to the annual return of the asylum. The total number of beds available for patients was 228, including 38 beds assigned to the new ward constructed during the year. The accommodation for females was also increased by the conversion of the old asylum kitchen into a roomy and comfortable female ward for four beds.

The average residence in hospital was 270·24 days ; the daily average of sick 206·25 (males 173·15 and females 33·40) ; the average amount of cubic space was 1,086·33 cubic feet ; the superficial area 68·94 square feet.

The staff of the asylum has been increased by the addition of a second dispenser, one female and three male ward attendants, and a second latrine cooly. The nurse, Miss Pitawardena, who was appointed last year, having resigned her post, was succeeded by Miss Perkins, whose duties, limited entirely to the female inmates, were satisfactorily performed by her since her appointment.

The condition of the cemetery attached to the asylum deserves early attention, a wire fence being much needed to prevent the encroachment of stray cattle and keep the grounds in order.

The cost of diets averaged as follows :—

	European. Cents.	Native. Cents.
Ordinary diet	37·72 ...	23·74
Half diet	18·86 ...	13·46
Low diet	20·61 ...	13·38

The provisions supplied were good, and the cooking satisfactory.

The equipment was just enough to meet the wants of the patients, no reserve being left in store from the insufficiency of the vote for the year for the purpose. The inmates received a change of clothes about once a week and their bed equipment washed two or three times a month and changed as soon as they are found unserviceable.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 279, an increase of 22 over the previous year. There were 74 admissions (all lepers), of which 20 were re-admissions. Thirty-five lepers and one pauper incurable, more or less relieved, took their discharge, 24 lepers (20 males and 4 females) died, and 219 patients (218 lepers and 1 pauper incurable) remained at the end of the year. The mortality rate on the numbers treated was 8·60 per cent. This is slightly higher than last year's rate, which was 7·84, the increase being due to the almost moribund condition in which several of those who died were admitted. One of the oldest inmates of the asylum died in November from gangrene supervening on anasthetic leprosy, having been resident in the asylum for over twenty-seven years. The largest number of deaths, chiefly of old and advanced cases of the disease, occurred during the prevalence of the wet and cold weather in November and December. There were 13 deaths from the mixed form of leprosy, 8 from the anasthetic, and 3 from the tubercular variety of the disease, resulting chiefly from the supervention of diarrhœa, gangrene, debility, and exhaustion from long continuance of the disease. The mean duration of the disease of those who died of tubercular leprosy was ten years, of mixed leprosy eight years, and of anasthetic leprosy eleven years.

Outdoor Dispensary.—The total number of persons treated was 883 ; the number of visits was 1,317 ; the amount collected and forwarded to the kachchéri was Rs. 342·35. The principal diseases treated were malarial fevers (a large proportion of which was from the Ragama and Mahara districts of Alutkúru kóralé South), worms,

anæmia, diarrhœa, scabies, and other skin affections. Seven persons suffering from leprosy, residents of Colombo, who were reluctant to enter the asylum, received outdoor relief. Several cases of wounds and contusions of an accidental nature came under treatment during the year.

General Remarks.—The chief structural additions and improvements to the asylum during the year were as follows :—

(1) A new male ward on the pavilion system, admirably constructed and well ventilated, having accommodation for 38 patients, was opened in November, and fully occupied before the end of the year.

(2) A new kitchen, with a suitable range and fire-places and storerooms, was completed in December.

(3) The old kitchen was converted into a ward for female lepers.

(4) Some of the old latrines and bath-rooms which were considered objectionable were removed, and new ones on a better system built, the bath-rooms being kept separate from the latrines.

(5) The cadjan ward No. 13 was pulled down and a better-constructed temporary ward erected to serve the purpose of an infirmary for the treatment of sick lepers.

(6) A bath-room and kitchen were attached to the nurses' quarters in the female enclosure.

(7) A well-fitted dispensary and an office were added to the administration buildings of the asylum.

(8) The enclosure of the asylum grounds—a great desideratum for the more strict segregation of the leper inmates—was commenced, and a part of the northern boundary, to the extent of 387 lineal feet, walled and a handsome gateway erected, the wall surrounding some of the old wards having been removed.

(9) A tract of land, about two acres in extent, adjoining the grounds, was acquired by Government, securing to the asylum another frontage on the banks of the Negombo canal.

The above necessary alterations and additions were supplemented by the extension of the Labugama water supply from town to the asylum, thus affording the means of an ample supply of good and wholesome water for the use of the lepers.

The annual gratuity from Government, amounting to Rs. 112 for 224 patients, was distributed at Christmas at the rate of 50 cents to each patient.

The average attendance at the asylum school under the Protestant teacher appointed by the Edinburgh Mission for Lepers was 17, comprising 3 Protestants, 6 Roman Catholics, and 8 Buddhists, who received lay instruction in English and Sinhalese.

A fresh plot of ground was put under cultivation by the lepers who were able to work, but the results, in addition to the yield of cocoanuts from the garden, were inadequate to meet the expenditure in betel and tobacco to the patients. It is under consideration to establish some industry as a dairy for supplying milk to the asylum in order to supplement the income of the "Garden Fund."

As regards the treatment of leprosy in the asylum, the therapeutical measures employed have only proved beneficial in ameliorating the disease to a certain extent and in the relief of some of the symptoms, but in no instance have any curative results been obtained. The patients discharged as improved have invariably returned after a short stay among their familiar unhygienic surroundings in a worse condition than ever. Dr. H. H. Hart, of London, who visited the asylum in May, recorded in the visitors' book the following observations regarding the treament of lepers in this institution :—

"As in the Royal National Consumption Hospital, Ventnor, more stress is laid on hygienic and dietietic than on therapeutic treatment. Although cure cannot be expected, much is done to mitigate the sufferings of patients and to lighten and cheer an otherwise hopeless life."

The treatment of leprosy by "Tuberculin"—Koch's cure for tuberculosis—has been experimented on by several observers in Europe and America, but as far as I am aware the results obtained have not justified expectations as regards its specification on the disease.

I may mention that an experimental trial of Count Mattei's treatment, as followed by Father Mueller at Mangalore, India, was accorded to one of the patients, who has most zealously carried it out for some time, but without as yet any preceptible results.

Several patients at their own request were put under "Hoang-Nan" (the powdered bark obtained from *Strychnos malaccensis*), the reputed Tonkinese cure for leprosy ; but as they were under treatment only since 13th November, I am not in a position to record its value as a remedial agent in leprosy.

HOUSES OF OBSERVATION FOR SUSPECTED LUNATICS.

The following table shows the admission into the Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna :—

	Number of Admissions.	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	Transferred to Asylum.	Remaining.
Colombo ...	147	99	1	36	11
Kandy ...	25	17	—	7	1
Galle ...	41	16	—	24	1
Jaffna ...	4	1	—	3	—

OUTDOOR DISPENSARIES.

At the end of 1890 there were in operation 126 civil dispensaries and 28 district dispensaries in connection with the Estates Branch. During the year under review there were in operation 152 civil dispensaries and 28 district dispensaries, showing an increase of 26 civil dispensaries over the previous year. The 152 civil dispensaries were distributed as follows : 26 in the Western, 17 in the Central, 24 in the Northern, 30 in the Southern, 17 in the North-Western, 12 in the Eastern, 8 in the North-Central, 10 in the Province of Uva, and 8 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. In the Western Province 101,292 patients sought relief at the dispensaries ; in the Central Province 38,701 patients obtained relief, in the Northern 29,132 patients, in the Southern 61,460, North-Western 35,670, Eastern 25,921, North-Central 6,973, Province of Uva 11,843, and Province of Sabaragamuwa 21,099. The total number of patients that obtained relief at the civil dispensaries was 332,091. These paid 610,464 visits and contributed Rs. 25,533·76, against Rs. 19,847·03 in the previous year.

The 28 district dispensaries were distributed as follows : 17 in the Central, 1 in the Southern, 6 in the Province of Uva, and 4 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. In the Central Province 41,688 patients sought relief at these dispensaries, in the Southern 1,408, in the Province of Uva 8,703, and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 16,830. The total number treated at these dispensaries was 68,629. These paid 97,513 visits. The contributions made by them amounted to Rs. 1,513·62.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XXI. showing the diseases treated in the civil and district outdoor dispensaries during 1891, arranged in Provinces. The following is the summary :—

	Number of Cases.
I.—General Diseases.	
Group A :—	
Dysentery	8,308
Malarious fevers	122,617
Primary syphilis	3,234
Secondary syphilis ...	2,362
Gonarrhœa	4,659
Group B :—	
Worms	38,072
Group C :—	
Debility	7,637
Group D :—	
Rheumatic affections ..	18,759
Tubercular affections ...	785
Leprosy	215
Paraŋgi	11,931
Diabetes ...	107
All other general diseases ...	31,800
II.—Local Diseases.	
Diseases of the nervous system ...	4,539
Diseases of the eye ...	3,261
Diseases of the ear ...	2,727
Diseases of the nose ...	1,073
Diseases of the circulatory system...	941
Diseases of the lungs ...	6,176
Other diseases of respiratory system...	12,438
Diarrhœa	10,966
Dyspepsia	4,436
Diseases of liver	1,732
Other diseases of digestive system ...	17,446
Goitre	111
Diseases of spleen	4,533
Diseases of the lymphatic system	1,138
Diseases of urinary system ...	1,054
Diseases of generative system ...	2,798
Diseases of organs of locomotion ...	780
Diseases of connective tissue ...	4,018
Diseases of skin	24,964
Ulcers	23,875
III.—Poisons.	
Poisons	117
IV.—Injuries.	
General injuries	5,490
Local injuries	15,621
Total ...	400,720
Operations.	
Major	6
Minor	2,022

Civil Medical Stores.

Dr. J. D. Macdonald was in charge of the Stores from January to 1st October, 1891, on which latter date Dr. T. F. Garvin assumed charge as Superintendent.

The staff of the Medical Stores consisted of one chief dispenser on Rs. 1,800 per annum, with an allowance of Rs. 480 for rent; two assistant dispensers, one on Rs. 750 per annum with house allowance of Rs. 150, and one for the Estates Branch on Rs. 480 per annum; one clerk on Rs. 500 per annum; 5 servants, 4 at Rs. 180 each and one at Rs. 150 per annum; one instrument cleaner on Rs. 120; and 3 packers at Rs. 180 each per annum.

The expenditure on medicines and instruments received from England amounted to Rs. 63,508·54. Quinine and other drugs purchased in the local market amounted to Rs. 4,754·44. Cost of articles used in the preparation of drugs and materials from the Colonial Store was Rs. 2,192·26. Cost of repairing surgical instruments and other stores amounted to Rs. 37. Transport of medicines and other miscellaneous charges came to Rs. 751·11.

There were sold to the Estates Branch, and charged to the fund, medicines, &c., of the value of Rs. 25,219·69. The value of quinine, fever powders, and other medicines supplied to Government Agents and others free of payment was Rs. 777·58. Quinine, fever powders, and other medicines issued to the Public Works Department and others on payment amounted to Rs. 5,277·55. Sale of unserviceable articles realised Rs. 156·50. Surgical instruments lost and paid for amounted to Rs. 118·89, and surgical instruments sold to medical officers amounted to Rs. 654·19.

Departmental Expenditure.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XXIII. showing the expenditure of the Department during the year under review.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the Estates Branch, amounted to Rs. 786,465·44, against Rs. 706,708·84 in 1890, or an increase of Rs. 79,756·60. The receipts from paying patients treated in hospitals and the collections at the several civil outdoor dispensaries amounted to Rs. 32,668·40. Deducting the receipts from the amount expended, the net expenditure would be Rs. 753,797·04. The net increase in the expenditure of 1891 was Rs. 74,136·48. The following is a summary of Table XXIII :—

Establishment.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salaries { Fixed ...	82,563 99	83,477 99	914 0	—
Salaries { Provisional ...	129,521 66	135,993 47	6,471 81	—
Total ...	212,085 65	219,471 46	7,385 81	—
Allowances ...	18,100 64	19,063 21	962 57	—
Contingencies ...	14,986 2	25,283 19	10,297 17	—
Hospitals and Sanitation.				
Hospitals, &c. ...	357,861 72	415,860 97	57,999 25	—
Rent	5,276 0	5,386 0	110 0	—
Transport (Departmental)	21,264 68	30,298 97	9,034 29	—
General ...	76,395 57	70,382 45	—	6,013 12
Harbour Service ...	738 56	719 19	—	19 37
Total ...	461,536 53	522,647 58	67,143 54	6,032 49
Grand Total ...	706,708 84	786,465 44	85,789 9	6,032 49

RECEIPTS.	1890. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
From paying patients ...	7,201 25	7,134 64	—	66 61
Collections at Outdoor Dispensaries ...	19,847 3	25,533 76	5,686 73	—
Total ...	27,048 28	32,668 40	5,686 73	66 61
Net Expenditure ...	679,660 56	753,797 4	74,136 48	—

STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Four Colonial Surgeons, one Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c., one Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, one Physician in charge of the General Hospital Colombo, twenty-two Assistant Colonial Surgeons, four Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, twenty-seven Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and two Acting Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons were on the strength of the Civil Medical Department at the close of 1891. There were besides nine Medical Practitioners, forty-seven Medical Assistants in charge of outdoor dispensaries, and six Medical Officers in charge of field or parangi hospitals.

The following changes occurred during the year :—Dr. J. D. Macdonald, who was Physician in Charge of the General Hospital, having been appointed to the Office of Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the vacancy caused was filled up by the promotion of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Garvin to the post of Physician in Charge, General Hospital.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Suppayah, who was stationed at Tangalla, having died in November, 1891, the vacancy was filled up as follows :—Mr. H. G. Thomasz, Senior Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, was promoted Assistant Colonial Surgeon in the room of Mr. Suppayah ; Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. W. E. Leembruggen, L.R.C.P., was promoted Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon in the room of Mr. Thomasz ; Mr. F. A. Tillakaratna, Medical Assistant, Badulla, was appointed Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon in place of Mr. Leembruggen promoted.

In the appendix will be found a statement marked XXIV., showing the names, salaries, duties, and length of service of the officers, both Civil and Estates Branch.

ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1891 the number of estate labourers treated in the civil hospitals and district hospitals was 4,897, against 4,362 treated in 1890.

2. Of these, 3,176 were treated in the district hospitals and 1,721 in the civil hospitals.

3. The number of patients other than estate labourers treated in the purely district hospitals was 1,906, an increase of 293 over 1890. Of these, 613 were Malabars and 1,293 mixed races.

4. The number of estate labourers who died in the district hospitals during the year was 777. The number of deaths among other than estate labourers treated in the district hospitals was 168, of whom 83 were Malabars and 85 mixed races.

5. The total number of deaths both among estate labourers and others in the district hospitals was 945, giving a death-rate of 18·59 per cent. to the total treated.

6. The death-rate among estate labourers alone was 24·46 per cent. and that of mixed races 6·57.

7. The total number of days estate labourers stayed in hospital was 107,996, or an average stay of 22·05 days each. Of these days, 81,126 were chargeable to estates and the difference was charged against the fund.

8. The total number of days other than estate labourers stayed in district hospitals and paid for by Government was 26,566, of which 8,915 were by Malabars and 17,651 by mixed races.

9. The number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries under the provisions of the Medical Wants Ordinance during 1891 was 43,711, of which 30,384 were new cases and 13,327 old cases.

10. The total number of labourers treated on estates was 31,080, of which 24,355 were new cases and 6,725 old cases.

11. The number of births reported from estates during the year was 5,487, of which 2,716 were males, 2,691 females, and 80 still-born.

12. The number of deaths reported from estates during the year was 4,865, of which 2,445 were males, 2,395 females, and 25 sex not stated.

13. The number of visits paid by medical officers to treat sick labourers on estates was 8,701, and for attendance on superintendents and others 1,826.

14. The amount due for labourers treated in hospitals during the year was Rs. 32,235·05, of which Rs. 24,337·80 were charged to estates and the balance to the fund.

15. The total amount due for visits to estates was Rs. 21,752·50, being an increase of Rs. 480 over the preceding year.

16. The total amount under the head of Receipts, including export duty, was Rs. 161,862·23, and the total expenditure Rs. 217,794·69, showing a deficit of Rs. 55,932·46, which is less by Rs. 2,880·39 than last year. The expenditure for estate labourers alone, exclusive of others treated with them in civil and district hospitals, was Rs. 185,567·32

17. Appended are the tables showing the receipts and expenditure in the Estates Branch of the Department. *Vide* Nos. VI., VII., and VIII.

18. On the subject of the health of the labourers in the planting districts and the high death-rate, I annex the following extracts from the reports of the district medical officers.

(1) *Badulla.*—Mr. Thornhill, M.B., states as follows :—

The mortality amongst the Malabars in hospital was as usual terribly high, ranging from 28·92 in Badulla to 11·90 in Buttala ; the mortality amongst the estate labourers being 27·35 in Badulla, 29·90 in Haputale, and 20·71 in Lunugalla, or 27·10 per cent. for all the hospitals combined.

The causes of this excessive Malabar mortality in hospital were as usual the long duration of disease prior to admission to hospital. Many cases, especially from estates, being admitted moribund, or in the very last stages of advanced disease, many dying in consequence within a few hours or days of admission.

This is clearly shown in the annexed Table G, from which it will be seen that out of the 385 who died in the hospitals during 1891, 177, or over 45·97 per cent., were more than 20 days ill previous to admission, and that of these 105 were over 30 days ill ; and again, that of these 385 who died no less than 34, or 8·83 per cent. of all the deaths, died within 24 hours of admission, and 87 more, or a total of 124, or 32·20 per cent., died within 5 days of admission :—

Table G.—Showing duration of Illness before and after Admission of all who died in the Hospitals of the Province of Uva in 1891.

	Duration of Illness previous to Admission, in Days.							Duration of Residence in Hospital previous to Death, in Days.						
	Badulla.	Haputalé.	Lunugala.	Ahtnuwara.	Médagama.	Buttala.	Total.	Badulla.	Haputalé.	Lunugala.	Ahtnuwara.	Médagama.	Buttala.	Total.
Under twenty-four hours ..	—	4	1	1	—	2	8	20	8	4	1	—	1	34
One day	21	2	—	6	2	—	31	2	1	1	4	3	1	12
Two days	2	2	1	2	—	—	7	8	1	1	4	—	4	18
Three days ...	2	2	1	—	1	3	9	11	9	—	2	3	4	29
Four days	2	6	2	—	—	1	11	8	12	2	1	2	3	28
Five to ten days ...	30	36	7	3	7	5	88	22	32	10	5	10	7	86
Eleven to fifteen days ...	11	22	4	—	4	1	42	18	16	5	1	2	1	43
Sixteen to twenty days ...	8	3	—	—	1	—	12	7	6	5	1	9	4	32
Twenty-one to twenty-five days	10	11	5	—	1	1	28	6	4	4	1	1	1	17
Twenty-six to thirty days ...	17	12	6	3	3	3	44	4	8	1	—	3	1	17
Thirty-one to forty days ..	4	3	—	—	—	1	8	11	9	2	—	2	1	25
Forty-one to fifty days ...	2	3	—	—	1	1	7	4	9	1	1	1	—	16
Over fifty days ...	27	15	11	6	17	14	90	15	6	2	—	1	4	28
Total ...	136	121	38	21	37	32	385	136	121	38	21	37	32	385

Dikoya.—Mr. O. S. Meerwald, M.R.C.S., states :—

526 in-patients were treated for the year under review, and the total cost of dieting these patients amounted to Rs. 2,807·86. 394 of these were estate labourers, and the rest chiefly paupers sent into hospital by the police, and in a few cases voluntarily seeking admission. Of 125 deaths that are recorded no less than 110 occurred among estate labourers and 15 among others. This large mortality among estate labourers was as usual due to the majority of the patients being admitted after a prolonged course of illness, and invariably in an emaciated, prostrate, and neglected condition, that the large number of them succumbed within a few days of their admission. The diseases which chiefly proved fatal were diarrhœa and dysentery. A post-mortem examination in these cases invariably revealed atrophy of nearly all the abdominal organs, and great attenuation of the mucous membrane lining the intestinal track, showing the utter impossibility for any nutrition given to the patient to be assimilated.

As regards the high rate of mortality which obtains among estate labourers, especially Malabars, I could not do better than quote my remarks on this head for last year, viz.:—

"That the cause of the high rate of mortality among estate labourers is mainly due to the late stage in which most of them resort to European treatment, and to the deep-rooted prejudice which still exists among many of them against going to hospital. This, although in a great measure attributable to the great bane of caste distinction which raged paramount among them, and partly to the reluctance of being separated from their friends and relatives, is still remediable. Much is put down to a cooly being averse to European treatment ; this, however, will admit of great modification when duly explained. A cooly, naturally apathetic, is more so when he falls ill, and rather than undergo a journey to the hospital in his sick and weak state will prefer to nurse his illness uncomplainingly. This in most cases causes long delay before application for relief is obtained, and thus it seldom happens that a fair chance is given for treating diseases in their early stages ; added to this is a kind of fatalism which makes a cooly seriously ill indifferent to recovery.

"The great bar to serious cases treated on estates recovering is due to the fact that it is impossible for his friends to give him the constant care and attention his case requires, and their inability to attend to the details as regards nourishment, &c. Combined with this is the defective ventilation of their dwellings, the drainage, and the absence of any provision for the removal of the excrement, and consequently contamination of their water supply by excremental products and surface drainage. This condition of the lines it is that is further productive of serious consequences in the event of an invasion of epidemic disease."

Lindula.—Mr. G. S. van Rooyen, L.R.C.P. & S., states :—

The estate mortality, I regret to say, is very large—27 per cent. ; the rate including "others" is 24 per cent. This high rate is chiefly due to the admission of cases in a moribund state, and partially to the admission of cases only severely ill for the want of accommodation in hospital.

Maskeliya.—Mr. C. Heynsbergh, L.R.C.P. & S., makes the following remarks on the health of the labourers of the Maskeliya district :—

With the exception of two cases of chickenpox in paupers who came begging from Dikoya, there were no cases whatever of an infectious nature.

There were several cases of respiratory diseases amongst the coolies and planters during December, and so many as 35 coolies were treated for bronchitis and pneumonia in one set of lines during one visit. Inhalation of the vapour of the eucalyptus (blue gum) leaves relieved the severe distressing chest symptoms admirably, and the coolies now resort to this particular treatment without even being asked to do so.

Kelebokka.—Mr. O. Bartholomeusz, L.C.M.C., states :—

The health of the district was fairly satisfactory during the early part of the year, but in June and July there was an outbreak of cholera on Lebanon estate, following the arrival of some new coolies from the Coast

There were 24 cases registered with 10 deaths. There were 3 cases of cholera in September, of which 2 proved fatal, the fatal cases being new arrivals from the Coast. There was a case of sporadic cholera in October which proved fatal; and in December there were 2 cases registered as occurring on Allacolla estate. These were new arrivals from the Coast, and one proved fatal. Two cases of smallpox occurred on Kelebokka estate in September: the first one recovered before the matter was reported to the superintendent; the second, a confluent case, was removed to hospital and was discharged cured.

I am of opinion that the mortality rate can still be reduced if superintendents will only adopt a better system of line supervision and inspection which would help them to detect sickness among their coolies at an early stage of their disease, and thus prevent them from sending moribund cases to hospital. As will be seen from my mortality reports forwarded monthly, the majority of the deaths in hospital is composed of cases sent from estates dying or hopelessly ill.

Haputalé.—Mr. J. W. de Hoedt, M.B., states as follows:—

The mortality of the hospital has been 27·14 in 1891, against 16·59 during the previous year; the death-rate for the year, including mixed races and Malabars, has been 27·14, the causes for such a high mortality being partly contributed by those moribund cases sent in by the police and headmen and those voluntarily seeking admission. Of those sent in by the police the death-rate was 69·23, of those voluntarily seeking admission 7·50, and those sent in from estates 29·90. Of hopeless and moribund cases admitted, besides those whose ailments have been long neglected, 18 were sent in from estates. These cases are generally so much beyond the power of medical cure, and their physical condition so much lowered, that walking or standing was an impossibility. The chief of the ailments which increased the mortality are as follows, as will be seen in the table which gives the diseases and the percentage of mortality:—

Disease.	Number Treated.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per Cent.
Diarrhœa	65	38	58·04
Dysentery	52	24	46·01
Pneumonia	28	11	39·02
Dropsy	21	11	52·03

The cause of diarrhœa amongst coolies is commonly due to insufficiently cooked food, unripe fruits, and undue exposure to the changes of the monsoon and wet weather. It may be further added that a large proportion partake a large amount of cold rice at the morning meal which has been cooked the previous day, which is not digestible, and more amongst the broken down constitutions. The fact that diarrhœa and dysentery is nearly always treated by their own native drugs for some time before treatment is obtained is an undoubted bar in the subsequent successful treatment of the case, as such strong astringent vegetable substances containing tannin are used, which in some cases act beneficially and in others act injuriously in producing acute forms of dysentery from their irritant action on the mucous membranes of the intestines; and lastly, the system of treatment largely adopted by superintendents of estates in dosing them with Epsom salts, or castor oil, or other medicines, to the best of their ability, little knowing that the constitutional condition of the cooly is not so robust as to bear the drain of the system with Epsom salt, nor the serious results which are likely to follow chronic diseases occurring in the tropical climates, especially that of liver and intestines.

The large proportion of cases admitted into hospital are those whose condition have been reduced by long-standing looseness of the bowels, or whose condition has been complicated by dropsy, purely due to mal-nutrition.

Lunugala.—Mr. G. W. van Twest, L.C.M.C., makes the following remarks:—

The diseases most prevalent in the district are diarrhœa, dysentery, malarial fevers (mostly of the simple intermittent type), anæmia, and venereal affections. Chest affections prevail as a rule during the wet seasons, at which time, too, bowel complaints are more frequent and rapidly prove fatal. Fever of the malarial type generally prevails about the commencement and the close of the wet seasons, and especially during the months of August, September, October, and November. Accidents are of rare occurrence.

I am glad to say that no epidemic of a dangerous character broke out during the year. Two cases of chickenpox were reported to have occurred in the town of Lunugala, none of which cases proved fatal. The general health of the district was on the whole very satisfactory.

There were 38 deaths during the year under review, the rate of mortality being 13·19 for the total number of cases treated. This high rate of mortality is to be accounted for by the fact of patients having been admitted in an advanced stage of their respective diseases, and therefore in a hopeless condition. Of these 38 cases which proved fatal during the year, 29 were estate labourers, 3 other Malabars, and 6 mixed races. The percentage of deaths to total treated among mixed races equals 5·60 and among Malabars 17·67. Of the 38 deaths no less than 4 died within twenty-four hours after admission, 4 within four days, 10 within ten days, and 10 within twenty days after admission.

Uda Pussellāwa.—Mr. C. B. Lourensz, L.R.C.P., LOND., M.R.C.S., ENG., makes the following remarks:—

During the year both the European and Malabar populations have increased. I am not in possession of statistics to be able to give the approximate number of the cooly population, but of Europeans there has been an increase of about 16 persons. This fact alone speaks for the increasing prosperity of the district. The general health of the district has been very satisfactory. No cases of smallpox were reported. Two cases of chickenpox were treated in hospital and four in private houses. All the cases recovered, excepting one, who died in a private house. In July, when Badulla suffered from an outbreak of cholera in consequence of the aggregation of large numbers of people in pilgrimage to Muttuangama temple, beyond vague rumours spread by scared and ignorant villagers, there were no genuine cases reported.

During July, August, and September the district suffered from a severe and prolonged spell of dry weather, and in the low-lying villages several cases of malarial fever occurred. The recoveries, however, were good, and the death-rate from this affection, I am inclined to believe, was not higher than usual in these months. One estate bordering Maspena district (Galaboda) during this period lost many of its coolies from malarial fever of a virulent type. I was astonished to find how rapidly dropsy supervened, several cases terminating fatally within a few days.

The number of victims on this one estate alone from this affection was so appalling that the estate was on the verge of being totally abandoned by the labour force. Such a crisis was fortunately averted by a sudden termination of the drought and the occurrence of fitful showers. In justice to the superintendent I must remark that his solicitude of the coolies was indefatigable, and that, regardless of expense, everything was done to relieve the sick and protect the coolies generally by free distribution of wholesome food and a liberal supply of good water. This estate's supply of water is poor and bad, and in the dry months of the year is particularly so. This was the real cause of the outbreak of the virulent malarial fever. Influenza re-appeared in the district in the month of December, travelling down from Nuwara Eliya. Its occurrence here was mild, and no deaths from it were reported.

Of the 40 patients who died in hospital during the year, 35 were estate labourers. The cause of death in 19 cases was diarrhœa, in 5 dysentery, in 2 pneumonia, in 2 phthisis pulmonalis, and in 12 other diseases. The death-rate was 14·86. This high rate was due to the admission of more than 50 per cent. of the patients who died in a moribund condition. Many of these cases occurred amongst the new arrivals from the Coast, who generally, in a weakly and emaciated state, are ill-suited to stand the sudden change to cold climate. Seven of the deaths occurred within 3 days, 7 within 5 days, and 3 within 7 days. The average stay of those who died was 13·72 days. The

increasing number of admissions into hospital year by year shows that, apart from the increase in the population of the district, the popularity of the hospital is rising, and that simultaneously the imported prejudice of the Malabar cooly to remain in hospital is dying out. The practice of permitting the high caste cooly to be attended by his relative, who also cooks his meals with the provisions supplied by the hospital, is, I believe, one of the reasons for its popularity. The outdoor dispensary continues to be popular, and is much appreciated by the estate labourers, as well as by most of the inhabitants of the district.

Deltota.—Mr. W. Wijeyesekere, L.C.M.C., makes the following remarks :—

The health of the district under my supervision has been on the whole very satisfactory, with the exception of influenza of a very mild type occurring among a few of the estate coolies and chickenpox among a few of the villagers. No other diseases of an epidemic nature made its appearance during the year under review.

Outdoor Dispensary.—There has been a considerable amount of professional activity at the dispensary : it has become very popular among the village population generally. 1,631 estate labourers and 1,179 paupers and others were treated during the year, making a total of 2,810.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation is utterly insufficient for the requirements of the district ; it has been more or less overcrowded during all the time it was used. 63 estate labourers and 64 others were treated during 5 months of the year it was occupied, making a total of all treated 127.

Operations.—26 successful operations were performed during the year. The following are the more interesting ones :—"Trephining of spinal column for fracture of spine," "lumbar colotomy, for congenital imperforate anus," "left lateral lithotomy," "Syndectomy," "extraction cataract," and "excission of a large tumour from the face."

Deaths.—There were 14 deaths during the year, the percentage of deaths among other than estate labourers being 5·17 and estate labourers 17·46—11·00 being the percentage of total treated. This I consider is eminently satisfactory for a newly-opened estate hospital.

Karawanella.—M. Sinnetamby, M.D., F.R.C.S., ED., makes the following remarks :—

General Health.—The prevailing diseases, according to their order of frequency, are malarial fevers, anæmia, ulcers, diarrhœa, and dysentery ; leprosy and elephantiasis are quite unknown. Syphilis prevails to a certain extent. Paraggi is occasionally met with, and so are diabetes and cancer ; ulcer prevails to a great extent among estate labourers, and generally not amenable to treatment. Any slight scratch from a pruned tea stump rapidly turns into ulcer assuming an unhealthy appearance. It is very common during the hot season, and even Europeans suffer from it to a certain extent during this time of the year.

No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year. Only 2 cases of smallpox occurred during the year under review, and the spread of the disease was prevented by energetic measures. The health of the district on the whole has been satisfactory. The cultivation of large tracts of land and a high rainfall certainly contributed to consummate this result. Malarial fevers prevailed to a much less extent than in the previous years.

The high rate of mortality among estate labourers is due to the admission of most of the cases in the last stage of the disease. Diarrhœa and anæmia are the chief causes of death. The low death-rate of the villagers, who are more or less subject to the same external influence as the estate labourers, is due, I am sure, to their seeking early admission.

Balangoda.—Mr. H. C. Seneviratne, M.B., C.M., ABERD., makes the following remarks :—

The early part of the year was characterised by the extensive prevalence of malarial fever, which so affected the inhabitants of both kóralés as to necessitate the employment of two itinerating officers, one for Meda kóralé and the other for Kadawatu kóralé. The officer for Meda kóralé was withdrawn in the month of April owing to decline in the number of sick, and one officer was retained for itinerating duties in both the kóralés. An increase in the number of cases of fever in attendance at the outdoor dispensaries at Balangoda and Bowatta was noticed in the month of October, and a programme of itinerating duties was arranged for with the help of the Ratemahatmayá of the district, by which the itinerating officer performed several tours through the district until the close of the year. Bowel complaints, rheumatism, and paraggi disease were generally prevalent, and were treated at the dispensaries as well as by the itinerating medical officer in the course of his duties. The total number of cases treated by the itinerating officers during the year was 1,643. Certain cases of acute diarrhœa were reported as having occurred at the irrigation works at Uggalkaltota in the month of August. A visit on this account was made to the locality, and the cause of the disease was ascertained to be due to indiscretions in food-taking, and the use of a certain river fresh fish of a poisonous nature. The attacks were characterised by intestinal irritation and collapse.

Rakwána.—Mr. E. de Kretser, L.S.A., LOND., makes the following remarks :—

During the last quarter of the year under review influenza appeared in an epidemic form among the labourers on the estates and the town inhabitants. The types and complications were various, although the disease was generally of a mild form, and speedily ended in recovery. I regret not being able to state even approximately how many cases occurred, for many cases on the estates and in the town were neither seen by me nor reported to me when the disease was of a mild type and did not require medical treatment. It was most severe among the aged, and but few children suffered from it. In the majority of cases the symptoms were a great feeling of lassitude and nervous depression accompanied with high temperature, severe head-ache and back-ache, and pains all over body. In some recovery was protracted and slow, and the patients were for some time troubled with a hacking cough. In a few pneumonia and acute pleurisy set in as complications, which proved fatal in one case on the estate and above ten in the hospital and in town. The first three cases to my knowledge occurred among labourers on Lauderdale estate, who occupied one room in a set of lines, and about November 6, 1891. The disease then spread rapidly through the estate, and about a week later I observed during one of my visits to that estate about 150 people (men, women, and children) suffering from it, and later on nearly every one on the estate was similarly affected. One of the superintendents on the estate suffered much from bronchial asthma as a complication, while another was quite prostrated for some days owing to the virulence of the attack. From Lauderdale the disease spread to the neighbouring estates, and with but one or two exceptions every estate in the district contributed its quota of influenza patients, though in no instance was such a large number affected simultaneously as on Lauderdale estate. In fact, on the other estates the spread of the disease was very slow : how or why I am unable to state. Towards the close of the year the epidemic considerably abated, and was practically confined to a few inhabitants of the town. The district was happily free from any epidemics of cholera, smallpox, or chickenpox during the year, and of infectious diseases only five cases of chickenpox occurred. Preventive measures were effectually adopted in every instance to prevent the disease spreading, and all the patients were treated in their own houses. None of the cases proved fatal.

There were 36 deaths during the year with the death-rate per cent. of 14·63, while 62 deaths occurred during the previous year, when the percentage was 24·31. Of the 36 fatal cases during the year, 24 were estate labourers ; while last year of the 62 deaths 39 occurred among estate labourers. Of the 36 deaths 9 occurred within 24 hours of admission, 7 within a week, 5 within a fortnight, and 15 remained under treatment for a longer period. In about 90 per cent. of the cases which proved fatal the patients were admitted either moribund or with the disease too far advanced to render treatment of any avail. No less than 69 per cent. of the deaths were due to bowel complaints, there having been 20 fatal cases of diarrhœa and 5 of dysentery during the year. Four deaths were due to disease of the respiratory system.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, April 22, 1892.

APPENDIX.

I.—Report of Dr. J. D. MACDONALD on the results of the treatment of Tuberculosis by the method adopted by Professor R. Koch of Berlin.

To the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Ceylon. Paris, March 20, 1891.

SIR,—WITH reference to the commission with which you kindly entrusted me in sending me to Berlin to observe the results of the treatment of tuberculosis by the new method introduced by Professor Robert Koch, I have the honour to report to you that on my arrival in London on the 1st February last I reported myself at the Colonial Office, where, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, I was furnished with letters of recommendation to the English Embassy at Berlin. There I was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and was further furnished with letters of introduction which at once secured me access to the various hospitals and allied institutions in that city. In these I was afforded every opportunity of studying and observing the methods adopted in treating patients with Professor Koch's lymph or tuberculin. I spent much of my time in attending the wards of Professors Gerhardt, Leyden, Senator, and Henoch in the Charité, paying a few visits to the wards of Professor Bardeleben in the same hospital. I also paid frequent visits to the wards of Professor Bergmann in the Königliches Klinikum, and visited several times the wards of Professors Guttmann and Sounenburg in the Moabit Hospital, those of Professors Hahn and Fürbringer at Friedrichshain and Fraenkel at Urban. I was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and had ample opportunities of witnessing the details of treatment as carried out in these various hospitals. I need not further refer to those details here, nor to the general and local effects of the lymph on the system, as these have been so often and so carefully described in the Medical Journals. I only add that in my experience at the bedside of patients these descriptions are correct, and faithfully represent the complex of symptoms produced by the subcutaneous injection of tuberculin.

The question which had the greatest interest for me, however, was in what manner these general and local symptoms tended to cure the disease, especially as the great majority, if not all, the cases reported in the Journals were content with announcing that this complex of symptoms duly appeared after the injection of the lymph, and there was a general tendency to be satisfied with this result. In pulmonary tuberculosis, of which I shall speak first, after a series of injections over a longer or shorter period, improvements in the conditions of the patients were frequently reported, and patients so improved I had frequent opportunities of examining. The improvement noted, as a rule consisted of improved appetite, increase of weight, the disappearance to a greater or less extent of muco-purulent expectoration, of cough, night sweats, hectic fever, &c., and in a general feeling of betterness on the part of the patients themselves. I did not lay much stress on the latter feeling, as I could well understand how a patient, if at all improving, would be buoyed up under the prospect of ultimate cure of a disease formerly considered incurable. As to the other improvements, they are such as always occur in a certain proportion of patients of this class admitted to hospital treatment under favourable dietetic and hygienic conditions; and I must confess that I was not much impressed with the amount of improvement which had occurred in the cases which I personally examined. The most striking improvement which I noted was the clearing up of comparatively large areas of dulness in the upper lobes of the lungs under the influence of the lymph. Cases of this kind have been from time to time reported, and I can corroborate these from my own experience. I do not mean, however, that improvement of this kind is uncommon without special treatment. I have had occasion to note it frequently in my own practice in the Colombo Hospital, and could find no other explanation for it than the disappearance of the catarrhal pneumonia which so frequently accompanies tubercle. I am also inclined to believe that this improvement upon which so much stress has been laid is nothing else than the disappearance of this pneumonia, quite possibly under the influence of tuberculin combined with good dietetic and other conditions. I shall refer to this again in speaking of my visits to the Pathological Institute under the direction of Professor Virchow. In the Charité I was encouraged to visit the wards at all hours and mix freely with the patients. I very soon ascertained that improvement was not the rule, but rather the exception; that very many were much in the same state as on admission; and that no inconsiderable number were worse. In some instances I found the treatment had to be stopped, the patients becoming *rapidly* worse in consequence of the fever and local reaction, and these were not all cases of advanced tuberculosis. This is specially true of women and children. These tolerated the treatment very badly, and in some wards the treatment of children by tuberculin, no matter what form the disease took, had been virtually abandoned at the time of my visit.

Taking into consideration the nature and extent of improvement reported, the proportion of cases in which the improvement occurred, the high hopes engendered in the patients by the prospect of cure, and the medical and other comforts of the wards, I could come to no other conclusion than that no greater success was obtained by this method of treatment than was obtainable by the usual method under similar conditions. I cannot therefore say that I saw a single case of pulmonary tuberculosis in any of the hospitals which I could consider as in any way cured, although many of the patients had been under treatment for several weeks, and some even from the time the treatment was first introduced, without any untoward symptoms. Any considerable falling off in weight, and the appearance of continued or remittent fever, were always found to be ominous symptoms in the course of the treatment, and contra-indicated at once further injections.

As the results of my observations on the point I was most interested in, viz., whether and in what manner a healing process was induced by the lymph, had been so far unsatisfactory. I turned with much interest to the post-mortem examination of cases which died during the treatment, or shortly after it was discontinued, to observe what changes had taken place in the diseased organs, and whether any evidence of a healing process was observable. In the Pathological Institute, under the direction of Professor Virchow, I had ample opportunities afforded me for this kind of study.

In this connection I must mention that I was received by the illustrious Professor with the greatest kindness possible, and that ample material was at once placed at my disposal for the inquiry which I wished to pursue. I was further fortunate in hearing the Professor himself explaining morning after morning the various pathological-anatomical changes which were present in the various organs under examination. The material at the time was rather ample, as not only the Charité but other hospitals as well forwarded specimens for examination. I had thus an opportunity of seeing macro- and microscopically the changes which had occurred in the tissues during the treatment. Professor Koch himself distinctly declared in his second communication ("Weitere Miltheilungen über ein Heilmittel gegen Tuberculosis." Deut. Med. Wochenschrift, No. 46*a*, '90) that his remedy did not kill the bacilli, but the *tuberculous tissue;* that it affected only *living tuberculous tissue*, not dead caseous masses, nor necrosed bones, &c. He freely acknowledges that the bacilli may remain quite active even in the *tissue* killed by the lymph, and may from this *tissue* penetrate into the surrounding and yet healthy tissues of the body. I refer to this statement of Dr. Koch because, in my opinion, it has been so often overlooked or forgotten, and too much was expected of the treatment at first in almost every case, and much disappointment was felt when relapses occurred, sometimes even terminating fatally in consequence of the treatment. Professor Koch's fear in respect of the dissemination of the bacilli, not only into the neighbouring tissues (local miliary and submiliary tuberculosis), but also into the general system, has been realised in some cases, and has caused considerable alarm.

As to the tuberculous tissue said to be specially affected by the lymph, Dr. Koch evidently did not mean either *tubercle*, properly so-called, *i. e.*, the gray miliary or sub-miliary nodules, the non-inflammatory first production of the bacillus in the connective tissue of the body, nor the inflammatory caseous hepatisations which are met with in the lungs, and which result also from infection although in a different way, but the ordinary tissue of the body in which tubercle and caseous masses may exist, or are embedded, and which is more or less affected by the presence and products of the bacillus tuberculosis. This is clearly the tissue which Professor Koch means by the term "tuberculous tissue," and it is the only tissue which is directly affected by the lymph. I had many opportunities of examining macro- and microscopically the changes which take place in this tissue under the influence of the lymph, no matter in what part of the body it may be situated: these changes are definite and uniform, any variation depending on the peculiar structure of the organ and not on the process itself.

The lymph acts as an irritant more or less intense according as the quantity injected is large or small, and the patient is fresh under treatment, causing inflammation of the so-named "tuberculous tissue." This inflammation may be directly observed during life in the case of tubercle of the skin (lupus); and from post-mortem appearances there is no doubt the same process occurs in the lungs or any other organ in which tubercle or caseous masses exist. This inflammation in the lungs especially may extend from the seat of the disease to an alarming extent, and may be the means of hastening death. I saw in the lungs of patients who had been treated by injections changes of this kind (post-mortem) which are quite inconsistent with life, and which must have been the immediate cause of death. The pneumonia thus induced differs in no material point from ordinary catarrhal pneumonia, and Professor Virchow was in the habit of naming it indifferently catarrhal or injection pneumonia. There is this difference, however, that the injection pneumonia may be so intense as to kill the tissues outright, thus terminating in gangrene or necrosis, or cause them to break down into a soft phlegmonous mass. I did not see a case in which either had actually taken place, probably because death must have taken place before the processes were completed; but I was informed that cases of the kind occurred. The danger of such an occurrence has been foreseen by Professor Koch himself, and he has therefore inculcated caution in treating advanced cases of phthisis by his method.

In the Pathological Institute I had also frequent opportunities of seeing cases of caseous pneumonia and caseous bronchitis so extensive in themselves as to endanger life, and which, as the illustrious Professor himself said more than once, must have occurred, if not in consequence of, at least during the treatment. In the lungs which I examined I found as a common occurrence cavities of various sizes in the apices, caseous hepatisation, and bronchitis, more or less extensive, with injection pneumonia extending considerably beyond the seat of disease. The cavities were either empty, showing smooth clean walls which at first sight I considered a process of healing, or a pulpy mass, the broken down and liquefied cheesy masses with which they were originally filled. I was sometimes able to pick out the lining membrane, the capsule which had surrounded the mass broken down and softened. I invariably found the tissues surrounding the cavities infiltrated with fluid, tubercle, and cheesy masses variable in size. There was no evidence of healing or of a healing process anywhere. The limiting fibrous capsules as well as the cheesy contents were softened and destroyed by the intense catarrhal inflammation set up in the surrounding tissues, and it was very easy to see how the caseous bronchitis and peri-bronchitis, as well as the cheesy pneumonia could be caused by the puriform fluid finding access to the bronchial tree, and by aspiration into the finer bronchi and into the alveoli. It is true that cases of this kind have not been common, and that many cases have been treated, if not with much benefit to the patient, at least without any danger; but it is well to remember that cases of the kind have occurred, and are always possible, and that in consequence of this treatment.

There is a further source of danger of which I saw evidence in the Institute, and to which I have already referred, that is, the danger of disseminating the bacilli throughout the body by means of the circulation, and so causing general miliary tuberculosis. I found that children were peculiarly exposed to this danger, no matter where the disease was originally situated, lupus in the meantime being excepted. I saw several cases of this kind both in adults and children in which there could not have been the least doubt, but the tubercles made their appearance subsequent to the commencement of the treatment.

Professor Virchow, it is true, hesitated to distinctly say they were produced by the treatment, but he had no hesitation in implying they were not there when the treatment was commenced, and in distinctly asserting that the treatment had no effect either in checking or destroying them in any way. From what was shown me by the Professor, I myself could form no other opinion than that the bacilli were set free as the direct result of the inflammatory reaction, found access to the circulation either directly or through the lymphatics, and caused the general tuberculosis. It is true that such an occurrence may happen apart from this special treatment, but it is not common, at least not nearly so common as it has become of late, at least in Berlin. In this connection it occurred to me at once that if bacilli could be set free from any of the internal organs, and become a source of such danger to the patient, it was also possible that this might happen in lupus. The treatment of this disease has as yet given the best results, and in all the hospitals I visited I made careful inquiry into the subject of dissemination from the seat of the disease, but I could discover no trace that it ever had occurred. The nearest approach to a case of the kind is reported by Professor Orth (Amtliche Berichte, p. 497. Springer, Berlin, '91), and to which I may be allowed to refer, as the question is an important one. The patient was a 12-year old girl, treated by Dr. Brune in the Children's Hospital, Hanover. First injection, Dec. 1st, 0.005, followed by a tolerably strong reaction. On the 10th crusts fallen off, general state of health good.

Second injection on Dec. 10th, 0.005, reaction stronger than at first, collapse followed rapidly by fever (40° c), pulse frequent (160); on the 12th scarcely to be felt, face and hands cyanosed, respiration from 40 to 60, no cough, no expectoration, death at 4 P.M.

On post-mortem examination miliary tubercle was found in the lungs, liver, spleen, and intestines, but caseous masses were found which might have been the source of the infection, so that it was doubtful whether the lupus had in any way contributed to it. Professor Orth was however satisfied that the tubercles were recent, and had made their appearance during the treatment or subsequent to the first injection. This is a point which must be kept in mind in the treatment of lupus, as comparatively large doses are injected in this disease. I may further mention as an instructive case, although not lupus—that referred to by Professor Virchow at the sitting of the Berlin Medical Society on the 14th February last. The patient, a child of 3¾ years of age, was treated for caries of the right hip. At the beginning of the treatment there was no evidence of any disease elsewhere. First injection on the 3rd January; last on the 26th.

The post-mortem examination showed an excessive miliary tuberculosis, especially of the upper portion of the right thigh bone as well as that of the lungs. In this case I think there can be no doubt the origin of the dissemination was the tubercular coxitis.

I need not enter into details as to the symptoms produced by the lymph in lupus, as these have been now so frequently described. I had an opportunity of seeing a number of cases under treatment in the Moabit Hospital and in the wards of Professor Bergmann in the Königliches Klinikum in various stages. The results obtained in the treatment of this disease certainly seemed most remarkable, and such as had been obtained by no other mode of treatment. The question which interested me most, however, was whether cure had been really effected, or was possible, and whether relapses had occurred after an apparent cure had been effected. I saw cases which were under treatment since the method was introduced, apparently cured but still kept under observation; and the results, as I said before, were most gratifying, and such as had not been obtained by any other method of treatment. It is true that there were still brownish patches and scales along the margins of the seat of disease, but the part itself, or most of it, had acquired the normal colour of the skin. These cases were, however, exceptional. In most of the so-called successful cases there was still a blush of red and a delicacy of tissue which seemed to me likely to end in relapse. I saw one case in the Moabit Hospital which looked like a relapse, as the patient herself informed me that she was nine weeks under treatment, and that, although she improved very much for the first four or five weeks, yet she was now quite as bad, if not worse, than when she entered. The surgeon in charge of the ward informed me, however, that it was not a case of relapse. I could not ascertain in any of the

hospitals that any relapse had hitherto occurred. The patients leave as soon as they are relieved or improved, and no longer require injections; and none had returned, as far as I could ascertain, for treatment on account of relapse.

The time is yet too short to ascertain whether a cure has been really effected in any case; and in view of the experiments made by Dr. Schimmelbusch, under the direction of Professor Bergmann in the Königliches Klinikum, I am inclined to believe in the possibility of a relapse in lupus. The results of Schimmelbusch's experiments were made known at the sitting of the Berlin Medical Society, and published in the Deut. Med. Wochenschrift of the 5th February, 1891, and in my opinion prove conclusively that tubercle and bacilli still exist in the cicatrix even after an apparent cure is effected, apparently in as active a state as ever. The true tubercular issue, *i. e.*, the gray miliary tubercles, seem not to be affected by the lymph. Here again, as in the lung, the tissue acted on is simply the tissue in which the tubercles are embedded, and which is in a state of more or less chronic inflammation from their presence and products. It is true that if any of this tissue is brought to a state of necrosis by the inflammatory reaction caused by the lymph, and is finally thrown off, such tubercles as may have been embedded in it are also thrown off, but such portions of the tissue as may return to its original condition will still retain the original tubercles unaffected in any way by the reaction. These facts was ascertained by examining sections taken from the seat of the disease at various times both before, during, and after cure had been apparently effected. I was fortunate enough to see those sections, and several of the patients from which they were taken. I need scarcely tell you that the experiments were made with the greatest care under the control of most experienced men. They extended over a period of two months. The conclusion come to was that the inflammation induced in the diseased area was catarrhal, or such as could be induced by cantharidin, and that the tubercles and bacilli were not in any way specially acted on, and such as were not involved in any necrosis which may have resulted, remained in the tissues as before even after the part had cicatrised.

I need not enter into any details as to the results obtained in the treatment of tubercular disease of joints, bones, and glands further than to state that the results have not at all been satisfactory, and that in most instances, the patients being young children, the treatment was badly tolerated. Professor Henoch, in charge of the Children's Wards in the Charité, had virtually given up using the lymph at all in the case of children suffering from tubercular disease, and although it was still carried on in the Moabit, I found that there very small doses only were injected, and that it was not desirable to cause much fever or local reaction. From what I have said you will gather that the tenour of my report is rather unfavourable than otherwise. I certainly am of opinion that the doses at present administered are by far too great, and that neither the fever nor the intense local reaction are desirable, but on the contrary, especially in pulmonary phthisis, are highly dangerous.

In this connection I beg to remind you of the history of mercury in the treatment of syphilis, and the destructive part which that drug played when it was considered necessary to give it in large doses so as to induce excessive salivation: how it was discarded, and how finally given in small doses over a lengthened period it became to be regarded as a specific in that disease.

I do not think that tuberculin will ever become a specific in tuberculosis. I do not see how it possibly can do so, as it does not kill the bacillus; but I cannot help thinking that, given in small doses over some period of time, so as to produce no fever and but little local reaction, it may considerably help in the process which nature itself sets up in the lung in the neighbourhood of tubercle and caseous masses, *i.e.*, in the formation of a fibrous capsule, so as to limit, and as it were imprison, the infective material in one position, and prevent it from infecting the rest of the system. I must confess I can see no other way in which it can be useful in the treatment of tubercular disease of internal organs.

As for lupus it may be still continued in large doses, as it has not yet been proved that general infection has resulted from this mode of treatment, and even should relapses occur, the treatment can always be resumed. Although I am not prepared to recommend the introduction of this method of treatment into the Ceylon hospitals at large, yet I would ask that a trial be made in the Colombo Hospital with small doses producing neither fever and very little local reaction in favourable cases of incipient phthisis; and further, that cases of lupus be also treated. In this connection I would refer to the good results obtained by Professor Cantani, of Naples, and published by him in the "Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift" No. 9, of 2nd instant, by giving very small doses, and the recommendation made by him that fever should never be produced. In the absence, therefore, of any better treatment, I think a trial should still be made of a drug which has such wonderful effect on the diseased tissues, but with great restrictions and precautions.

Before leaving Berlin I had an opportunity of listening to the communication of Professor Liebreich on the subject of a new remedy for the treatment of phthisis. He recommends the sub-cutaneous injection of cantharidin made much in the same way as with tuberculin. He claims the production of a local inflammatory reaction in the diseased area beneficial to the tissue, but without any general reaction, by this method of administering the drug. I saw several cases treated in this way, in which some improvement was said to have taken place, but on this point I was not able to form any opinion. As this mode of treatment is comparatively free from danger a trial might be made of it. Professor Liebreich does not claim that cantharidin is in any respect a specific in the disease. He merely claims that the mild inflammatory reaction, with the exudation of serum in the diseased part, has a beneficial effect on the course of the disease, and it is possible that it might have much the same effect as cantharidine applied externally. The experience of the drug applied in this way is too small to say whether any bad effect is produced by it. There is very little local reaction at the point of application, and if the doses are small the kidneys as a rule tolerate it well. I cannot say whether the local reaction is limited to tubercular disease, or whether it can be obtained in tissues affected with other diseases as well. A little experience will determine this point.

On my return from Berlin to London I made inquiry as to the practice of Koch's method in the London Hospitals, especially in the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. In the latter there were two cases being injected at the time of my visit, and I was informed that the number had gradually fallen from 40 to 2 in the day. It seems that cases are now only treated at the express request of the patients, provided always the cases are suitable for treatment; and it seems the results hitherto obtained in this hospital by the method do not differ in any material point from results obtained by the usual methods. With the exception of one case, no deaths had occurred during the treatment, and no post-mortem examination had been made in the case which died. I could not therefore ascertain whether the post-mortem appearances observed in Berlin were also observed in London. Cases, especially lupus, continue to be still treated in King's College Hospital, but there were no cases under treatment either at St. Thomas's Hospital or at University College Hospital. I did not think it necessary to visit any other London Hospital, but you will see from the visits I made that the practice has not obtained any footing in London.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lionel F. Lee, of the Ceylon Civil Service, I obtained introductions to M. Pasteur and to some of the leading medical men in Paris. I visited the Pasteur Institute, where I was kindly and courteously received by M. Pasteur himself, who took the greatest trouble in showing me over the Institute and explaining to me his method of treatment. As to the special treatment into which I was making an inquiry, I was informed on the best authority that Koch's tuberculin had been tried in Paris, but was now universally discarded in favour of the older methods. Medical men there were averse to expressing any opinion publicly on the subject, but as a matter of fact they ceased to use the lymph. Before leaving Berlin I applied for and obtained (through the British Embassy) a supply of lymph from Professor Libbertz. I also procured a number of syringes, glass measures, &c., used for the injection of the lymph.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you most cordially for the honour you have done me in selecting me for this difficult and delicate mission.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MACDONALD, M.D.

H.—Paper by Mr. S. Fernando, M.B., C.M., on the progress of Sanitation in Ceylon, read before the International Congress of Hygiene.

THE Island of Ceylon is situated at the southernmost extremity of India, being separated from it only by the narrow straits of Paumben. It has an area of 25,000 square miles and a population of three millions. The mean temperature of Colombo, the capital of the Island, situated on the sea-board, is as high as 80·9°; but the heat is largely tempered by ocean breezes and the humidity of the atmosphere, while the mean temperature of Nuwara Eliya, our sanatarium, is 57·6°, going down in January, the coldest month, to 56·5°. The average annual rainfall of Colombo is 88·84 inches, more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. We have a birth-rate of 27·8 and a death-rate of 23 per mille.

The diseases most prevalent in the country are malarious fevers, parangi disease, bowel complaints, and chest affections. Much has been done of late years to diminish the prevalence of malarious fever by extension of cultivation and drainage of land. Formerly, during heavy rainy seasons, rivers overflowed their banks, and on the subsidence of the inundation there were severe outbreaks of fever; but of late years deep channels have been cut favouring the flow of water into tanks or into the sea. These outlets have in a great measure saved parts of the country which used formerly to be flooded, thereby diminishing the outbreaks of fever. The opening up of the country and the extension of cultivation in places in the Island formerly known as haunts of fever have also been effectual means of diminishing the prevalence and severity of malarious fever and improving the health of the country. Anurádhapura, Kurunégala, Puttalam, Hambantota, and some other places have in a great measure lost their former bad reputation. Negombo, still a feverish place, is gradually undergoing improvement by the drainage and gradual filling up of marshes and low-lying places in its neighbourhood.

The attention of Government has been directed for some years past to the prevalence of a general disease with a skin eruption, and in some cases cachexia, in some parts of the country, termed parangi, allied to if not identical with the yaws of other countries. The disease has been known to the natives of the country for a considerable period, but the extensive prevalence of it forced itself on the attention of Government only a little more than twenty years ago. The disease is most common in the interior and arid parts of the Island, and undoubtedly proceeds from bad and insufficient food, bad water, and probably malaria. Prompt measures have been taken by Government to afford relief to the sufferers and abate the disease. Much good is anticipated from the irrigation works lately constructed, which will ensure to the inhabitants of the places where this disease is most prevalent an abundant supply of pure water for drinking and other domestic purposes, while the facilities for cultivation will secure an increased supply of wholesome food. In the meantime, in most of the rural hospitals there are special wards for the treatment of patients suffering from parangi. In some places special parangi hospitals have been opened during the last two or three years. The treatment, now well established, is simple and effective, and the disease is easily cured.

Colombo has had its Leper Asylum since 1708. It was founded by a Dutch lady, herself said to have been a victim of the dire disease, and has been in recent years much enlarged and improved. In 1890, 257 patients were under treatment in the asylum. Although the popularity of the institution has necessitated further enlargement, it is the opinion of those best qualified to pronounce on the subject that leprosy itself is not on the increase in the Island, and that no case has been known where the disease was traced to vaccination.

The medical and sanitary care of the Island is vested in the Civil Medical Department which was established in the 1858. At this date there were hospitals in the principal towns only; but under the fostering care of a paternal Government their number has been greatly increased, so that in the year 1875 there were 58 hospitals and 4 outdoor dispensaries officered by 52 medical men, while at present we count 110 hospitals and 132 dispensaries, distributed throughout the Island [as shown in the map], with 145 medical men, 23 of whom hold British qualifications.

A great impetus to the establishment and extension of these institutions was given in 1870 by the founding of a Medical School in Colombo, which in 1880 was raised to the status of a College, with a full professional staff.

Epidemic diseases very rarely originate in the Island; they are generally imported into the country, the two chief being smallpox and cholera.

Medical inspection of vessels, more than quarantine, is enforced with a view to prevent the importation of disease, and also to limit the spread of it in the Island. At the ports of the Island there are health officers who inspect vessels on their arrival, and if smallpox or cholera is found on board the vessel is placed in quarantine generally until the cases are removed, and rarely for a longer period. When smallpox or cholera appears in the Island the infected town or district is proclaimed, and where isolation is not possible removal to hospital of the infected person is enforced. The buildings used as hospitals for these are mostly of a temporary character—not built of costly materials. The measures adopted on the outbreak of any epidemic disease are so stringent, that they are generally effectual in suppressing it at once. Persons found concealing cases are prosecuted in the law courts, and are generally punished in a way to deter others from pursuing a similar course. With a view to prevent the spread of smallpox measures were adopted by Government from an early period. These measures consisted not only in strictly confining infected individuals to their own dwellings, or where isolation was impracticable, removing them to the hospital, but also in the vigorous enforcement of vaccination.

Ceylon was one of the first countries in the East where vaccination was introduced, and efforts to extend the practice have never been relaxed. Vaccination was introduced into the maritime parts of the Island in 1802 and into the Kandyan Provinces in 1816, immediately after they had come under British sway.

In all the Provinces of the Island there are superintendents of vaccination, and every subordinate medical officer in a district is also an assistant superintendent, and under these a number of vaccinators are in constant employment. Great care is taken in the Island by promoting and extending vaccination to diminish the number of individuals susceptible to smallpox. Since 1863 vaccination has been made compulsory by an Ordinance.

In order to meet the prejudice against vaccination on the part of some persons within the last three years, animal vaccination has been introduced to a large extent.

The infectious nature of cholera, or at all events its portability from place to place, is fully recognised in the Island, and the measures adopted are in accordance with this view. Boards of Health were established in all the Provinces of the Island more than 38 years ago, and general rules were framed by them to prevent the spread of epidemic or infectious diseases. These Boards of Health ceased to exercise their functions about 1867, when Municipalities were created in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, the principal towns of the Island, and since 1876 in smaller towns of the Island Local Boards of Health and Improvement have been established.

The importation of cholera is chiefly by means of immigrant labourers from India who come for employment on the plantations in the central parts of the Island. These labourers arrive in the north of the Island from the southernmost point of India, and they proceed to their destination along the great North-Central road. In order to guard against the danger arising from these immigrants conveying the disease, Government has not only appointed health officers for inspecting vessels, but also established stations on the road where these people are examined and cared for, besides placing patrols on duty for the care and transport of immigrants who may fall out between the stations.

The proportion of immigrants who used to come to Colombo direct was small, but now is increasing owing to the facilities offered by steamers and railways. So that, out of a total of 84,106 who arrived in the Island in 1890, 43,525, *i.e.*, over 50 per cent., landed in Colombo.

Sanitary regulations for improving the health of the country and for preventing the spread of disease were adopted from an early period, but have been more vigorously enforced of late years. Sanitation has been thus progressing. Municipalities, on their establishment, at once commenced to pay attention to sanitary measures. Before the establishment of Municipalities scavenging was not carried out in a systematic manner—parties of prisoners or hired labourers having been from time to time employed in cleansing and removing filth from roads and public places. With the establishment of Municipalities in 1867 a daily system of scavenging was introduced.

This was done either by means of contract or by the Municipalities undertaking the work by their own officers. After the trial of both methods, preference is now given to the contract system. Scavenging carts ply in the various streets daily and remove filth of all kinds.

The water supply in all towns of the Island was formerly obtained from wells. In some of the large towns there were public wells carefully guarded from pollution. Kandy was the first town in the Island to make efforts to obtain a plentiful water supply by means of waterworks. These were constructed in 1878, since when the town has a constant supply of water brought down by pipes from a reservoir about half a mile from town. Into this reservoir a stream from the neighbouring hills finds its way. Most householders have availed themselves of the opportunity and have water carried into their houses. But as regards the general population the supply of water is derived from stand-pipes erected in various parts of the town. Unfortunately, the stream which supplies the water is not sufficiently guarded, and there are no filtering beds in connection with the waterworks. The water finds its way into the town by gravitation, and the supply is constant. In spite of the fact that the feeding stream is not quite free from the danger of pollution, the health of the town of Kandy has greatly improved since the introduction of water. Enteric fever and bowel complaints occur less frequently than before. Colombo has had its water supply since 1887. There is a reservoir at Labugama, 25 miles from Colombo, and 300 ft. above sea level, and water is brought into a service reservoir in the town by means of iron pipes. The reservoir is supplied by streams which have their rise in the neighbouring hills. The hillsides are protected from pollution, and there are filtering beds in connection with the reservoir. The supply into the city in the twenty-four hours is 3,000,000 gallons, being about 17 to 20 gallons per head of population.

Many of the small towns of the Island, formerly dependent for their supply of water on wells, have of late turned their attention to obtaining supplies of water from perennial streams.

In the smaller towns of the Island, Boards of Health and Improvement have done good service since their institution in the way of enforcing cleanliness and obtaining purer supplies of water.

The drainage of most of our large towns is unsatisfactory; for the most part the drains are surface ones which carry away rain water. Something has been done of late years to provide effectual sewerage, but much remains to be done. The proper disposal of sewerage is a difficulty which has often received the consideration of the municipalities.

The dry-earth system is carried out in the public latrines in the towns of Colombo and Kandy. It is also practised in the public institutions. The cess-pit system prevails both in the larger and the smaller towns, and no satisfactory method has yet been found of abolishing cess-pits in populous places.

The Contagious Diseases Ordinance for controlling the spread of venereal diseases was passed in 1867, but repealed in 1888. Public opinion in the Island was against its repeal, but its repeal was chiefly owing to similar action having been taken in England. Opinions were divided with regard to the benefits that resulted from the operation of the Ordinance.

Our prisons, with an average daily population of 3,500, are in a very satisfactory condition. While every endeavour is made by strict penal discipline to make punishment a deterrent for crime, great care is taken to ensure the health and maintain the physique of the convict. Juvenile prisoners have long been confined carefully separated from old offenders, and efforts are now being made to establish reformatories and industrial schools for their benefit.

Thus briefly has been sketched the sanitary position of Ceylon. There has been, it will have been noticed, a gradual and steady growth of sanitation during the last half century, but much still remains to be done. With the advance of civilisation and the material prosperity of the Island, and, above all, with the spread of education among the masses, may we not hope in the not very distant future for a clearer perception of the principles of hygiene, and a greater readiness to translate them into practice with the natural resultant of life being rendered happier and longer.

III.—Report of Mr. H. THORNHILL, M.B., Ceylon Delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London.

I LEFT Ceylon for England on 13th July, 1891 (Dr. Griffin acting for me at Badulla), having been appointed Delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography which met in London on 10th August, 1891, and having also been instructed by His Excellency the Governor to visit Paris and make myself acquainted with the Bertillon system of measuring and identifying criminals. I returned to Badulla and resumed duties on 1st February, 1892.

2. The report of the proceedings of the International Congress of Hygiene, &c., will shortly be published. I have ordered a copy for the Ceylon Government. In it will appear copies of all Papers that were read, and the full discussions on each subject.

3. The subjects of greatest importance to Ceylon were those of (*a*) quarantine; (*b*) village sanitation in India; and (*c*) malarial fevers.

4. With regard to quarantine it will be seen that, following on the recommendation of this International Congress, the English principles of "isolation and disinfection" have been adopted by the other nations at the late Vienna Congress.

5. With regard to village sanitation and malarial fevers I would invite special attention to the papers and discussions, as the circumstances in India are almost identical with those met with in Ceylon. In consequence of the papers and discussions on these subjects, the Congress decided that a new section, viz., for the consideration of tropical hygiene and diseases, was to be established. Much good will no doubt result from the special attention to, and consideration of, those subjects which will thus be secured.

6. In Ceylon, as in India, malarial fever is *the* scourge of the country, and the source or cause of a really alarming amount of sickness, poverty, incapacity for labour, and mortality. The two most effectual remedies are undoubtedly (*a*) the further extension of irrigation works and (*b*) a far more general and liberal distribution of quinine amongst villagers in malarial districts.

7. When in London I specially visited the floating Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and procured the Board reports and those of the Medical Officer of Health of Leicester, and also all Acts of Parliament on the subject of infectious diseases, and made myself acquainted with the steps taken on the occurrence of smallpox, &c., in London and Leicester, in both of which places the spread of smallpox, when it occurred, has been most effectually limited to a few cases by the prompt adoption and *real* carrying out of (*a*) removal of the sick to hospital; (*b*) strict isolation of the friends and others exposed to the infection; and (*c*) disinfection of the infected house and of all things and clothes in it.

8. The results in Leicester, where vaccination is not carried out, demonstrates the absolute efficacy of prompt "removal, isolation, and disinfection" in limiting the spread and stamping out smallpox.

9. I also visited the Animal or Calf Lymph Establishment at 95, Lamb's Conduit street, London, on several occasions, and by the kindness of Dr. Cory was enabled to observe the procedure and results. The normal temperature of the calf being higher than that of man, viz., 103 F., it has been found there that the vesicles in the calf mature in 120 hours; hence the calves are vaccinated on each Saturday to produce lymph for the following Thursday's vaccinations of infants, and on each Thursday for the vaccinations on the following Tuesdays.

10. Dr. Cory suggested that, as Ceylon (and India) is so much hotter than London, it might be found advisable to take calf lymph at even an earlier period, viz., at 96 hours. I trust this will be tried, and that thus effective calf lymph on points or tubes may be supplied from Colombo to outstations.

11. Dr. Cory gave me some 120-hour calf lymph in tubes, with which I have had excellent results in Badulla. He also gave me some lymph on points from the same calves, but the result from these points in Badulla was not satisfactory. The results with the tubes, however, show that 120-hour calf lymph in tubes will keep, and be thoroughly effective even after a month.

12. I visited Paris and received every courtesy and attention from the Prefect of the Police and from M. Alphonse Bertillon in studying his system of anthropometrical measurements for the identification of criminals, and have made myself practically conversant with it.

I may say, shortly, that the system is absolutely perfect in affording a ready and sure means of at once laying hands on the card containing the previous criminal history and previous convictions of any person *who has at once been properly measured* by his system, no matter what disguises, false statements, or false names are adopted, and no matter how numerous the cards are—100,000 or 200,000 cards makes no difference

13. The measuring can be learnt by any smart constable or jail clerk of ordinary intelligence in a few practical lessons. On the second day that I practised the measuring at M. Bertillon's bureau, two persons who had been arrested were brought in for measurement and identification. They gave certain names and resolutely denied having ever been convicted or measured before. I made the measurements myself unassisted, in about five minutes for each, and with these measurements proceeded to make search amongst the some 200,000 cards of the Paris criminals who had been measured by M. Bertillon during the last ten years. In less than five minutes for each I had selected two cards, the measurements on which tallied with those I had made for these men. A comparison of the particular marks and scars proved the identity, and this was finally corroborated by the photographs. It was found of course that they had both been measured before under different names—the various false names are recorded on the cards, and the information as to the arrested person's previous *convictions* are conveyed to the judicial authorities.

14. I reported my opinion as to the absolute certainty of the system to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and mentioned the courtesy and assistance I had received from M. Alphonse Bertillon and E. R. Spearman, Esq., the author of several articles on the subject in various magazines, who kindly acted as interpreter for me; and I suggested that twelve sets of the necessary instruments, &c., should be procured and forwarded to Ceylon, and I was informed that this had been done.

15. I trust the system will be adopted and carried out in its entirety in Ceylon; at least that all persons arrested for *certain* offences will be measured, and of course all persons actually convicted and imprisoned. If this be done many persons who are "wanted" for serious offences committed in one place will by this system be discovered on being arrested for some other offence, perhaps purposely committed in another place so as to be arrested and confined for a time as the surest way of escaping detection and arrest for the more serious offence.

16. I may add that India, I understand, is adopting this system, and that power is now given to carry out these measurements in England by section 8 of the Penal Servitude Act of 1891. As regards all prisoners in jails, including those remanded pending trial, this system has already been adopted in America (both for the identification of criminals, and also in the army for the identification of deserters), in Germany, Russia, and Italy, and when at Paris I met officers of the Police Service of Canada, Russia, and Belgium, who were sent to observe and learn the system.

17. I attach copy of my letter of 8th December, 1891, to Lord Knutsford on the subject, and also of His Lordship's reply dated 10th December, 1891.

I am, &c.

H. THORNHILL.

Mr. H. THORNHILL to the Right Hon. LORD KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

36, Granville Park, Blackheath, London,
8th December, 1891.

MY LORD,—In accordance with the instructions in Your Lordship's letter of 10th August last, I proceeded to Paris on 22nd ultimo and presented Your Lordship's letter to M. Egerton, who kindly provided me with an introduction to the Prefect of Police, who presented me to M. Alphonse Bertillon, who most kindly afforded me every opportunity of learning his system *practically*, in studying which I was most kindly assisted by Mr. E. R. Spearman, the author of the article in the English Illustrated Magazine of September, 1890, which was the article that first brought M. Bertillon's system to the notice of the Ceylon Prison and Police authorities, and who, I understand, was the first to call the Home Secretary's attention to the advantages of the system.

2. The system is, I consider, practically perfect, and provides a numerical dictionary of all criminals, whereby any particular person or criminal who has once been measured can be at once identified. The card containing the particulars of his measurement and his past history and convictions can in a few minutes be selected from a file of thousands upon thousands, no matter what false name or disguises he assumes, and no matter in what town or country he is measured. A knowledge sufficient to take these measurements can be acquired by any one of ordinary intelligence by two or three days' practical study, but a knowledge of the system of filing the cards and searching through them, so as to find the particular card required to prove a previous conviction (which, however, is necessary only at one or two centres in each country), requires more skill, and a considerable amount of practical instructions (two or three weeks at least).

3. Your Lordship will see by reference to Dr. Kynsey's letter to me, No. 778 of 13th July last, the original of which was submitted and returned to me in Your Lordship's letter under reply, that I am to teach this method to the Jail officers on my return to Ceylon in January next, to do which and to carry out the system in Ceylon it will be necessary to have a set of M. Bertillon's instruments at each of the jails where prisoners are detained, and also that these and a supply of the necessary cards and plates showing the colours of the eyes should be ready in Colombo on my arrival there at the end of January next.

4. These instruments cost £1 11*s.* 3*d.* a set, and the plates of the eyes cost 5*s.* each. As directed in paragraph 2 (2) of Dr. Kynsey's letter, I have informed the Crown Agents where these are procurable and of their cost, but they inform me that they have received no authority to purchase these on behalf of the Ceylon Government. I would therefore venture to recommend that Your Lordship should authorise the Crown Agents to at once order and send to Ceylon twelve sets of the instruments and plates and 25,000 of the required pieces of cardboard, particulars of which I will furnish them with.

I am, &c.,

H. THORNHILL.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to Mr. H. THORNHILL.

Downing street, December 10, 1891.

SIR,—In returning the enclosure to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to inform you that the Crown Agents for the Colonies have received instructions to procure the instruments for the measuring of prisoners which you have suggested.

His Lordship is glad to learn that you have formed a high opinion of the system in question, and received every assistance from the French authorities in making yourself acquainted with it.

I am, &c.

IV.—Report of Dr. W. G. VanDort on the Anti-rabic Treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

To the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER. Colombo, January 15, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the observations made by me during my recent study of the anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and beg at the same time to annex correspondence with the Colonial Office relative to the introduction of this treatment into the Island. Thanks to your kind intervention and the instructions sent by the local Government to the Colonial Office, I was recommended by Lord Knutsford to the British Ambassador in Paris, the late Lord Lytton, who in turn kindly favoured me with a letter of introduction to Monsieur Pasteur. Mr. Austin Lee, Chief Secretary to the British Embassy, was also good enough to assist me in obtaining an early interview with the Director of the Institute. For the official assistance I thus received at various hands, and which materially promoted the object of my visit to Paris, I can but briefly offer here my grateful acknowledgments.

I commenced my attendance at the Institute about the middle of last November. As soon as I presented myself I was most kindly received by M. Pasteur, who advised me as to the course of studies I was to pursue under the direction of Professor Roux, who presides over the department for the treatment of hydrophobia He was careful to impress upon me the importance of a thorough acquaintance with all the details of the technique connected with the anti-rabic treatment, necessitating a daily attendance for several hours twice a day, for several weeks, to enable me both to observe and assist in the preparation of the inoculating material used in the prophylactic treatment of rabies, and to watch the progress of the treatment as conducted at the Institute on the patients then in attendance, comprising from sixty to ninety as a daily average.

He seemed very pleased to hear that the British Government contemplated introducing the special treatment which bears his name into Ceylon, but warned me that the undertaking would be both onerous and expensive, as the success of the treatment depended on the measures employed to secure absolute purity of the virus used for inoculation, and these measures demanded among other conditions a complete pathological laboratory and the sacrifice of a large number of rabbits for experimental purposes, as well as for the supply of the vaccine material. I assured him there would be no remissness on my part to master the treatment in all its details, and as regards the Government I promised to mention in my report the conditions which he considered essential to the organisation of an anti-rabic institute.

The Pasteur Institute itself is a handsome three-storied structure of free stone, situated in the Rue Dutot, Boulevard Vau Girard, in a poor but populous district adjoining the southern limits of the city. It was built at a cost of one and a half million francs, about half the amount subscribed towards its erection and endowment, this amount being contributed by private individuals, mostly French, but including other nationalities as well. The Institute is also, I believe, in receipt of a large annual grant from the French Government.

Mainly intended for the purpose of carrying out the Pasteurian treatment for hydrophobia, provision has been made for the study of other diseases as well, chiefly those with which the honoured name of Monsieur Pasteur is associated in consideration of the valuable discoveries made by him, as to their intimate nature, causation, or treatment—such diseases as splenic fever, fowl-cholera, furuncles, swine fever, typhoid fever, puerperal septicæmia, &c. There are at least four departments in addition to that for the treatment of hydrophobia, viz., the Department of General Bacteriology, of Medical Bacteriology, of Morphological Bacteriology, and of Hygienic Bacteriology—each of them under the direction of such eminent savants as Professors Roux, Chamberland, Duclaux, Metschnikoff, &c.

The main building comprises on the ground floor a large well-warmed and thoroughly ventilated waiting-room capable of accommodating two or three hundred persons, and which is very often crowded to its utmost capacity by patients and their friends. This hall opens into a corridor, on either side of which there are on the right an office-room, surgery, lavatory, dissection rooms, &c., and on the left an office for the registry of patients, operating room, private waiting-room, dessicating room, laboratories, &c.

From the entrance to the main building a fine staircase leads on one side to a magnificent library and a series of lecture halls, and on the other to laboratories belonging to the various teachers of the Institute and private rooms assigned to scientific men who come to the Institute for the purpose of engaging in independent bacteriological researches. During my attendance at the Institute there were at least 20 or 30 students, mostly qualified medical men, from Russia, Germany, Italy, &c., and one American, each working independently of the rest in some special department, and each occupying or sharing with another a room fully furnished by the authorities of the Institute, with every possible requisite for a pathological laboratory, including even animals supplied for experimentation at half the cost price.

Beyond the main building, and a little to the left of it, stands the house built for the residence of M. Pasteur, facing the Rue Dutôt.

Towards the right an extensive kennel in which dogs rendered refractory by inoculation are kept under observation, several rabbit houses (each capable of accommodating a hundred or more rabbits), and a crematorium in which the bodies of all dead rabid animals are disposed of. Other detached buildings about the grounds belonging to the Institute are occupied by the subordinate officials, assistants, &c.

There were at the time of my first visit to the Institute about sixty-four patients under treatment, mostly from different departments of France, but including also a good many patients from Portugal, Algiers, Italy, England, and other countries, and even from India, a sepoy belonging, I believe, to a native regiment stationed near Bombay. This number rapidly increased from day to day, till there were close upon a hundred when I left Paris. As most of the patients were accompanied by their friends, the scene at the waiting-room every morning of such a large concourse of people of all classes and of various nationalities, attired in different costumes, civilians and soldiers, peasants and sailors, Arabs and Negroes, &c., presented a curious and interesting picture. As a rule, Monsieur Pasteur is to be found in this room at about 10 A.M. inquiring into the history of the new cases, or pacifying timid little children, of whom there is always a good proportion, with presents of comfits and bright coins. A special room is reserved for nervous ladies, many of whom faint away at the first inoculation, though the pain of the injection, I need hardly say, is really trivial.

The patients begin to assemble about 10 o'clock every morning, about an hour before the inoculations begin. The new cases are then registered by the Secretary, every patient being expected to bring with him a certificate from the medical man who attended on him, or some prominent official from the town or village from which he comes, conveying all the information necessary for purposes of diagnosis, and whenever possible either a certificate from the veterinary surgeon who had examined the dog from whom the bites had been received either before or after the death of the animal, or the head of the dog for inoculation experiments to verify its alleged rabidity. Two pages are assigned to each patient in a large register, giving information under the following heads: (1) name, age, profession, domicile, date, seat, number and description of bites, dress whether torn or not, cauterisations used, nature and number, and date of same; (2) veterinary information, including name and address of veterinary surgeon, certificate, results of examination of animal before or after death, and additional information; (3) special information, giving particulars as to the history of the dog in question, ownership, signs of disease, its fate, the injuries it may have inflicted on other persons or other animals; (4) laboratory information, date of post-mortem, result of examination, results of inoculation experiments; (5) treatment, including number of inoculations, date of the inoculations, hour, dose, date of the marrows used according to period of dessication (date of bottling), &c. Age of the marrows followed by remarks on result of treatment, &c.

The patients are next arranged in groups according as they are to receive their first, second, or subsequent inoculation, and a nominative list drawn up of all the patients to be treated at that *séance*, a corresponding list being sent to the assistant in charge of the Inoculation Department. The patients are then introduced by name in groups, the newest cases first, into the inoculation room, the date of the vaccine material to be used with each group being called out loudly to prevent mistakes. Each patient then receives a hypodermic injection in the

hypochondriac region, or in any spot in the abdomen, from a Pravaz syringe, the needle of which is rendered aseptic each time by being dipped into oil heated to a temperature of 212.° The inoculating material used for the first injection consists of an emulsion made with sterilised broth or water of a minute fragment of the spinal cord of a rabbit that had died from the effects of inoculation with the rabic virus, the virus in the cord being attenuated to a minimum by being subjected to dessication for 14 days in a special drying bottle kept in a special drying room. The patients then pass out into the surgery, where their wounds, if any, are dressed or attended to. The Secretary now calls out the date of the next marrow (the thirteen-day old marrow) to be used for the second group, *i. e.*, the second-day patients, and so on for the different groups in order until the last is reached, who receive inoculation from a marrow three days old. Every patient attends from fourteen to twenty-one days according to the nature of the bites, and receives an inoculation daily until the treatment is ended. If he has been bitten on the legs, arms, or trunk through his clothes, this forms what is called the "simple" treatment; where the bites have been very severe on exposed parts of the body, on the hands or bare feet, a "modified" treatment is adopted, the inoculations with the stronger viruses being repeated twice a day, while patients bitten on the face and head receive a treatment which is known as the "intensive," which varies slightly with each case, but consists chiefly in a more rapid course of treatment, several inoculations being made daily, beginning with a virus of about the tenth day till the strongest virus is reached in about five days, and this course is repeated in some cases twice or even three times to secure rapid immunity. This last method of treatment has proved *uniformly* successful in many hundreds of cases in Odessa and Warsaw, especially in cases of wolf bites and of bites from rabid dogs on the face and head, the percentage of mortality in these two forms of bites being ordinarily reckoned at from sixty-five to eighty-eight per cent. Under the intensive method of treatment the death-rate has never exceeded 1·28 per cent., including even cases of patients in whom hydrophobia developed within a week or two after the treatment, and which therefore ought properly not to be reckoned as failures. The simple method appears to have been less successful during the early history of the new treatment, the statistics showing a much higher death-rate, especially as regards patients bitten on face and head, but under both methods the latest recorded figures at the Institute, about the middle of December last, give the mortality rate as ·6 per cent. only on 10,200 cases treated. Even this small rate of mortality would disappear if it were only possible to secure the attendance of patients within a week of the bites. As many of the patients come, however, from distant countries, much valuable time is lost before the prophylactic treatment can be begun, and hence the failures that occur from time to time.

As to the genuineness of the cases treated, about which doubts have been frequently raised by those who are still sceptical of the value of this method of treatment, I had every opportunity afforded me of satisfying myself on that point. Being obliged to reside close to the Institute, so as to be able to attend it conveniently twice a day, I occupied rooms in a hotel opened chiefly for the accommodation of patients visiting the Institute, though in no way connected with it, and was there brought into daily contact with most of the patients from whom I used to obtain particulars of their history, which quite confirmed the diagnosis in every instance. In addition to such information a very large proportion of the patients brought with them either certificates attesting the rabidity of the dogs from whom the bites were received, from examination made before or after the death of the animals suspected of rabies, by medical men or veterinary surgeons, or the head or the entire dead body of the suspected rabid animal for experimental inoculation at the Institute, and invariably during my attendance there was ample proof of rabies ascertained. From a careful study of the literature bearing on the subject of the Pasteurian treatment, contributed by its opponents as well as its advocates, added to my own unprejudiced observations, I feel compelled to express my conviction that there is no treatment known in the annals of medicine, the Jennerian system of vaccination included, which can boast of a smaller record of failures, even allowing the utmost reduction in the percentages of cures for spontaneous recoveries independent of any treatment.

I need not enter minutely into the details of the technique adopted for preparing and preserving the material used for inoculation, as they are now sufficiently well known to all students of medicine who are interested in the subject. Briefly, the process adopted consists in the attenuation by dessication in an absolutely pure atmosphere, and at a fixed temperature of 23° centigrade, the spinal cord of one or more rabbits which had died after inoculation with the virus obtained originally from the medulla of a mad dog, and intensified by passing it through a series of rabbits till it had acquired a maximum of virulence and perfectly reliable fixity of strength. The virus thus obtained attenuates daily under dessication, and the prophylactic treatment consists in the vaccination of the bitten subject with a virus of the lowest degree of strength, which is almost inert, obtained from a spinal marrow dessicated for 14 days, and gradually or quickly, according to the nature of the case treated, rising by progressive daily inoculation to a virus of nearly full strength obtained from a three-day old cord. Each patient receives the same course of treatment, but the rapidity with which the vaccine matter obtained from the entire series of cords is introduced into his system and the degree of strength of the virus used vary with the situation and nature of the bites—and hence the three different methods of treatment, the simple, the modified, and the intensive.

The rabbits used for inoculation are carefully selected. They are on an average from five to six months old, weigh about five pounds, and measure about 50 centimetres. Smaller or younger rabbits do not answer, taking ill sooner and dying earlier after inoculation. At Singapore the Pasteurian treatment failed,—so I understand from Dr Hampshire,—chiefly owing to the small size of the rabbits imported from Australia on which he had to rely for his experiments. (*Vide* letter subjoined.)

The inoculation is performed after trephining the skull under chloroform. The operation, a very trivial one, barely lasts three minutes, and the effects of it are so quickly recovered from, that almost immediately after the animal is restored to its cage it begins to hop about and eat its food without apparent trace of any suffering. On the seventh day after inoculation it takes ill, and dies on the tenth or eleventh day from the form of rabies known as the paralytic form, the symptoms of which are characterised by progressive weakness, beginning at the hind limbs and gradually invading the entire body. The animal droops, apparently without much suffering, and manifests none of the symptoms of ordinary canine rabies before its death. The entire success of the treatment, as remarked previously, lies in the mode in which the vaccine material is prepared. The perfect sterilisation of the cord is absolutely essential to the treatment, and to obtain such sterilisation a special laboratory is needed At the Institute the laboratory for hydrophobia consists of three or, including the lavatory, four rooms: first, a dissecting room, in which the autopsy of rabbits and dogs is performed, and the spinal cord extracted for the preparation of the inoculating material. This same room serves for the inoculation of rabbits, guinea pigs, &c., and for other scientific experiments. Second, a chemical cabinet containing the vessels, apparatus, &c., needed for sterilisation, viz., a glaciere, or freezing apparatus, auto-clave for subjecting vessels to moist heat, four à flamber (Pasteur), a stove for heating vessels, &c., by means of dry heat at very high degrees of temperature, drying bottles of special construction, conical glasses for use in inoculation, glass rods, pipettes, &c. Third, a drying room, specially constructed so as to permit of its being almost hermetically closed, with double doors and a total absence of windows or openings through which germs from the outer air can enter, and with special arrangements for securing an absolutely fixed degree of temperature day and night. Into this room no one is allowed as a rule to enter, save the assistant who prepares the emulsion for injection, and the precautions he adopts to prevent the possible introduction of germs from his clothes and body into the inoculating fluid are most minute. In this room are arranged in order on rows of shelves within glass cupboards the entire series of drying bottles, each duly labelled and dated, containing the spinal cords of rabbits from the fourteenth day to the first, and it is here that the emulsion for hypodermic injection is prepared for daily use.

After having carefully followed the treatment for nearly a month, and familiarised myself with the process of inoculating rabbits and the mode of preparing the vaccine virus, I felt satisfied I would be able to carry out the anti-rabic treatment successfully, and accordingly addressed the annexed letter (A) to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, indicating the conditions under which I was prepared to introduce this treatment into Ceylon. I may mention that while I was in attendance at the Institute I received a semi-official letter (B) (annexed hereunder) from Dr. Hampshire, of Singapore (with whom I was desired to place myself in communication by the Colonial Office), in which he described his attempts to introduce the Pasteurian treatment into the

Straits Settlements at the instance of the Government of that Colony, and the ill-success which followed these attempts partly owing to the want of a properly furnished laboratory, and partly to the want of a stock of good-sized rabbits for inoculation. These difficulties I believed I would be able to surmount by adopting the modifications proposed and successfully carried out by Dr. Calmette, of Saigon, once I was provided with a proper laboratory and a stock of rabbits imported from Europe at the rate of about a dozen a month for six months. With this view I called at the Colonial Office on my return from Paris to London, and had an opportunity allowed me of expressing my requirements and stating my views fully on all the above-mentioned points. As regards the laboratory apparatus, a list of which I was called upon to submit to the office, I pointed out how useful very many of the articles needed for the anti-rabic laboratory would be for bacteriological researches generally, and especially for investigation into the epizootic diseases which prevail in the Island. It may happen that even after the organisation of a Pasteur Institute there may be no cases of hydrophobia occurring for months together, so that there would be very little work to occupy the time of the officer who may be appointed to take charge of the Institute, unless he had other duties to engage his attention; and it occurred to me that work on a humbler but similar scale to that done at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, chiefly connected with bacteriological investigations, would very likely be followed with very beneficial results to the country in the saving of both human and animal life.

Accordingly in my letter of the 10th December I submitted a comprehensive list of apparatus, chemicals, &c., for a complete bacteriological laboratory; but specified at the same time the articles which would suffice for the anti-rabic treatment, thus leaving it optional with the Secretary of State to order the larger or shorter list according as he might decide after obtaining the views of the local authorities, either for a special laboratory for the Pasteur treatment only or for a more complete set of apparatus, &c., for general purposes of bacteriological researches. I had unfortunately to leave London in order to return to the Island before this question could be decided, but if the matter be still in abeyance I would respectfully urge that the larger scheme receive full consideration. I am quite prepared to carry out the anti-rabic treatment or initiate any of the officers of the Civil Medical Department into the various processes connected with its technique as soon as I am provided with a special laboratory and can rely upon receiving a monthly supply of rabbits from Europe, till the first stock imported will have bred and increased sufficiently to render further importation unnecessary; but I need hardly urge the importance of associating with this treatment investigations into the causes of our local epizootic diseases, which are so little known and have seldom received the attention they deserve. I am far from considering myself competent to undertake this important duty, even if I could devote to it all the time which it would necessarily involve, but I believe that there are not a few officers in the Medical Department who would be willing to undertake it, while the work is of a nature sufficiently important, and calculated to produce results sufficiently valuable, to make it worth while securing if necessary the services of a competent scientific man already familiar with bacteriological researches in Europe, should any difficulty arise from the want of a skilled bacteriologist among the officers of the Civil Medical Department at present available.

Under any circumstances, I am of opinion that the anti-rabic treatment could not be carried out with any prospect of success unless a special building be constructed on the model, on however small a scale, of the mother institute in Paris. For obvious reasons its site should, I think, be if possible not far from the cluster of buildings devoted for medical purposes at Borella. It would need to comprise such rooms as I have already specified in describing the department assigned for the treatment of hydrophobia at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, namely, a waiting room, office, treatment room, lavatory, autopsy room, dessicating room, laboratory, together with rooms in a detached building for the housing of animals needed for experimental purposes, and a few extra rooms for the attendants who may be employed on the staff of the establishment. I am unable to furnish any data which would afford even an approximate idea of the annual expenditure necessary for the upkeep of such an establishment, but the cost of the building itself should not, I think, exceed Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand).

In this connection I am glad to be able to inform you that Mr. Charles de Soysa has, with characteristic public spirit and the traditional liberality of the family, offered to undertake to build a Pasteur Institute on the model of the mother institution in Paris, but of course on a much smaller scale, on any suitable site which may be arranged by the Government, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000, and to present the same to the Colony on condition that it be called "The De Soyza Pasteurian Institute," in honour of his father's memory, and that the buildings be devoted to the same purpose or purposes for which the Pasteur Institute is used in Paris, viz., the treatment of rabies and the promotion of bacteriological research in connection with the prevailing diseases of the country.

Should this generous offer be accepted by the Government, I am willing to render every assistance in my power to help in the construction and organisation of an institute which will be in every way worthy of the Colony and of the objects for which it will be created.

I am, &c.,

W. G. VANDORT, M.D.

Dr. T. H. HAMPSHIRE to Dr. W. G. VANDORT.

Jersey, December 1, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant—

1. My Australian rabbits were too small, and were of all ages. I had them in a large yard at the Penang Jail for several months, but they did not breed. For Pasteur's treatment they should be of a uniform age and a uniform weight, viz., 3½ to 4 lbs.

Ostend rabbits of 5 or 6-lb. weight, in my opinion, should be taken out for breeding purposes, and at intervals fresh bucks introduced, as the breed in size will deteriorate in Ceylon as it does in the Straits Settlements.

You cannot commence operations with any chance of success until you have at least 100 rabbits from seven to ten months old to operate successively on.

My experience in the Straits Settlements leads me to believe that they grow much slower abroad than in Europe.

The period of incubation in a young, healthy, and full grown rabbit is the same as in Europe.

2. A sterilising room is a difficult matter, as in the Straits and Ceylon the temperature has to be kept down some twenty degrees. I constructed a box, the sides of which were constructed in the same way as a refrigerator, top and bottom likewise; around the inside walls I arranged a series of cells to hold the sterilising bottles, open to a central compartment in which I placed a block of ice. After infinite trouble I arranged matters so that the variation in temperature did not exceed more than 6° F. in the twenty-four hours if opened once daily. This held 18 or 24 bottles (I forget which). Of course I intended to have as many boxes as I might require. Ice is rather expensive in Penang.

3. The brain in glycerine keeps perfectly for ten weeks or more. In taking it out it should be hung in the outer-room, *i.e.* (the room where they thaw the meat) of the ship's refrigerator.

I used some virus which I had for two months after it arrived in the Straits, and it was as active as any.

You must use pure glycerine, not a mixture of glycerine and water.

4. The high temperature of the Straits naturally creates many difficulties as will be obvious to you as you study the process at the Institute.

I must confess I did not give the system a fair trial, as I never got over the rabbit difficulty. I arrived in the Straits in August, 1889, and tried to propagate the virus with any rabbits of sizes or ages I could pick up, in order to keep it going until I could obtain a supply of rabbits. The Government sent to Australia for a supply, but they did not arrive until March, 1890, and then were useless for all practical purposes. It was the commencement of our wet season, and I had to wait until December before I could safely turn them out in a wired enclosure on Penang Hill. I have not heard whether they are now breeding. You will find rabbits very delicate things

abroad, as they occasionally die suddenly in three or four days or more after inoculation, although apparently an hour or two before seems perfectly well and feeding, and there is little to be gained from a post-mortem examination. On some occasions death seems to be due to *coup de soleil*.

The first step to take is to obtain a good stock of rabbits and see due measures are taken for maintaining the same, and the introduction of fresh blood. This will take some eight months at least. The virus you can always get sent out to you by either French or English mails, when you want it, from Paris.

Before inoculating human beings, if I had been still in the Straits, and had overcome the rabbit difficulty, I should have proceeded to inoculate dogs and ascertain whether the protective influence was in accordance with Pasteur's experience; also it would have helped to satisfy me that no change in the virus had occurred if they remained healthy. This I think a necessary precaution.

Unless you have almost unlimited means at your disposal for the purchase of rabbits and constructing buildings, you will find it will be eighteen months or two years before you are prepared to inoculate human beings.

Yours faithfully,
T. H. HAMPSHIRE.

Dr. W. G. VANDORT to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Paris, December 10, 1891.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report to you that, having now completed the course of practical study of the anti-rabic treatment as conducted at the Pasteur Institute here, and having besides obtained all the information necessary to enable me to adopt such modifications of the technique connected with that treatment as would be required by the special conditions which obtain in Ceylon, I believe I am in a position to affirm that I have every hope of introducing it and carrying it out successfully on my return to the Island.

I must however premise that in order to organise and establish an Anti-rabic Institute on ever so small a scale, it will be absolutely necessary that I should be provided (1st) with a special laboratory for the preparation of the inoculating fluid (the perfect purity of which is a *sine quâ non* of the treatment), and for carrying out such experimental researches as may be necessary in connection with the treatment; and (2nd) with a regular supply of rabbits imported from Brussels until such time as I can be independent of them, *i.e.*, after the first stock shall have multiplied sufficiently to render any further importation unnecessary.

I may mention that Dr. Hampshire, who endeavoured to introduce this treatment into Singapore, informs me that he failed to do so owing to the total want of any kind of rabbits in the Straits Settlements, and the small size of the rabbits imported from Australia, and insists as an essential condition that a regular supply of full-sized rabbits should be imported from Europe. But this supply need not be as large and as constant as he seems to consider it necessary.

Dr. Calmette, of Saigon, has succeeded in his experiments with the sacrifice of only a very small number of rabbits monthly—less than a dozen a month—and so, too, have other medical men in Russia, &c., who have been equally successful; and the modifications adopted by Dr. Calmette, which, as reported in the last number of the Annuals of the Pasteur Institute, have the sanction of Monsieur Pasteur, with which Dr. Hampshire is apparently not acquainted, are those I mean to adopt. I do not believe also that the climatic and other conditions which exist in Ceylon are likely to be as unfavourable to the breeding of rabbits as in Penang or Singapore, as we have almost the climate of the temperate regions reproduced in our mountainous zone, which should answer perfectly for the acclimatisation and successful breeding of rabbits once they are introduced in sufficient numbers. Dr. Hampshire has also been singularly unfortunate in the measures he has adopted for securing the essential conditions for preserving the inoculating material. Without a properly furnished laboratory and means for securing and maintaining a constant temperature, it would certainly be hopeless to attempt to carry out the Pasteur treatment successfully. but the difficulties he has failed to overcome have been met completely by others, and it is chiefly on this ground I would ask that I may be provided with all the apparatus and appliances necessary for a properly equipped laboratory. I intend to return to London in a few days, and I shall call at the Colonial Office soon after, when I hope to be favoured with an opportunity to express the result of my observations and views more fully, and to submit a list of my requirements for introducing this treatment into Ceylon for your sanction and approval.

I am, &c.,
W. G. VANDORT, M.D.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE to Dr. W. G. VANDORT.

Colonial Office,
Downing street, December 11, 1891.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to inform you that he will consult the Governor of Ceylon by telegraph as to whether he approves the purchase of the instruments and rabbits necessary for the introduction of the Pasteur anti-rabic treatment. I am to request you to furnish a list of the instruments which you desire to be purchased, and also a statement of the number of rabbits required to be sent out, each month or fortnight, as the case may be, and for how many months they will be wanted, so that in the event of the Governor replying by telegraph that the expenditure is approved, the necessary instructions may be given to the Crown Agents.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Dr. W. G. VANDORT to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, December 11, 1891.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to enclose two lists of the instruments and apparatus required for a Pasteur laboratory: one, marked A, complete for bacteriological investigation generally (microscope excepted), which has received the approval of the authorities of the Pasteur Institute; the other, marked B, a modified list made by me, which contains all the essential instruments, &c., for the preparation of the inoculating fluid used in the anti-rabic treatment, but limited to the treatment of rabies only. Both lists include a box of surgical instruments made to order for my use by Messrs. Collin, Paris. I am already provided with one for my private use, but a similar one will be needed for the Institute as soon as it is opened in Colombo. As regards list A, I need hardly point out the advantages which will accrue from the establishment of a complete laboratory for bacteriological research generally, considering the prevalence of so many epizootic diseases in Ceylon, the intimate nature of which is practically unknown; and as the treatment of rabies alone (a disease which does not show its appearance for months together sometimes, however prevalent at other times) will not

suffice to provide regular work for the officer who may be entrusted with this duty. When once the Institute is opened, it would be a very good opportunity to fit up the laboratory with the few extra instruments and apparatus necessary for investigation into the nature of the micro-organisms which infest animals subject to epizootic diseases—the difference in cost between the two lists being less than £40. The officer in charge of the Institute would then be provided with a field of work practically boundless, and fraught with important results in the cause of humanity as well as in the saving of animal life. With respect to the number of rabbits which will be required for the introduction of the anti-rabic treatment into Ceylon, I believe that about two dozen full-sized rabbits in pairs imported from Brussels once a month for the next six months will suffice both for a breeding stock and for experimental purposes, allowing 50 per cent. for loss from various accidents on the voyage and after arrival. After that time I am confident they will have multiplied sufficiently to render the importation of further animals from Europe unnecessary.

I am, &c.,
W. G. VANDORT, M.D.

LIST A.

Construction d'Instruments de Chemic, Wiessnegg.
64, Rue Guy Lussac, Paris.

Paris, le Decembre 4, 1891.
Doit. Devis.
Monsieur le Dr. Van Dort.

		Francs.
1	four (Pasteur) pour flamber 0·40 in. diamètre	100
1	boite en tôle	3/75
1	sterilisateur à air chaud de Chautemsse	80
1	antoclave Chamberland 0·34 de diamètre	390
2	rondelle caoutchouc de rechange	8
1	panier en fer blanc	14
1	appareil crematoire	490
1	sterilisateur à eau bouillante	70
1	filtre simple Chamberlaud pour eau	29
1	filtre (Chamberlaud) pour liquides sous pressure	169
2	rondelles caoutchouc de rechange	6
12	bougies de rechange	30
1	bain marie pour steriliser le serum	80
1	thermometre special pour le dit	8
1	etupie pour coaguler le serum	110
1	entonnoir double (Pasteur)	50
6	verres de rechange	3/60
1	etuve d'Arsonval moyen modele	220
1	alambic, 6 litres, avec bain marie	220
1	etuve de Dr. Roux, grand	550
1	soufflerie et chalumeau	80
1	glaciere	110
1	regulateur Geroud pour la pression du gaz	190
1	bain à paraffine pour la sterilisation des aiguilles	29
1	lampe à albo-carbon	28
1	paquet do.	2/90
1	table refroidissante pour etendre la gelose, &c.	39
1	presse à viande de 3 litres	39
6	paniers ronds pour tuber	21
6	paniers carres pour tuber	21
1	fourneau a couronne No. 1	12
	Do. No. 2	19
	Do. No. 3	12
2	bec garros à rallumeur et support	19
2	becs, Bunsen, simples	6
1	decoupoir à pomme de terre	9/90
1	casserole emaillie de 2 litres	4/29
	Do. 4 litres	8
2	R. caoutchouc en tuber	24
2	thermometier a + 360°	20
2	Do. + 100°	11
100	ballons Pasteur	30
90	flacons do.	90
90	pipettes do.	70
100	tubers à pomme de terre	20
900	tubers à essac de 0·019	29
900	Do. de 0·019	90
2	R. ouate	8
1	pair pinces	1
1	conteau a verre	3/90
100	anneaux bois pour supporter les ballons	20
2	supports bois pour petits tubes	12
2	Do. grands tubes	14
2	plateaux zinc	20
29	boites de Petri	37/90
29	flacons de 1 litre pour moelles	40
1	dialyseur	3/90
6	feuilles parchemines	3/60
1	support universel en fer	30
1	pince de gazier	9
20	flacons d'Erlenmeyer	12
6	fioles de Gayou	30
2	seaux en verre pour receuiller le serum	10
	Emballage ...	220
	Total ...	3,902·70

Papier à filtre
50 batons de verre
12 litres glycerin pur
50 verres conique a pieds pour le trituration et le sterilisation des moelles.

LIST B.

Apparatus, &c., required for Laboratory in connection with the preparation of the inoculating fluid used in the Pasteur treatment for Rabies.

		Francs.
1	four Pasteur a flamber 0·40 m. de diamètre	100
1	thermometier a + 360	20
1	boite en tôle	3/75
1	antoclave Chamberlaud 0·34 de diamètre	390
1	appareil crematoire	490
1	etuve du Dr. Roux	550
1	support universel en fer	30
1	glaciere	110
1	bec a gaz avec rallumeur	9/50
1	filtre Chamberland pour eau	29
100	ballons Pasteur	30
50	pipettes	70
50	tubes à essai	29
29	flacons pour moelles	40
50	verres coniques à pieds	?
50	batons de verre	?
?	Papier à filtre	?
12	litres glycerin pur	—
	Total about ...	2,000

(s'addressèe M. Wiessnegg, 64, Rue Guy Lussac, Paris).

	Francs.
One box of instruments (complete) for the autopsy and inoculation of rabbits, &c. (as supplied to order to Dr. Vandort on the 3rd December, 1891), by Messrs. Collin, Maison Charriere, 6, Rue de L'Ecole de Medicine, Paris	219·90

V.—Report of Mr. OWEN JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., on the Outbreak of Cholera, 1891-92.

No. 36. Trincomalee, January 30, 1892.

SIR,—THE last two cases of cholera having occurred on the 26th instant, and the probability being in favour of the disappearance of the disease from the district, I have the honour to make my final report of the outbreak.

2. The appearance of the disease in the district was not wholly unexpected. With outbreaks reported from different parts of the Island, and especially from places in direct communication with Trincomalee, *i.e.*, Batticaloa and Habarane, immunity was almost impossible. In fact, only about an hour before information was brought to me of the first case that came under my personal observation, on the morning of 14th November, I had addressed a letter to the Acting Assistant Government Agent, Mr. Steen, requesting him, in view of the alarming reports that were reaching us of the state of cholera in the Batticaloa District, to take steps to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the enemy into our district, by the erection of quarantine sheds at Mudur and Kinniyai, to be under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Mudur.

3. The first known case was that of a gun lascar on the night of 13th November. This man was removed to the hospital in Fort Frederick, where he expired within an hour. The possibility of the case being one of cholera did not occur to the Military Surgeon, who, suspecting foul play, demanded an inquest on the following morning. At a post-mortem examination the true nature of the case was revealed.

4. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of 14th November information was brought me by the Local Board Inspector of a suspicious case in Division No. 3, in the street known as "Periyakadde." I visited the house at once and saw the patient, a dhoby woman, in the algide stage. Her stools and vomited matters were shown to me, and found to have the characteristics of the dejecta of true cholera. This, associated with the peculiar shrinking of the features, huskiness of the voice, and other well-marked symptoms, and in view of the prevalence of the disease in Batticaloa, decided me in giving it its proper name, and taking active steps at once. Before I had left this house I was told of the case of the gun lascar as having occurred in the same street, and also of another case in the same street. I went to the house indicated, and saw a mechanic, also in the algide stage. Both patients had taken ill at night, or rather very early in the morning, and in neither the one case nor the other was I able to trace the disease to the eating of anything indigestible or indulgence in excesses.

5. In accordance with the decision arrived to call the disease cholera, I sent an "urgent" telegram to the Senior Medical Officer; and after giving certain verbal instruction to the Local Board Inspector, addressed another letter to the Assistant Government Agent, detailing minutely the steps to be taken to cope with the epidemic.

6. Division No. 3 was the first known centre of infection. The first case occurred here on 13th November and the last on the 21st, when the disease may be said to have been stamped out in this quarter. About a fortnight after, and again a month later, two or three cases appeared in the same street, which, however, had no connection with the previous cases, and were traced to the second known, but which, in my opinion, was really the first centre of infection. Altogether there were 12 cases from 13th to 21st November, of which number two of three removed to hospital and one of two treated in private houses recovered. There was really no difficulty in dealing with the people of this quarter, and but for the district not having been proclaimed, the natural aversion to the removal of patients might have been overcome, and perhaps a larger number saved. But it must be confessed that the cases were of a virulent type, and I have actually seen a fatal termination within three hours of the commencement of symptoms. When I come to a consideration of the measures taken to suppress the epidemic, I shall explain the rapid subsidence of the disease in the first centre.

7. The first case was reported from fishers' quarters in Division No. 10, or the second centre of infection, on the morning of the 16th instant. I was unable to trace any connection between this and the cases in the first centre; and though only one case was heard of, I felt sure there were concealed cases, and that the disease had begun here. My suspicions were justified in the course of the day, when no less than seven cases were brought to light. Fishers' quarters being the dirtiest and most crowded part of the town, the conviction came home to me that we were about to face a big epidemic, and had a herculean task before us.

8. From fishers' quarters as a central focus the disease ramified in all directions to the neighbouring divisions of the town, selecting for its home the filthiest spots, where the conditions were favourable to the development of the germ—thence to the more distant parts, and ultimately to the neighbouring villages, carrying death and devastation in its train. The period of greatest intensity may be said to have been from 22nd November to 22nd December, from which date the disease began gradually to subside, with only occasional spasmodic exacerbations. Between these periods on no day were there less than 10 cases reported. From 25th November to 11th December the disease raged in a very severe form, and the number of daily attacks varied from 13 to 20 on 2nd December, on which day the largest number of deaths also (16) was recorded. Fresh centres were created in every division of the town, but the divisions which contributed largely to swell the death-rate were Nos. 10, 9, 8 and 7. Next came Nos. 1 and 2, then 4, and lastly 3. The last four divisions named are situated far from the chief centre of infection, and hence the comparatively small number of attacks.

9. The disease spread with such rapidity from Division No. 10 to the adjoining quarters that it would be useless to attempt a chronological distribution of the cases over the different divisions. Suffice it to say that three-fourths nearly of the attacks and deaths were in Divisions 10, 9, 8, and 7; and that Divisions 4, 2, and 4 were infected more than a fortnight after the appearance of the disease in fishers' quarters.

10 The first cases were reported from the village of Mankani on 28th November, amongst those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who had taken refuge in the church under the care of Father Delpech, who administered to their wants. A medical officer was despatched there, and the refugees, about 60 in number, fed at the expense of the Government. Altogether there were 13 cases—the last on 10th December—and 7 deaths.

The disease appeared in Nilaveli twice, also amongst refugees. On the first occasion 5 cases occurred on 4th December and 3 died. After a period of nine days there were 2 more cases—one on 13th December, which ended fatally, and the other on the 17th, which recovered.

11. After the epidemic had begun to subside perceptibly and a long period of quiescence—in fact, after seven clear days—3 cases occurred in town, and 5 were reported from the village of Kumburupitiya, 16 miles off, on the 17th instant. The outbreak in this village was traced to the infected centre in Division No. 9, from which place a woman on her way to the village was attacked and took refuge in the nearest house, where she remained for only a couple of hours, and was removed to a watch-shed in a neighbouring field. One of the inmates of the house she entered took ill on the following day, and from this point the disease spread. I despatched a medical officer to the village on the morning of the 18th instant, who, I am glad to say, had done his work extremely well and stamped out the disease. There have been no cases since the 23rd instant. Of 10 attacked, 6 succumbed.

12. Again, after an interval of freedom of eight whole days from the 18th instant, 2 cases occurred in Division No. 4 on the evening of the 26th instant, one of whom died, and the other is recovering in the hospital. It is sincerely hoped that the end has come at last.

13. The largest number of victims were from the fisher and poorest class of Tamils, and next from the Moorish community. Up to date the total number of attacks have been 457 and deaths 341, of which number only 336 were seen by a medical officer and 220 died. It will be borne in mind that the 336 seen were not all treated, the large majority of those seen alive in private houses having stoutly resisted European treatment. The difference in the number of deaths between the total and those seen by a medical officer (121) represent the cases heard of after death, and in some instances burial. The figures are as nearly correct as possible—perhaps there had altogether been not more than 25 or 30 burials without our knowledge. Of the 176 recoveries, 55 were in hospital, 6 in Mankani under the care of Medical Officer Mr. Suppramanian, 3 in Nilaveli (2 under Mr. Tillekeratne and 1 under Mr. Murugasipillai), 4 in Kumburuputti under Mr. Canagaratne, and 5 in the house of refuge at Uppuveli under Mr. Jayesinghe, making a total of 73. The remaining 43 were recoveries in private houses, a large proportion under the treatment of the medical officers It will here be noted that of the small percentage of recoveries, no less than two-thirds were cases treated in hospital and public buildings, although the number of admissions to these places was only 165, or a little more than one-third of the total number attacked. So that of 165 treated in public buildings 73 escaped and 92 died; and of the remaining 292, only 43 escaped and 249 died. Of the 165 treated in public buildings, 130 were in hospital, 13 in Mankani, 7 in Nilaveli, 10 in Kumburuputti, and 5 of about 20 attacked in the house of refuge, the remainder having been transferred to the hospital. I give these figures not for the purpose of self-aggrandisement, but as a bare statement of facts. I am loth to confess that the mortality was high in hospital—about 56 per cent.; but the cases were of a bad type, and many of them brought in in a severe state of collapse. The patients did not lack in attendance or medical comforts, and I can bear personal testimony to the devoted manner in which the Senior Vaccinator, Mr. Sinnatamby, whom I placed in charge, and the attendants, did their duty. If the mortality was high it was inevitable and beyond the control of human power. The number of attacks and deaths amongst the different communities were as follows:—

	Attacked.	Died.
Sinhalese	6 ...	5
Tamils	359 ...	262
Moors	84 ...	68
Eurasians	8 ...	6
Total ...	457	341

the percentage of deaths to total cases being in the case of Sinhalese 83·33, Tamils 73·0, Moors 80·95, and Eurasians 75·0; and the total percentage 74·61. The percentage will have been the highest instead of lowest in the case of the Tamils but for the fact of all the cases, with a very few exceptions, admitted into hospital and treated in other public buildings having been from this class. Fanaticism and fatalism accounted for the large mortality amongst the Moors.

14. The disease seemed to confine its attention only to the poorer classes, and was not in this instance, as Florence Nightingale has remarked of cholera in Bengal, "the deadly connecting link between the filthy inhabitants of the lowest classes and the highest civilisation." It had no predilection for any particular sex or age. Men and women, old and young, were attacked in about equal numbers. The strong and robust succumbed as, or more readily than, the weak and spare.

15. The introduction of cholera into a district, unless it could be traced directly to human agency, is always a matter of surmise. That the disease existed in different parts of the Island, and that it raged in Habarané and Batticaloa was known, but the exact manner in which it was brought here could not be ascertained. Where so many factors are in operation in propagating epidemic diseases, it is impossible to fix on any single one. Merely as a curiosity I will mention that the first case known, that of the gun lascar, occurred in the garden where the first case of the last epidemic appeared. But surely there could have been no connection, except on the far-fetched theory of the germ remaining inactive in the soil for a number of years and finding its way into the well by percolation after the recent heavy rains. This, however, is rebutted by negative evidence—no other cases having occurred in the same compound. Besides, I am firmly convinced that the first centre was fishers' quarters, where one or two deaths had occurred without our knowledge. Of the first three attacked in Division No. 3 it was proved that two of them, the gun lascar and the mechanic, had been to fishers' quarters on the previous evening and purchased fish there. The first case in fishers' quarters on the morning of 16th November was discovered by the vidane only after he had been asked the previous evening to keep a special watch on the place; and at the time of our visit there were no less than 7 concealed cases. The facilities for secret burials at night in this place are great. Bodies may be removed along the sea-shore without any one's knowledge and buried in the heathen burial ground, which is only a short distance off from Division No. 10. When the epidemic was at its height this was actually known to be done. But the question is, how was the disease introduced to fishers' quarters? It was rumoured that one or two fishermen had come from Batticaloa to the houses of their relations and sickened there: but I was for a long time sceptical about this direct method of introduction by human agency, owing to the flooded state of the rivers along the Batticaloa-Trincomalee road and the non-arrival of native vessels, till recently convinced of its probability. Mr. Saravanamuttu met people here of the Fisher caste who had left their homes only two days previously, and from whom he learned that fishermen had come to Trincomalee previous to the outbreak and never returned.

Knowing as we do that the disease cannot be produced spontaneously, and there being *primâ facie* evidence that as regards Ceylon it is an exotic which has met with conditions favourable to its development, the conclusion seems to be irresistible that either it was imported by direct human intercourse from Batticaloa—its characteristic being invariably to follow the routes by which man travels,—or, as Parkes has shown from his Indian experience, travelled with the wind with extreme slowness. Dr. Macnamara, in his work on Cholera, says that "in every

instance in which it has extended beyond the confines of its endemic area, it has originated in an outburst of the disease in Lower Bengal or in Madras." Is it a mere coincidence that the epidemics of Batticaloa and Trincomalee were preceded by a severe outburst of the disease in Madras?

16. The theory of importation being accepted it is easy to explain its manner of diffusion. It found its first habitat in the dirtiest part of the town, amongst the fishers who are proverbially filthy, obstinate, and intractable, whose holues are constructed without any plan or arrangement, without roads, without drains, ill-ventilated and never cleaned—the abodes of misery and filth, the nurseries of sickness and disease. Besides these the panic led to intemperance, which acted as a predisposing cause. It being conclusively proved that the infecting media are the vomited matters and evacuations, especially when fermentive changes have begun, is it a matter of surprise that, when all the dejecta were passed into the ground without being disinfected, the disease spread in so crowded a locality? In most cases the infection seemed to be taken into the system directly from the fresh dejecta, and in others from particles of the dried matter diffused in the atmosphere, or by means of drinking water. In this latter way only could the re-appearance of the disease be accounted for in localities which have enjoyed freedom for a long time, and, when no other cases existed in the town for seven or eight successive days. For instance, on the evening of the 26th instant two cases were discovered in Division No. 4 after an interval of eight clear days. As far back as a month there had been a few cases in the adjoining compound, and the rational explanation is that some of the excreta which were in a dormant state had either found its way to the well, or been stirred up into activity by the previous night's rains.

The weather also was favourable to the development of the disease—the rainfall was excessive, and the sequel of a wet day was always a large number of cases.

17. It would be too lengthy and needless for me to enter into all the circumstances which led up to the riot and assault on the Assistant Government Agent on the 30th November. Suffice it to say that in my opinion the removal of the police as guards on the infected quarters subsequent to 19th November, and the spoiling of the drinking water by means of tar, were serious errors of judgment. Previous to 19th November, though we failed to remove patients to hospital, we were able to confine the disease within a limited area to fishers' quarters by means of a strict police guard, and taking advantage of a natural dislike on the part of the people to leave their homes. The withdrawal of the police removed this quarantine; and the spoiling of the water not only exasperated the people, but also compelled them to run away from the infected quarters to all divisions of the town, carrying infection with them. Subsequent to 30th November, and up to the arrival of Mr. Templer in the station on 28th December, the law was completely set at defiance, and the medical officers were simply powerless to carry on their work.

Patients died and were buried without any restrictions; there were no removals to hospital or the houses of refuge, monster processions paraded the streets without licenses, and matters were at a standstill. Medical officers had to work under the greatest difficulties and in the face of actual danger. Whenever I remonstrated with the Assistant Government Agent about this state of things, his invariable reply was that he had received explicit instruction from Government not to go beyond the strict letter of the law, and to withhold prosecutions till the abatement of the epidemic; and that in the face of these instructions I was not compelled to expose myself or my officers to any risk, and if I did so it was my own look out. Things were looking so bad, and everybody, Police and Local Board Inspector, were drifting into such a state of apathy and do-nothingness, making the riot an excuse for all acts of omission, that I was forced to take a very determined stand, and addressed some very strongly-worded letters to the Assistant Government Agent, which forced his hands.

Subsequent to 20th December, however, things looked hopeful—prosecutions were promptly instituted and warrants executed, and there was little or no opposition to removals to hospital. People began to see the advantage of going into refuge, and the disease steadily declined.

18. The opposition to removal in some cases was due entirely to a natural anxiety about their wordly belongings. This was well exemplified in the case of a man who stoutly opposed his removal, though there was none but a little child to look after him, but who willingly consented to have the child carried away as soon as she was attacked. But in the majority of cases it was due to the pernicious caste system, and in the case of the Moors to fatalism. The attendants of the hospital being all of the low caste, a man of a better caste would rather die without attendance or treatment than be touched by one of them. Low caste coolies have even been prevented from entering houses for the purposes of disinfection. The religion of the Moors is solely responsible for their perverted views. As fatalists they would neither be convinced of the advantages of isolation nor take European treatment. It is hardly credible, but nevertheless true, that patients have actually been deserted by their relatives, and left alone in a house with only a cup of water and some congee. But if a medical officer attempted to effect an entrance, a crowd was sure to gather and prevent it. They would neither attend to the patient themselves nor let others do it: hence, is it surprising that the mortality was so great?

19. I will now detail the measures taken to cope with the epidemic. As soon as the first case was diagnosed in Division No. 3 on 14th November, I requested Mr. Steen to have the district proclaimed, and on my suggestion "cordons" were placed round the infected street, which were strictly guarded by police constables, and all traffic suspended. Every infected house in the street was also placed under a police guard, and excepting in one case all the inmates were removed to a house of refuge, engaged temporarily in the town, immediately after the death of the patient. Preparations for burial were made as soon after death as possible, and a constable invariably accompanied the burial party along a certain prescribed route to see that the grave was of a sufficient depth and to bring the party back. A medical assistant, the senior vaccinator, took up his residence in this street, and under my directions treated the sick and conducted the disinfection of houses which consisted of (1st) the removal of all articles of furniture, &c., which were washed with a solution of carbolic acid, then the destruction by fire of all soiled clothing of no value and the boiling of others in a solution of carbolic; next the burning of the floor by igniting straw sprinkled with kerosine oil followed by careful sweeping and removal of all the ashes which were buried; next the igniting of sulphur in a chatty with the doors closed for about three or four hours; and lastly, on the following day, cleaning and whitewashing of the house with carbolic acid mixed in lime. The building was then kept closed for five days, when the people were allowed to return. Special attention was always paid to the patients' dejecta, which were disinfected with a solution of sulphate of iron and carbolic acid; and instructions were given to the inmates to collect all vomited matters and evacuations on dry earth spread on mats. The gardens were scavenged and all rubbish burned; and the latrines, where such existed, disinfected with sulphate of iron and carbolic acid. As a prohylactic the inmates of infected houses were given a mixture of diluted sulphuric acid and opium every morning. In the case of thatched houses the cadjans were removed and burnt during the time the inmates were in refuge and new cadjans supplied. The people here, in the first centre, were quite tractable, and submitted to all our wishes so long as we did not remove patients to hospital, which we did not attempt as the district was not proclaimed. The cases being few, and the disinfection so perfectly and minutely carried out, that, with but one exception, in no house did a second case occur although the inmates were brought back after an absence of only five days. I ought to add that all the clothing lying in the house of the dhoby women were thoroughly well soaked in a solution of carbolic acid; and I made it a rule, whenever the disease appeared in a dhoby's house, to follow this procedure. The only house in this street where a second case occurred was that occupied by about eight families of the mechanic class, who, owing to the largeness of their number, could not have been removed to the small house of refuge in town. However, as soon as the second case appeared they were sent to Uppuveli, and I visited the place twice daily till the arrival of assistants from Kandy. Altogether only twelve cases occurred in this street, and the disease was literally stamped out on 21st November, after which not a single case occurred traceable to this centre of infection. I attribute the success here to the perfect manner in which the disinfection was carried out, and the cordial help I received from the Police and Local Board. I failed to mention that fresh water was supplied in casks to all the infected houses. A depôt was established in the street for the storage of disinfectants, and a guard and four coolies employed for general disinfecting purposes, whose duty it was to disinfect the drains by fumigation, and go from garden to garden and burn all rubbish.

I lost no time in sending equipment and medicines to the hospital, and the place was quite in readiness when the first two cases were removed, even before the proclamation of the district. Two carts for the removal of patients to hospital were engaged on the second day of the outbreak and kept in readiness at the police station.

The Senior Vaccinator, Mr. Sinnetamby, was kept in charge of the hospital, and the junior vaccinator temporarily stationed at the depôt.

The garden in Uppuveli was selected as the site for the houses of refuge, and orders were issued for the erection of huts on the grounds, which were not ready till the 22nd instant. The main building, however, being available, the mechanic families were sent there on 18th November.

As soon as the disease made its appearence in fishers' quarters on 16th November the real difficulties began, as we had now to deal with a filthy class of people and low, ill-ventilated, thatched houses, where the only useful disinfectant was fire. Removal of patients to hospital was resisted, and practically very little could have been done. However we persevered, treating a few cases in their houses, and carrying on general disinfection by burning soiled clothing, the sprinkling of carbolic acid, &c. With much persuasion a few cases were removed to hospital from time to time, and the inmates to Uppuveli; up to 30th November, the date of the riot, when the law was paralysed and the disease had its own way for about a fortnight, after which order was gradually restored, and by means of prosecution and firmness work began to progress satisfactorily.

A depôt was now established in this centre with Mr. Suppramaniam, an overseer, and four coolies in charge, and one of the two carts was left here.

Mr. Jayasinghe arriving on 23rd November was placed in charge of the Uppuveli houses of refuge, where a temporary hospital also was erected for the treatment of sick among infected cases. Another cart was engaged and stationed in this place for the removal of patients to hospital.

A large number of Roman Catholics having taken refuge in the church of Mankani, 5½ miles off, under the care of Father Delpech, this place also was made use of as a house of refuge; and Mr. Suppramaniam being despatched there on 29th November. Mr. Jayasinghe looked after Division No. 10 also, pending the arrival of Mr. Tillikeratne from Mátalé, who was placed in charge of the depôt. Later on Mr. Ahmidu arrived and helped Mr. Tillikeratne.

The disease disappearing from the first centre, the depôt there was abandoned, and the junior vaccinator sent to the hospital to assist the senior, who had his hands full.

The first time the disease appeared in Nilaveli Mr. Tillikeratne was sent, and Mr. Ahmidu left in charge of the depôt; and on the second occassion a Mr. Murugasipillai.

On Mr. Suppramaniam's return from Mankani he was made to take up duty at the police station, from which place he was able to look after Divisions 5, 4, 2, and 1, where the disease appeared.

These arrangements remained in force till Mr. Canagaratne's arrival from Jaffna, the 4th instant, when he was sent to the depôt in Division No. 10 to work with Mr. Ahmidu; and Mr. Tillikeratne was sent to the house of refuge relieving Mr. Jayasinghe, who was detached for work in the hospital.

The disease beginning to abate, Mr. Ahmidu's services were dispensed with on the 12th instant, and as there were no more cases in Divisions 4, 2, and 1, Mr. Suppramaniam was sent to Division No. 10 to assist Mr. Canagaratne His services, too, were discontinued in a few days.

Cholera being reported from Kumburuputti on the 16th instant, Mr. Canagaratne was sent there, and Mr. Tillikeratne brought back to the depôt in Division No. 10, making room for Mr. Jayasinghe, whose services were no longer required in the hospital, as there were only two cases under treatment.

There being no cases in the town since the 19th instant, both Messrs. Jayasinghe and Tillikeratne returned to Kandy on the 25th; and the houses of refuge and depôt were closed. The numbers in the houses of refuge were gradually lessened, and the last two cases discharged on the 25th.

Unfortunately two cases occurred on the following day, the 26th; but there have been no cases since.

The nature of the work done by the assistants and the method of working were seen by you, and it would be superfluous to enter into details here.

20. That perfect disinfection is a success in dealing with cholera is proved by the non-occurrence of a second case. In such houses where there has been no isolation, no disinfection, and the dejecta allowed to ferment, the disease works most mischief. This was well exemplified in a house in Division No 8. A child was attacked, whose removal to hospital was resisted, and in whose case no interference was allowed. About a week after two women were attacked in the same house, both daughters of the householder, an old woman, who, believing in the efficacy of a great heathen ceremony that was going to be performed on that day was quite positive that her daughters would recover, and would not let us do anything. She, however, consented to the removal of two other children to the house of refuge. In spite of her faith in the ceremony both her daughters died on the same evening. Three days later she was attacked, and shortly before her death asked me to take her husband and son to the house of refuge after she was buried, which I did. The only ones who escaped were the four removed to the house of refuge.

This case not only shows the danger of remaining in an infected house, but also proves the value, even in the case of those exposed for some length of time to infection, of removal to houses of refuge, where, with good food and fresh air, the system is able to resist an attack.

The only reliable way of dealing with an epidemic is the prompt removal of patients to hospital and infected inmates to houses of refuge, from which they may be allowed to return after a period of ten days, provided their houses have been thoroughly disinfected. If this could be perfectly carried out, it is my opinion that an epidemic will not last for more than two successive periods of incubation. That good food and fresh air help one materially in resisting an attack is proved by the facts that not a simple attendant on the sick was attacked; and of about 700 cases removed to the houses of refuge not more than 20 were attacked.

21. I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the very valuable help I received from my assistants under very trying circumstances, and my thanks to Mr. Steen, the Acting Assistant Government Agent, for his cordial co-operation and ready acquiescence with my suggestions at the commencement of the outbreak, and also to Fathers Collin and Delpech, the former of whom helped me very greatly in overcoming the prejudice of his people to the burial of their dead outside the church walls, and by using his influence to persuade them to go to hospital; and most of all to you, Sir, for the encouragement I received by your presence and your kindly approval of all my arrangements.

I am, &c.,

OWEN JOHNSON.

Table VI.—Estate Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals in 1891.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—Paid by estates for 3,176 labourers (49,993 days)	14,997 90	
Paid by Government for 1,906 others at 50 cents a day (26,566 days)° ...	13,283 0	
		28,280 90
II. Funeral expenses of other than estate labourers°	—	206 55
III. (*a*) Medicines sold to Superintendents in bulk and prescriptions compounded...	11,220 8	
(*b*) Collections at Outdoor Dispensaries ...	1,513 62	
(*c*) Medicines used by 1,906 other than estate labourers in Hospitals° ...	1,062 64	
(*d*) Medicines used by 25,040 other than estate labourers treated at Dispensaries°	9,506 85	
		23,303 19
IV. Paid by estates for 7,310 visits	—	18,275 0
* Total ...	—	70,065 64
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Paid by estates for 1,721 labourers dieted in Hospital (31,133 days at 30 cents a day)	—	9,339 90
II. Paid by estates for (1,391) visits, at Rs. 2·50 a visit ...	—	3,477 50
Total ...	—	12,817 40
Grand total ...	—	82,883 4
Export duty ...	—	78,979 19
Deficit ...	—	55,932 46
Total ...	—	217,794 69

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 3,176 estate labourers (61,710 days) ...	20,250 13	
For 1,906 others (26,566 days)	8,717 63	
		28,967 76
II. Value of medicines from Civil Medical Stores ...	—	25,219 69
III. Funeral expenses (estate labourers Rs. 767·21, others Rs. 206·55) ...	—	973 76
IV. Salaries and allowances of District Medical Officers, &c.	85,767 23	
Departmental expenditure ...	2,988 24	
Maintenance and repairs ...	11,245 97	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	5,514 98	
Miscellaneous charges ...	816 60	
Equipment	4,885 78	
Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	22,503 36	
Contingencies... ...	1,741 36	
Printing	3,035 59	
		138,499 11
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 1,721 estate labourers (46,286 days) ...	—	13,383 87
II. (1) Medicines used by above patients in Hospitals ...	1,851 44	
(2) Medicines used by estate labourers at Outdoor Dispensaries and seen on estates (14,899 *times*) ...	2,234 85	
		4,086 29
III. Funeral expenses of estate labourers	—	513 79
IV. Travelling expences of Civil Medical Officers and a Dispenser ...	—	5,650 42
Total ...	—	217,794 69

Table VII.—Estate Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in District Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries, and in the Civil Hospitals and Civil Dispensaries, on account of Estate Labourers *alone*.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Diets—Paid by estates for diets of 4,897 estate labourers at 30 cents	24,337 80	
Profits—On diets of 1,906 others treated in District Hospitals° ...	4,565 37	
		28,903 17
Paid for visits to estates ...	—	21,752 50
Export duty ...	—	78,979 19
Deficit ...	—	55,932 46
Total ...	—	185,567 32

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Diets—4,897 estate labourers ...	34,134 0	
Medicines used by estate labourers alone	6,002 79	
Funeral expenses	1,281 0	
Upkeep—Equipment, &c ...	144,149 53	
		185,567 32
Total ...	—	185,567 32

* With reference to credits in Tables I. and II., and marked with an asterisk, I beg to state that these are not actual receipts to Government. The accounts have been hereto balanced on the supposition that the Planting Community paid the whole cost of the working of the Ordinance, and if that were the case these are credits which they might legitimately claim, or if such an unlikely thing were to happen as the payment of the various deficits they could also claim them. *Vide* my letter No. 812 of August 30, 1890, paragraph 3.

Table VIII.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance during 1891.

	Number of Patients.	Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries.				Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines, &c. supplied from the Civil Medical Stores and Civil Hospitals.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
					Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total Provisions, &c.							
						Stimulants.	Other Articles.								
District Hospitals.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dikoya	526	8,748	132	1,629	2,599 44	12 97	195 45	2,807 86	423 81	192 0	1,542 0	276 11	1,211 23	6,453 1	
Lindula	727	12,600	121	2,827	3,156 82	62 94	681 83	3,901 59	347 74	49 92	1,953 0	388 20	2,542 3	9,182 48	
Kelébokka	541	5,780	237	1,517	1,692 11	6 0	305 52	2,003 63	176 10	143 69	958 39	170 3	1,485 4	4,936 88	
Uda Pussellâwa ...	269	3,738	78	851	1,060 79	3 0	54 44	1,118 23	261 59	76 0	1,085 21	31 88	969 85	3,542 76	
Haputalé	489	9,071	188	2,883	3,061 91	89 48	727 33	3,878 72	297 9	154 50	1,268 0	115 68	691 25	6,405 24	
Lunugala	288	6,993	148	3,061	1,716 93	4 0	206 2	1,926 95	148 40	64 75	1,170 0	56 55	439 79	3,806 44	
Karawanella	1,048	19,897	373	4,520	5,006 34	5 84	635 96	5,648 14	1,909 20	—	1,975 92	186 65	2,151 83	11,871 74	
Maskeliya	325	6,234	85	1,130	2,039 75	10 0	476 74	2,526 49	202 61	148 0	1,474 58	139 30	1,307 30	5,798 28	
Rakwâna	246	4,442	97	1,114	1,542 17	6 20	22 71	1,571 8	91 7	102 0	786 0	38 83	811 60	3,400 58	
Balangoda	496	8,656	383	6,202	2,629 49	4 0	180 31	2,813 80	235 14	42 90	1,223 57	105 89	1,233 53	5,654 83	
Deltota	127	2,117	64	832	639 68	—	131 59	771 27	477 36	—	1,002 42	40 82	884 19	3,176 6	
Civil District Hospitals ...	1,721	46,286	—	—	—	—	—	13,883 87	—	513 79	—	—	4,086 29	18,483 95	
Total ...	6,803	134,562	1,906	26,566	25,145 43	204 43	3,617 90	42,851 63	4,570 11	1,487 55	14,439 9	1,549 94	17,813 93	82,712 25	
District Outdoor Dispensaries.															
Dimbula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 68	—	510 0	31 92	350 88	936 48	
Ramboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 79	—	846 10	6 36	1,209 31	2,079 56	
Maturata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 18	—	750 0	3 37	465 44	1,225 99	
Teldeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 87	—	720 0	20 99	495 34	1,252 20	
Nâwalapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 80	—	700 0	24 26	1,630 30	2,356 36	
Avisâwella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 3	—	480 0	13 9	1,377 67	1,907 79	
Elkaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 96	—	210 0	9 70	457 40	680 6	
Morawak kóralé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 36	—	150 0	9 30	753 80	954 46	
Forest Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	—	120 0	1 60	251 78	374 58	
Monarágala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 93	—	126 50	3 65	97 76	233 84	
Agrapatana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 89	—	600 0	15 9	718 42	1,360 40	
Watawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 30	—	600 0	10 26	721 10	1,351 66	
Bogawantalâwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 18	—	503 88	7 72	750 74	1,317 52	
Dolosbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 79	—	510 0	14 70	564 67	1,106 16	
Koslanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	—	120 0	—	601 89	723 9	
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	10 50	440 0	570 50	
Rattota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 51	—	517 79	8 91	605 55	1,152 76	
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480 0	—	—	480 0	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315 67	—	8,064 27	191 42	11,492 5	20,063 41	
Grand Total ...	6,803	134,562	1,906	26,566	25,145 43	204 43	3,617 90	42,851 63	4,885 78	1,487 55	22,503 36	1,741 36	29,305 98	102,775 66	102,775 66

General.

Salaries and allowances of District Medical Officers, &c.	91,417 65	
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c	2,988 24	
Maintenance and Repairs, &c.	11,245 97	
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous charges	816 60	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	5,514 99	
Printing	3,085 59	
		115,068 84
Total ...		217,844 50

Table IX.—Return of Cases of Cholera reported in the several Districts during 1890 and 1891.

	1890.	1891.
Remained at end of previous year	— ...	5
Admitted	1,247 ...	2,574
Total	1,247 ...	2,579
Discharged	579 ...	1,003
Died	663 ...	1,545
Remaining on December 31	5 ...	31
Percentage of Deaths to Number of Cases ...	53·16 ...	59·90

Table X.—Statement showing the different Villages where Outbreaks of Cholera occurred during the year 1891, and the Dates and Duration of such Outbreaks.

Names of Villages.	Number of Cases. Reported.	Died.	Date of first Appearance.	Date of last Case.	Duration of each Outbreak.
Central Province.					
Dambulla	11 ..	6 ...	May 29 ...	December 18 ...	7 months 21 days
Dambulla-oya	9 ...	5 ...	do. 25 ...	do. 15 ...	7 do. 21 do.
Alagama	13 ...	6 ...	June 18 ...	do. 31 ...	6 do. 13 do.
Kóngahawela	10 ...	5 ...	October 7 ...	November 25 ...	1 do. 2 do.
Galawela	15 ...	6 ...	November 25 ...	December 31 ...	1 do. 6 do.
Nálanda	17 ...	8 ...	May 25 ...	September 17	4 do. 23 do.
Mátalé	60 ...	32 ...	do. 30 ...	December 31 ...	7 do. 2 do.
Katugastota	12 ...	4 ...	December 19 ...	do. 19 ...	1 day
Kandy	3 ...	3 ...	June 18 ...	do. 14 ...	5 months 2 days
Gampola	1 ...	1 ...	do. 24 ...	June 24 ...	1 day
Kelebokka	30 ...	14 ...	do. 25 ...	December 9 ...	6 months 4 days
Total ...	181	90			
Northern Province.					
Udupiddi	3 ...	3 ...	January 3 ...	January 6 ...	4 days
Kallar	7 ...	5 ...	May 14 ...	November 19 ...	10 do.
Pésalai	23 ...	18 ...	do. 20 ...	September 30 .	38 do.
Puliadiyirakam ...	10 ...	7 ...	do. 25 ...	October 27 ...	20 do.
Mankulam-Mannár road ...	10 ...	7 ...	do. 29 ...	December 31 ...	19 do.
Oyilankulam ...	8 ...	7 ...	June 1 ...	September 23 ...	11 do.
Vannankallu ...	2 ...	2 ...	do. 19 ...	do. 2 ...	2 do.
Karupaddamurippu ...	16 ...	10 ...	do. 30 ...	July 31 ...	20 do.
Olukulam	1 ...	1 ...	July 1 ...	do. 4 ...	4 do.
Mannár	6 ...	5 ...	do. 1 ...	September 19 ...	6 do.
Karanavai North ...	18 ...	9 ...	August 2 ...	August 20 ...	19 do.
Karavetty West ...	6 ...	3 ...	do. 7 ...	do. 14 ...	8 do.
Mantota	107 ...	71 ...	September 19 ...	October 12 ...	24 do.
Katkidanthakulam ...	1 ...	1 ...	do. 27 ...	September 28 ...	2 do.
Kayts	1 ...	— ...	October 23 ..	October 27 ...	5 do.
Vankálai	47 ...	28 ...	November 24 ...	December 30 ...	37 do.
Thallady	1 ...	1 ...	December 27 ...	do. 27 ...	1 do.
Total ...	267	178			
Southern Province.					
Hambantota ...	69 ...	50 ...	August 23 ...	November 27 ...	97 days
Tissa	59 ...	34 ...	do. 17 ...	do. 30 ...	106 do.
Ranawaranáwewa ...	5 ...	2 ...	do. 9 ...	August 17 ...	9 do.
Pallemalala ...	5 ...	5 ...	do. 27 ...	do. 29 ...	3 do.
Patirey ...	2 ...	2 ...	do. 31 ...	do. 31 ...	1 do.
Walawe	26 ...	11 ...	November 24 ...	December 10 ...	17 do.
Koggalla	3 ...	1 ...	do. 24 ...	November 27 ...	4 do.
Paybokka	3 ...	3 ...	December 5 ...	December 5 ...	1 do.
Beniyangewela ...	2 ...	1 ...	November 20 ...	November 21 ...	2 do.
Ambalantota ...	25 ...	14 ...	do. 21 ...	December 5 ...	15 do.
Hatagala	2 ...	— ...	do. 21 ...	November 22 ...	2 do.
Beragama	1 ...	1 ...	do. 24 ...	November 24 ...	1 do.
Wellipatanwila ...	3 ...	3 ...	December 4 ...	December 5 ...	2 do.
Tavalaville	1 ...	1 ...	do. 8 ...	do. 8 ...	1 do.
Wánduruppa ...	1 ...	— ...	do. 9 ...	do. 9 ...	1 do.
Mamadola	6 ...	4 ...	November 21 ...	November 21 ...	5 do.
Minuangoda ...	5 ...	4 ...	January 5 ...	January 9 ...	5 do.
Kumbalwella ...	5 ...	5 ...	do. 1 ...	February 4 ...	35 do.
Kaluwela	24 ...	13 ...	do. 3 ...	do. 22 ...	19 do.
Mahamodara ...	64 ...	21 ...	do. 3 ...	do. 25 ...	22 do.
China Garden ...	15 ...	8 ...	do. 4 ...	do. 3 ...	31 do.
Makkaluwe ...	5 ...	4 ...	do. 2 ...	January 3 ...	2 do.
Petigalwala ...	27 ...	9 ...	do. 5 ...	do. 11 ...	7 do.
Dadalla	2 ...	1 ...	do. 13 ...	do. 20 ...	7 do.
Kanduwatta ...	3 ...	2 ...	do. 14 ...	do. 23 ...	9 do.
Dangedara ...	2 ...	2 ...	do. 16 ...	March 6 ...	101 do.
Osanagoda ...	4 ...	2 ...	do. 17 ...	January 31 ...	15 do.
Talapitiya ...	9 ...	5 ...	do. 22 ...	February 5 ...	14 do.
Galupiadde ...	3 ...	2 ...	do. 23 ...	January 26 ...	3 do.
Weliwatta ...	3 ...	3 ...	do. 23 ...	do. 24 ...	2 do.
Etiligoda	1 ...	1 ...	February 8 ...	February 8 ...	1 do.
Talbot Town ...	1 ...	— ...	do. 19 ...	do. 19 ...	1 do.
Carried over ...	386	214			

Names of Villages.	Number of Cases. Reported	Died.	Date of first Appearance.	Date of last Case.	Duration of each Outbreak.
Southern Province—contd.					
Brought forward	386	214			
Magalla	3	3	February 21	February 25	5 days
Kandagoda ...	1	1	January 7	January 8	2 do.
Wellangoda ...	2	1	do. 4	do. 19	15 do.
Kaikawela	1	1	do. 18	do. 19	2 do.
Bandarigoda ...	1	1	do. 18	do. 19	2 do.
Mitiagoda	3	1	do. 19	February 1	14 do.
Egodamulla ...	2	1	February 4	do. 14	11 do
Dagodawatta ...	1	1	do. 5	do. 5	1 do.
Mádampé	3	3	do. 6	March 20	43 do.
Maharupe	1	—	do. 9	February 20	12 do.
Totagamua... ...	1	1	March 24	March 24	1 do.
Ganegama	2	1	January 1	January 8	8 do.
Dodampahara ...	1	1	August 21	August 21	1 do.
Karambeketiya ...	1	1	September 11	September 11	1 do.
Beliatta	1	1	do. 21	do. 21	1 do.
Gurupokuna ...	9	9	August 21	August 31	10 do.
Henakaduwa ...	1	1	November 28	November 28	1 do.
Medaketigoda ...	9	4	do. 30	December 10	16 do.
Danketiya	2	1	December 9	do. 9	1 do.
Meddilla	1	—	do. 12	do. 12	1 do.
Tangalla	6	4	do. 20	do. 29	9 do.
Wellivade	1	1	do. 21	do. 21	1 do.
Total ...	439	252			
Eastern Province.					
Puliadikuda ...	54	34	November 3	November 21	19 days
Thanḍavanveli ...	4	2	do. 3	do. 16	9 do.
Puliyantivu ...	80	48	do. 4	December 31	58 do.
Uppodai	16	7	do. 12	do. 30	49 do.
Sinna Uppodai ...	6	6	do. 19	November 22	4 do.
Kokkavil	2	2	do. 16	December 16	1 do.
Koddaimunai ...	21	12	do. 17	do. 27	11 do.
Kulavaditodam ...	3	2	do. 12	November 13	2 do.
Kattankudi ...	24	19	do. 19	do. 30	12 do.
Kuromanveli ...	11	5	do. 9	do. 19	11 do.
Mandur	4	2	do. 13	do. 27	15 do.
Kalmunai	2	2	do. 17	do. 30	14 do.
Kalmunaikudiyirippu ...	13	12	do. 10	do. 21	12 do.
Mankanái	13	7	do. 28	December 10	13 do.
Nilaveli	7	4	December 4	do. 17	14 do.
Kumburupitti ...	10	6	November 28	do. 10	12 do.
Trincomalee ...	399	300	do. 13	do. 31	1 month 17 days
Total ...	669	470			
North-Western Province.					
Dodangastenna ...	15	6	December 16	December 22	7 days
Madurágoda ...	3	3	do. 12	do. 12	1 do.
Kalpitiya	2	2	September 21	September 22	2 do.
Total ...	20	11			
North-Central Province.					
Madawachchi ...	14	10	May 25	November 25	7 months
Rambewa	21	18	do. 25	December 29	7 do. 4 days
Mihintalé	18	12	do. 28	September 6	4 do. 10 days
Anurádhapura ...	6	4	June 2	do. 28	3 months
Do. villages ...	32	28	September 6	November 25	2 do.
Rambakulam ...	6	4	July 4	do. 25	3 do. 29 days
Palankulam ...	4	4	September 6	September 6	1 day
Ponymankulam ...	3	2	July 30	July 30	1 do.
Kahapatalagama ...	3	1	do. 30	do. 30	1 do.
Galkulam	2	1	do. 30	do. 30	1 do.
Arakamankulam ...	4	2	do. 30	do. 30	1 do.
Kudamasilawa ...	1	—	do. 30	do. 30	1 do.
Mahamasilawa ...	1	1	do. 30	do. 30	1 do.
Podikutiyawe ...	1	1	do. 30	do. 30	1 do.
Tripane	10	9	May 29	September 6	4 months 9 days
Maradankadawala ...	9	8	do. 30	December 12	6 do. 14 days
Habarana	9	6	November 25	November 25	1 day
Tamankaduwa ...	269	138	do. 25	December 29	1 month 5 days
Total ...	413	249			

* First case infected evidently in Mátalé District.

Names of Villages.	Number of Cases.		Date of first Appearance.	Date of last Case.	Duration of each Outbreak.
	Reported.	Died.			
Province of Uva.					
Badulla Infectious Hospital	31	16	July 13	September 18	68 days
Badulla Town	26	14	do. 12	August 26	46 do.
Migahakulla	28	18	October 28	November 24	27 do.
Etambagahakandura	1	—	November 11	do. 11	1 do.
Ballagala	1	—	do. 14	do. 14	1 do.
Godagama	1	—	do. 16	do. 16	1 do.
Debedda	1	1	do. 7	do. 7	1 do.
Udagama	1	1	do. 23	do. 23	1 do.
Peiwatta	2	—	do. 10	do. 12	2 do.
Moratuwa	9	7	do. 9	do. 13	5 do.
Mailahena	5	1	do. 9	do. 13	5 do.
Ulsitta	3	3	do. 10	do. 13	4 do.
Alutnuwara	2	2	do. 8	do. 13	6 do.
Pangaragama	2	2	do. 8	do. 13	6 do.
Pallawela	5	2	October 6	October 29	23 do.
Pettyganwela	5	3	do. 8	November 2	26 do.
Gurudiliabinna	14	6	September 30	December 4	66 do.
Hopponnuruwa	20	9	October 1	do. 10	61 do.
Yonamulla	1	1	do. 1	October 11	11 do.
Alukallanvita	19	6	do. 1	do. 28	59 do.
Wagarawella	12	8	do. 6	December 8	64 do.
Namoona	22	10	do. 9	do. 8	61 do.
Deiyannewela	22	10	do. 5	do. 7	64 do.
Konkiliya	5	4	do. 7	October 21	15 do.
Mahavilla	6	4	do. 7	do. 29	23 do.
Attalawilla	6	2	do. 13	do. 29	17 do.
Attalandure	12	8	do. 7	December 6	61 do.
Alutwela	17	8	do. 10	do. 7	49 do.
Dahamanupota	5	2	do. 3	November 28	57 do.
Udagama	7	3	do. 2	December 10	70 do.
Meyanadena	14	6	do. 10	do. 10	62 do.
Navelwelaraya	4	2	do. 15	November 11	20 do.
Okuruwewa	1	—	do. 22	October 25	4 do.
Kukurampola	2	—	do. 23	do. 24	2 do.
Talakolawewa	2	—	do. 24	do. 31	8 do.
Horabokka	5	5	do. 28	do. 31	4 do
Warapitiya	2	—	do. 31	November 4	5 do.
Uda-arawe	6	2	do. 31	do. 4	5 do.
Ulvitta	2	2	do. 31	October 31	1 do.
Hingurukadua	2	—	do. 31	do. 31	1 do.
Migahawela	1	1	do. 31	do. 31	1 do.
Alupota	2	2	November 4	November 4	1 do.
Palwatta	2	2	do. 13	December 10	28 do.
Buttala Hospital	1	1	do. 17	November 17	1 do.
Udaponwella	2	—	do. 27	December 1	5 do.
Kosgalla	12	1	October 29	November 4	7 do.
Oagahawella	1	1	do. 12	October 13	2 do.
Himala	2	1	do. 19	do. 27	9 do.
Ulwita	7	4	do. 19	do. 27	9 do.
Kaluwesa	2	1	do. 22	do. 31	9 do.
Kanugolla	8	5	do. 15	do. 28	14 do.
Amunumulla	7	2	do. 20	do. 24	5 do.
Katamudama	1	—	do. 20	do. 21	2 do.
Passara	2	—	November 14	November 22	9 do.
Medabedda	6	4	October 26	do. 7	13 do.
Bogahagedara	2	—	November 4	do. 8	5 do.
Pallewella	1	1	do. 5	do. 5	1 do.
Kanatillagama	2	1	do. 3	do. 15	13 do.
Hapurangama	2	—	do. 3	do. 5	3 do.
Petahagedara	1	—	do. 12	do. 13	2 do.
Dehibeddawella	2	2	do. 12	do. 17	6 do.
Pusselawegedara	6	—	do. 5	do. 6	2 do.
Buttala Pioneer encampment	1	1	do. 5	do. 5	1 do.
Kumbukan-oya	3	3	September 16	September 19	4 do.
Do. Pioneer lines	8	6	do. 16	do. 26	11 do.
Karavillakelle	12	9	do. 16	do. 27	12 do.
Karavalagalla	19	8	do. 14	do. 27	14 do.
Gonakele Estate	26	9	November 28	December 6	10 do.
Ravenswood Estate	11	7	October 4	October 14	11 do.
Wellawaya	64	26	August 10	do. 18	70 do.
Dumbulanawe	6	1	do. 15	do. 19	69 do.
Telulla	1	1	do. 30	September 1	3 do.
Indigahakumbura	1	1	September 1	do. 3	3 do.
Weliyan	11	4	do. 22	October 16	25 do.
Pahalagama	2	2	October 9	do. 16	8 do
Kahawathuwella	1	1	do. 12	do. 13	2 do.
Sudupahanwella	4	2	do. 12	do. 17	6 do.
Tanamalvillu	17	17	August 8	August 27	20 do.
Total	590	295			
Grand Total	2,579	1,545			

Table XI.—Showing the different Cases of Smallpox and the Deaths therefrom, with the Percentage of Deaths to Cases treated in 1891.

	Confluent.												Distinct.												Modified.												Total.			
	With satisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				With unsatisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				Unvaccinated.				With satisfactory Marks of Vaccination.		With unsatisfactory Marks of Vaccination.		Unvaccinated.				With satisfactory Marks of Vaccination.		With unsatisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				Unvaccinated.											
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.					
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	5	7	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	13	7	17	8
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	7	1	4	2	—	—	7	1	2	—	3	1	5	2	6	2	8	1	5	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	9	29	4
5 to 10 years ...	5	—	7	1	16	5	8	4	8	2	7	3	10	—	13	—	8	1	8	—	5	—	4	—	14	—	17	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	68	8	69	9
11 to 15 years ...	4	1	2	—	13	3	9	2	7	2	7	4	10	1	18	1	9	2	7	1	5	—	13	—	24	—	13	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	78	9	73	8
16 to 25 years ...	27	8	15	3	65	26	38	12	32	17	31	22	46	2	34	—	28	1	28	1	16	1	10	1	115	—	64	—	6	1	7	—	3	—	3	1	338	56	230	40
26 to 35 years ...	25	15	13	3	51	24	31	13	34	25	24	9	47	1	34	2	23	6	18	3	6	1	9	2	78	—	36	—	12	2	7	—	4	2	2	—	280	76	174	32
36 to 45 years ...	13	4	10	2	32	16	20	14	10	6	16	8	32	1	20	1	14	3	6	1	4	1	4	2	35	—	17	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	146	31	95	28
46 to 50 years ...	3	1	8	1	17	10	11	8	3	2	9	7	4	—	7	—	3	—	5	1	1	—	1	1	6	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	13	49	18
Over 50 years ...	9	5	11	5	24	18	16	11	10	8	5	4	16	4	12	1	11	5	9	2	4	2	1	—	12	—	5	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	88	42	66	23
Total ...	86	34	66	15	225	106	140	65	113	69	106	62	173	10	143	5	99	19	88	11	50	8	53	9	290	—	166	—	32	3	28	1	12	2	12	2	1080	251	802	170
Percentage of Deaths to Cases	39·53		22·73		47·11		46·43		61·06		58·49		5·78		3·49		19·19		12·50		16·00		16·98		—		—		9·37		3·57		16·66		16·66		23·24		21·19	

Table XII.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1891, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Station.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Smallpox Hospital, Colombo ...	661	309	15	985	234	1	—	235
Bandáragama	9	4	—	13	3	—	—	3
Veyangoda	29	7	1	37	5	—	—	5
Moratuwa	46	40	14	100	10	—	—	10
Matugama	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré	25	—	22	47	10	—	—	10
Kalutara	17	12	—	29	2	2	—	4
Béruwala	26	—	—	26	6	—	—	6
Negombo	7	—	21	28	3	—	—	3
Mirigama	22	7	—	29	9	—	—	9
Hanwella	14	19	6	39	3	—	—	3
Jaela	7	8	—	15	4	—	—	4
Minuwangoda	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
Borella (Infectious Convict) ...	—	—	37	37	—	—	1	1
Total ...	870	408	116	1394	289	3	1	293
Central Province.								
Kandy	35	4	99	138	6	—	1	7
Katugastota	81	16	—	97	30	—	—	30
Gampola	10	6	18	34	6	—	—	6
Nuwara Eliya	1	—	10	11	—	—	—	—
Náwalapitiya	14	—	17	31	1	—	—	1
Dikoya	33	4	7	44	10	1	—	11
Watawala	19	3	—	22	3	—	—	3
Hanguranketa	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Agrapatana	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pallegama	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Paranagama	37	11	—	48	6	1	—	10
Nildandahena	1	—	74	75	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa ...	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	1
Galagedara	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya	3	—	43	46	—	—	1	1
Mátalé	25	27	—	52	3	—	—	—
Dambulla	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Kelébokka	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	263	71	292	626	65	2	3	70
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	10	13	—	23	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro	1	—	5	6	—	—	—	—
Valvittiturai	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kayts	3	1	—	4	1	—	—	1
Mullaittívu	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Marichikatty	4	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
Mannár	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Vankalai	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kallar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puliadierakam	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
Kankésanturai	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sillavatturai	5	—	—	5	2	—	—	2
Total ...	33	16	7	56	5	—	—	5
Southern Province.								
Galle	53	18	9	80	16	—	—	16
Mátara	—	1	6	7	—	—	—	—
Weligama	23	1	—	24	10	—	—	10
Baddegama	3	1	—	4	2	—	—	2
Balapitiya	23	14	—	37	10	2	—	12
Udugama	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tangalla	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Total ...	104	35	21	160	38	2	—	40
Eastern Province.								
Trincomalee	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—

Table XII—*contd.*

Station.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	45	3	—	48	13	—	—	13
Puttalam	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Márawila	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Giriulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Náramulla	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	50	5	2	57	14	—	—	14
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	2	2	18	22	—	1	—	1
Lunugala	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bandárawela	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Maspane	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	49	53	—	1	—	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	—	1	12	13	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	6	2	5	13	—	—	—	—
Avisawella	14	—	—	14	2	—	—	2
Balangoda	1	—	55	56	—	—	—	—
Karawanella	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rakwana	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Pelmadulla	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	20	3	80	103	2	—	—	2
Grand total ...	1,342	540	582	2,464	413	8	4	425

Table XIII.—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1891.

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.							Re-vaccination.				Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	
	Age.			Results.				Results.							
	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Western Province.															
W. M. N. Marikar[1] ...	61	1,293	33	998	116	273	1,387	891	193	491	1,575	71·95	98·42	56·57	82·19
S. R. De Silva ...	—	19	5	22	—	2	24	162	8	11	181	91·76	—[2]	89·50	95·29
D. H. Perera[1] ...	37	942	1,004	1,717	84	182	1,983	1,320	90	198	1,608	86·58	95·33	82·08	93·61
J. A. P. Perera[2] ...	34	852	948	1,583	88	163	1,834	1,230	151	211	1,592	86·25	94·73	77·26	85·35
J. de Silva ...	54	1,183	169	1,263	79	64	1,406	1,332	464	235	2,031	89·92	94·11	65·58	74·18
W. R. de Mel ...	34	945	156	939	113	83	1,135	687	121	67	875	82·73	89·35	78·51	85·02
A. P. Karunatilake ...	27	1,132	201	1,070	70	220	1,360	424	106	652	1,182	78·60	93·85	35·87	80·00
K. Z. de Silva[3] ...	41	646	84	584	72	115	771	392	158	278	828	75·87	89·08	47·46	71·26
W. D. Francis Perera	3	85	18	60	2	44	106	424	176	358	958	56·60	96·77	44·25	70·66
M. L. M. Raya[4] ...	26	604	96	507	36	193	636	112	68	822	1,012	79·71	93·37	11·06	62·22
R. J. Lenore ...	37	550	148	599	43	93	735	498	105	189	792	81·49	93·30	62·87	82·58
D. J. S. Gunawardana	—	1,275	91	1,164	38	164	1,366	14	2	—	16	85·21	96·83	87·50	87·50
W. M. Fonseka ...	—	1,319	35	1,038	22	294	1,354	—	—	—	—	76·65	95·09	—	—
C. A. P. Karunatilake	—	1,035	3	868	25	145	1,038	—	—	—	—	83·62	97·19	—	—
G. Jacolis ...	1	804	67	739	28	105	872	3	1	—	4	84·74	96·33	75·00	75·00
R. A. Dharmaratna[5]	—	415	45	221	52	187	460	3	1	—	4	48·03	80·95	75·00	75·00
Simeon de Seypath	—	1,847	14	1,743	16	102	1,861	103	27	7	137	93·65	99·09	75·18	73·84
Siyadoris de Seypath	—	1,470	26	1,311	35	150	1,496	12	3	5	20	87·63	97·32	60·00	80·00
D. J. Albert ...	9	196	291	430	16	50	496	160	12	39	211	86·28	96·36	75·85	93·02
D. W. de Alwis ...	4	2,228	205	1,906	134	397	2,437	17	6	14	37	78·21	89·06	45·94	73·91
C. E. P. Jayawardana[6]	—	44	1	35	2	8	45	—	—	—	—	77·77	94·59	—	—
A. M. Perera[7] ...	2	639	198	590	108	141	839	157	31	64	252	70·32	84·52	62·30	82·51
P. S. B. Pulle ...	—	740	18	548	17	193	758	14	5	10	29	72·29	81·06	48·21	73·68
P. D. Anthonis ...	1	1,198	443	1,479	116	47	1,642	182	149	75	406	90·07	92·72	44·82	54·98
M. L. M. Marikar ...	—	737	404	1,025	93	23	1,141	175	60	1	236	89·83	91·86	74·15	74·46
A. D. Fonseka ...	—	2,584	1,236	3,234	90	496	3,820	765	136	208	1,109	84·65	97·29	68·98	84·90
D. P. L. Abeyesekara	—	935	53	746	25	217	988	5	2	—	7	75·50	96·75	71·42	71·42
Mary Pittawardene[8]	1	106	20	99	13	15	127	387	62	43	492	77·95	88·39	78·65	86·36
Total ...	372	25,823	6,022	26,518	1,533	4,166	32,217	9,467	2,136	3,990	15,593	83·31	94·53	60·71	81·59
Central Province.															
M. Lebbe ...	7	2,249	750	2,592	67	347	3,006	982	21	205	1,208	86·22	97·57	81·29	97·90
W. P. Wijesinghe ...	63	1,346	733	1,616	40	486	2,142	116	78	238	432	72·44	97·58	26·85	59·79
D. E. Ratnayeka[9] ...	—	431	152	455	17	111	583	—	—	—	—	78·04	98·52	—	—
N. L. Marikar ...	6	1,700	259	1,631	126	208	1,965	431	90	194	715	83·00	92·82	60·27	82·72
D. J. Appuhami ...	3	1,120	305	1,149	127	152	1,428	210	40	26	276	80·46	90·04	76·08	84·00
D. J. Dewasurendera	9	1,471	195	1,151	107	417	1,675	5	9	11	25	68·71	91·45	20·00	35·71
P. J. Gunetilleke ...	11	1,523	194	1,322	81	325	1,728	77	18	30	125	76·50	94·22	61·60	81·05
C. B. D. Kambuwatuwane[10] ...	—	642	117	581	69	109	759	—	—	—	—	76·54	89·38	—	—
I. B. Tennakoon[11] ...	—	545	13	520	22	16	558	16	4	—	20	93·18	95·94	80·00	80·00
A. B. S. Cangasaby, E. Ambrose[12]	1	274	42	314	1	2	317	904	352	153	1,409	99·05	99·68	64·15	71·97
Mary Pittawardene[12]	—	28	13	36	2	3	41	167	25	19	211	87·80	94·73	79·14	86·92
D. H. Perera, J. A. P. Perera, D. J. Albert[13]	36	743	1,863	2,321	129	192	2,642	2,085	402	241	2,728	87·84	94·73	76·42	83·00
Total ...	136	12,072	4,636	13,688	788	2,368	16,844	4,993	1,039	1,117	7,149	81·26	94·55	69·84	82·77
Northern Province.															
S. Sinnappoo ...	—	1,184	37	1,195	—	26	1,221	—	—	—	—	97·87	—	—	—
Meyadeen Bawa ...	—	1,324	71	1,359	—	36	1,395	140	—	4	144	97·41	—	92·22	—
K. Thamper ...	—	1,468	148	1,616	—	—	1,616	15	—	—	15	100·00	—	100·00	—
J. Chinniah[14] ...	—	981	90	934	11	126	1,071	32	—	1	33	87·20	98·83	96·96	—
M. Valoepillai ...	—	1,487	97	1,583	—	1	1,584	34	—	—	34	99·93	—	100·00	—
V. Ampalam ...	—	1,707	25	1,650	24	58	1,732	5	—	9	14	95·26	98·56	35·71	—
S. Murugasar[15] ...	—	399	90	318	19	152	489	59	—	—	59	65·03	94·33	100·00	—
F. Bastiampillai ...	—	1,060	65	910	33	182	1,125	126	58	72	256	80·88	96·50	49·21	68·31
Total ...	—	9,610	623	9,565	87	581	10,233	411	58	86	555	93·47	99·09	74·05	87·62

[1] Including animal vaccination.
[2] Do. do.
[3] Discontinued in August.
[4] Transferred to Kégalla District in August.
[5] Discontinued in June.
[6] Transferred to Kégalla District in February.
[7] Transferred from Kégalla District in April.
[8] Worked from January to June.
[9] Transferred to Estates Branch as an extra estate vaccinator in April.
[10] Appointed in April and dismissed in August.
[11] Appointed in September.
[12] Appointed as extra Vaccinators in April and discontinued in August.
[13] Worked in September and October.
[14] Engaged in carrying on animal vaccination in August, September, and October.
[15] Engaged on fever duty in January, February, and March.
[16] On sick leave from July up to September 26.

Table XIII—*contd.*

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Southern Province.															
Francis Cruse ...	2	209	97	265	9	34	308	7	—	1	8	86·03	96·71	87·50	—
G. A. D. de Silva ...	8	1,016	518	1,436	15	91	1,542	83	6	23	112	93·12	98·96	74·10	93·25
M. A. Gunawardana	1	1,153	641	1,686	41	68	1,795	303	36	14	358	93·92	97·62	84·63	89·08
J. de Silva ...	—	1,642	1,093	2,667	—	68	2,735	—	—	—	—	97·51	—	—	—
George de Alwis ...	20	1,429	739	2,089	44	55	2,188	320	73	9	395	95·47	97·94	81·01	81·43
C. L. M. A. Marikar	37	2,556	1,507	3,425	201	474	4,100	1	1	2	6	83·53	94·45	16·16	100·00
J.L.M. A. N. Marikar	—	1,746	1,002	2,270	135	337	2,742	52	—	12	64	82·79	94·38	81·25	—
A. M. W. Gunawardena	—	2,182	2,718	4,263	174	463	4,900	131	31	8	170	87·00	96·07	77·5	80·86
J. C. A. Gunawardana	—	1,276	449	1,444	61	220	1,725	—	—	—	—	83·71	95·94	—	—
A. L. Deonis de Silva	5	939	921	1,700	78	87	1,865	300	61	31	392	91·15	95·61	76·53	83·13
W. M. K. Banda ...	28	1,512	923	1,773	46	644	2,463	220	20	116	356	71·98	87·47	61·79	91·66
S. D. Mohamadu[1] ...	1	131	53	144	11	30	185	18	2	—	20	77·83	92·90	90·00	90·00
A. de Zoysa[2] ...	11	438	381	796	32	2	830	359	85	8	452	95·90	96·01	79·42	80·85
S. L. M. M. L. M. Sultan Bawa[3] ...	—	419	367	422	84	280	786	115	—	109	224	53·68	83·39	51·33	—
Mary Pittawardana[4]	—	29	29	40	10	8	58	16	5	3	24	68·96	80·00	66·66	76·19
Total ...	113	16,671	11,438	24,420	941	2,861	28,222	1,925	320	336	2,581	86·52	96·28	74·58	85·74
Eastern Province.															
S. Assanar Lebbe[5] ...	6	1,085	34	1,046	31	48	1,125	—	—	—	—	92·97	97·12	—	—
A. Agamadu Lebbe[6] ...	2	991	7	864	26	110	1,000	12	1	1	14	86·40	95·95	85·71	92·30
Isaac Newton ...	—	1,746	—	1,703	17	26	1,746	362	—	—	362	97·53	99·01	100·00	—
C. Chellatamby[7] ...	5	1,515	78	1,558	22	18	1,598	4	—	—	4	97·49	98·60	100·00	—
Swaminadar Sinnatamby[8] ...	13	767	47	726	15	86	827	457	27	59	543	87·78	97·97	84·16	94·42
Sammogam Sinnatamby[9] ...	—	909	4	826	7	80	913	464	2	41	507	90·47	99·15	91·51	99·57
Total ...	26	7,013	170	6,723	118	368	7,209	1,299	30	101	1,430	93·25	95·35	90·83	97·73
North-Western Province.															
P. Capuruhami ...	—	1,530	79	1,159	59	391	1,609	31	3	18	52	72·03	95·15	59·61	91·17
W. Appuhami ...	—	702	123	613	40	172	825	—	—	—	—	74·30	93·87	—	—
R. M. Ranhami ...	—	1,145	172	927	105	285	1,317	—	—	—	—	70·38	89·82	—	—
P. L. Basnayaka ...	—	742	4	537	17	192	746	—	2	13	15	71·98	96·93	—	—
D. T. Gunasekara ...	—	659	16	531	45	99	675	41	12	36	89	78·66	92·18	46·06	77·35
V. B. Paulick Pulle[10]	—	232	34	227	15	24	266	—	—	—	—	85·34	93·80	—	—
R. J. Lenore[11] ...	8	263	377	387	98	163	648	187	59	81	327	59·72	79·79	57·18	76·01
J. A. P. Perera[12] ...	6	265	377	386	99	163	648	187	59	82	328	59·56	79·58	57·01	76·11
Total ...	14	5,538	1,182	4,767	478	1,489	6,734	446	135	230	811	70·79	90·88	54·99	76·76
North-Central Province.															
E. J. Mudianse ...	7	1,147	17	1,050	44	77	1,171	—	—	—	—	89·66	96·97	—	—
R. M. P. Banda ...	—	1,681	54	1,259	88	388	1,735	—	—	—	—	72·56	92·09	—	—
Total ...	7	2,828	71	2,309	132	465	2,906	—	—	—	—	79·45	94·59	—	—
Province of Uva.															
D. G. Gregory[13] ...	—	116	6	83	4	35	122	—	—	—	—	68·03	95·40	—	—
U. B. Beddewala ...	—	2,687	511	2,694	207	297	3,198	—	—	—	—	84·24	92·86	—	—
D. M. Costa[14] ...	—	564	63	530	43	54	627	—	—	—	—	84·52	92·32	—	—
J. H. Perera[15] ...	14	55	6	64	4	7	75	—	—	—	—	85·33	94·11	—	—
David Perera[16] ...	—	72	29	41	21	39	101	—	—	—	—	40·59	64·51	—	—
A. D. Solomon[17] ...	—	1,258	120	1,125	95	158	1,378	—	—	—	—	81·64	92·21	—	—
Total ...	14	4,752	735	4,537	374	590	5,501	—	—	—	—	82·47	92·38	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.															
A. M. Perera[18] ...	—	211	11	178	22	22	222	28	18	17	63	80·18	89·00	44·44	60·86
M. T. Banda[19] ...	—	178	3	110	15	56	181	—	—	—	—	60·77	88·00	—	—
C. E. P. Jayawardana ...	—	1,139	91	1,205	10	15	1,230	49	15	—	64	97·96	99·17	76·56	76·56
D. H. Ratnayeka[20] ...	—	1,365	71	1,227	49	160	1,436	574	58	65	677	85·44	96·15	82·35	90·62
D. L. Dassanayeka ...	—	1,180	95	898	28	349	1,275	192	3	166	361	70·50	96·97	53·18	98·44
D. J. Albert[21] ...	4	240	51	232	16	47	295	—	—	—	—	78·64	89·88	—	—
M. L. M. Raya[22] ...	—	258	77	207	51	77	335	19	6	45	70	61·79	80·23	27·14	76·09

[1] Appointed as extra vaccinator on February 1, and discontinued on March 31.
[2] Appointed as extra vaccinator on March 1, and discontinued on June 30.
[3] Appointed as extra vaccinator on March 2, and discontinued on May 31.
[4] Worked in November and December.
[5] On sick leave in March and April.
[6] Engaged on fever duty from April to June, and was on sick leave in December.
[7] On sick leave for 15 days in April.
[8] Engaged on cholera duty in December.
[9] Do. do.
[10] Discontinued in August.
[11] Engaged in carrying on animal vaccination in February and March.
[12] Do. do.
[13] Appointed as Inspector of vaccination on January 29.
[14] Appointed on October 28.
[15] Transferred to Balangoda on January 27.
[16] Resigned on May 15.
[17] Resigned on October 1.
[18] Transferred to Negombo District in April.
[19] Resigned in February.
[20] Appointed in March.
[21] Commenced to work in September.
[22] Transferred from Colombo District in August.

Table XIII—*contd.*

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Province of Sabaragamuwa—contd.															
K. D. P. Gunasekara	—	1,154	159	997	38	278	1,313	—	—	—	—	75·93	96·32	—	—
M. D. Fernando[1] ...	—	1,092	339	1,059	44	328	1,431	—	—	—	—	74·00	96·01	—	—
J. H. Perera ...	—	540	40	296	33	251	580	—	—	—	—	51·89	89·96	—	—
D. P. Amerasinghe	1	694	86	682	37	62	781	4	—	—	4	87·32	94·85	100·00	—
Total ...	5	8,051	1,023	7,091	343	1,645	9,079	866	100	293	1,259	78·10	95·53	68·62	89·64
Number Vaccinated on Estates by Extra Vaccinators.															
D. E. Ratnayeka ...	1	876	1,255	1,919	46	167	2,132	154	25	67	246	85·31	97·65	62·60	86·03
M. Moraes ...	1	1,356	821	1,609	155	414	2,178	194	97	171	462	73·87	91·21	41·99	66·66
W. S. Gomisz ...	—	674	363	606	170	261	1,037	131	10	135	276	58·43	78·09	47·46	92·90
P. B. M. Saibo	—	819	605	768	294	362	1,424	45	34	41	120	53·23	72·41	37·50	56·95
Total ...	2	3,725	3,044	4,902	665	1,204	6,771	524	166	414	1,104	72·39	88·05	47·46	75·94
Number Vaccinated on Estates by Civil Vaccinators.															
D. P. Amarasinghe ...	—	266	59	283	20	22	325	—	—	—	—	87·07	93·39	—	—
A. M. Perera ...	2	99	51	95	21	36	152	—	—	—	—	62·50	81·39	—	—
C. E. P. Jayawardena	—	113	52	147	9	9	165	—	—	—	—	89·09	94·23	—	—
D. L. Ratnayeka ...	—	31	41	19	3	50	72	6	1	3	10	26·38	86·36	60·00	85·71
J. H. Perera ...	—	177	240	286	43	88	417	1	—	11	12	68·58	86·93	8·33	—
Total ...	2	686	443	830	96	205	1,131	7	1	14	22	73·38	89·63	31·81	87·50
Number vaccinated by the six Estate Vaccinators ...	130	6,213	4,740	8,761	1,091	1,231	11,083	2,477	1,024	302	3,803	79·04	88·92	65·13	70·75
Number vaccinated in the District Out-door Dispensaries...	—	1,643	740	2,050	105	228	2,383	20	4	—	24	86·02	95·12	83·33	10·000
Number vaccinated in the Civil Out-door Dispensaries...	49	6,916	2,244	7,056	660	1,493	9,209	156	36	20	212	76·62	91·44	72·58	81·25
Grand total...	870	111541	37,111	123217	7,411	18,894	149522	22,591	5,049	6,903	34,543	82·40	94·32	65·40	81·73
In 1890 ...	720	104850	22,438	106043	5,374	16,591	128008	6,579	1,093	1,473	9,145	82·84	95·17	71·94	85·75

[1] Appointed in June.

Table XIV.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1891.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	135	132	155	139	141	136	150	129	129	128	119	120	1,613
Sailing Ships	2	4	1	1	3	1	3	5	—	2	3	4	29
Native Craft	63	58	55	51	45	27	68	60	49	43	54	48	621
European Passengers ...	349	203	294	192	195	169	145	114	156	206	379	300	2,702
Traders.													
Men	898	1,176	1,582	1,435	1,041	1,831	928	1,701	1,430	1,107	1,961	840	15,930
Women	114	139	133	116	109	177	116	182	106	83	160	60	1,495
Children	93	226	183	182	118	210	126	185	164	116	222	89	1,914
Infants	36	42	53	48	45	46	55	62	26	27	49	15	405
Total	1,141	1,583	1,951	1,784	1,313	2,264	1,225	2,130	1,726	1,333	2,392	1,004	19,843
Coolies. ...													
Men	486	888	824	1,142	1,969	2,532	2,515	2,023	3,245	4,305	2,369	2,222	24,520
Women	80	176	203	276	480	657	701	521	878	1,250	645	618	6,485
Children	56	139	158	205	368	467	448	302	585	859	477	441	4,505
Infants	25	53	88	115	200	223	309	199	384	618	245	335	2,794
Total	647	1,256	1,273	1,738	3,017	3,879	3,973	3,045	5,092	7,032	3,736	3,616	38,304
Vessels placed in quarantine ...	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Died on Board ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total Number of Cases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Number of Cases of Smallpox sent to Hospital	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Number of Cases of Chickenpox sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Privation.													
Sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Vaccinated ...	993	1,758	2,017	1,974	2,366	3,730	3,148	3,048	3,933	5,025	3,575	2,684	34,251
Number not Vaccinated ...	322	373	408	531	667	828	749	737	1,018	1,518	905	783	8,839
Number with marks of Smallpox	463	708	799	1,014	1,297	1,585	1,301	1,390	1,867	1,822	1,648	1,163	15,057

Table XV.—Statement showing the Medico-Legal Duties performed by the Medical Officers of the Civil Medical Department during 1891, with the Amount of Fees, &c., received by them.

Province.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Aggravated Assault.	Simple Assault.	Rape.	Concealment of Birth.	Analyses.	Other Medico-Legal Examinations.	Fees.	Travelling Expenses.	Total.
								Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.										
Colombo ...	12	43	—	6	—	39	39	1,974 0	110 2	2,084 2
Pánadurá ...	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	262 50	58 12	320 62
Negombo ...	3	10	—	5	—	—	10	430 50	43 24	473 74
Kalutara ...	1	13	—	5	—	—	17	535 50	121 89	657 39
Central Province.										
Kandy ...	5	—	—	3	—	—	10	294 0	32 0	326 0
Gampola ...	—	13	—	1	—	—	7	283 50	55 62	339 12
Mátalé ...	4	7	—	1	—	—	1	147 0	17 0	164 0
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84 0	6 0	90 0
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	210 0	79 50	289 50
Linduln ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	17 0	80 0
Kelébokka ...	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	189 0	26 75	215 75
Uda Pussélláwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	11 50	74 50
Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84 0	30 0	114 0
Dikoya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	168 0	34 75	202 75
Maskeliya ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	23	493 50	168 0	661 50
Ramboda ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	84 0	37 0	121 0
Dimbulla ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	52 50	—	52 50
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	2	—	—	1	3	—	10	273 0	44 12	317 12
Point Pedro ...	1	12	—	—	—	—	3	168 0	—	168 0
Chavakachchéri ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	21 0
Vavuniya ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	3 75	24 75
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	—	21 0
Mannár ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	31 50	8 0	39 50
Mantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	10 50
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	23	13	26	9	—	—	1	1,042 50	81 50	1,124 0
Mátara ...	19	54	—	4	—	—	—	1,008 0	166 30	1,174 30
Hambantota ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	73 50	28 12	101 62
Tangalla ...	4	23	—	1	—	—	—	336 0	4 50	340 50
Balapitiya ...	2	7	—	2	—	—	4	220 50	25 37	245 87
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	10	17	1	—	—	3	178 50	149 37	327 87
Trincomalee ...	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	73 50	—	73 50
Kalmunai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	15 75	57 75
Eraur ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	21 0	13 50	34 50
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	5	43	—	3	—	—	15	903 0	214 84	1,117 84
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	46 0	172 0
Chilaw ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	168 0	5 25	173 25
Márawila ...	1	7	—	—	—	—	11	325 50	45 86	371 36
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	1	9	—	—	—	—	3	178 50	33 75	212 25
Mihintalé ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	21 0
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	52 50	—	52 50
Medagama ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	73 50	43 0	116 50
Alutnuwara ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	26 0	47 0
Haputalé ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	141 0	95 0	236 0
Lunugala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	14 0	56 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	126 0	62 25	188 25
Kégalla ...	7	7	—	—	1	—	9	430 50	96 18	526 68
Rakwána ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	126 0	33 0	159 0
Karawanella ...	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	168 0	7 50	175 50
Balangoda ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	157 50	33 25	190 75
Godakawela ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	31 50	3 75	35 25
Total ...	124	320	55	43	4	39	249	12,051 0	2,148 30	14,199 30

NOTE.—The figures in this table are only approximately correct, and may not agree with those in returns furnished by the several Fiscals. This discrepancy occurs from the omission of fees of medical officers sent temporarily to a station being called for medical evidence.

Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases treated in the several Hospitals in the Island during 1901.

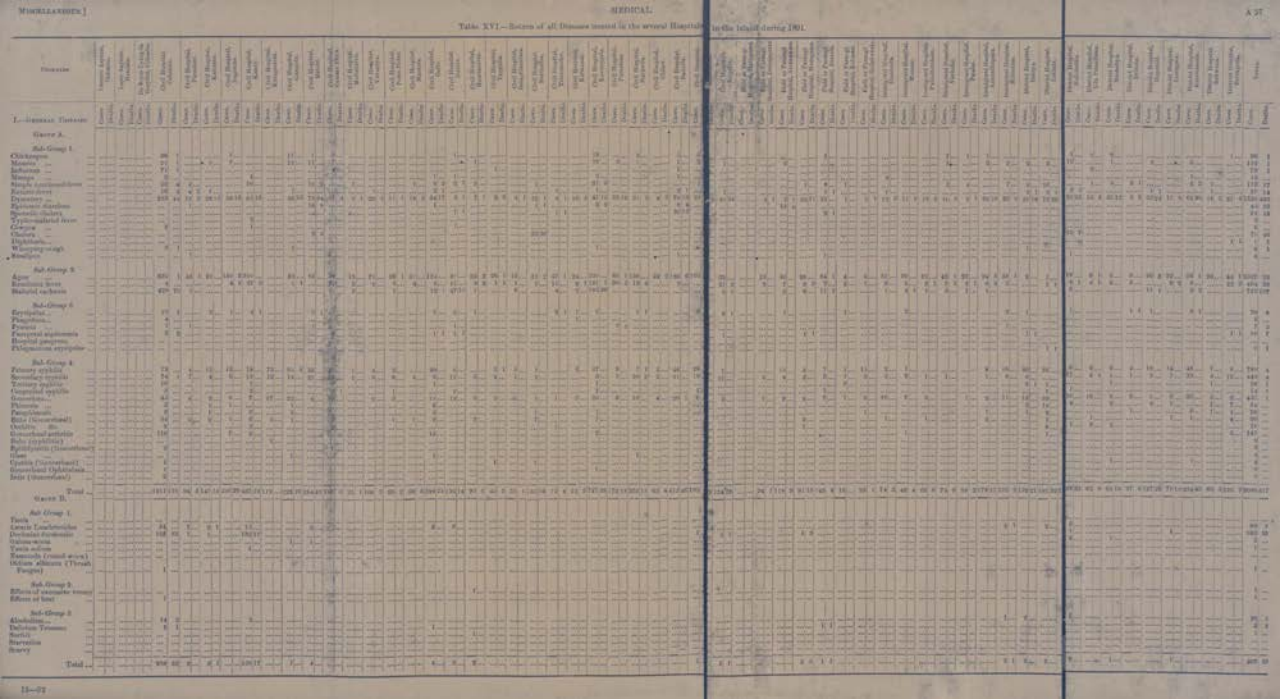


Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases—contd.

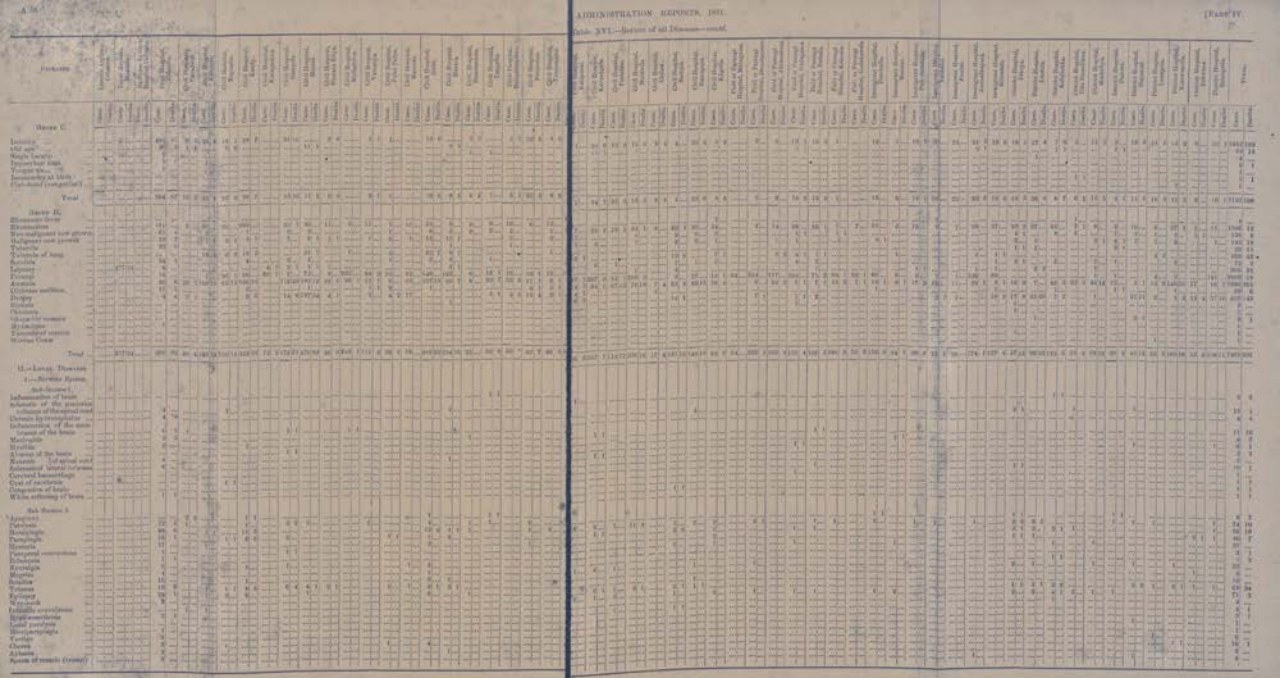


Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases—contd.

Diseases.	Hospitals (Lunatic Asylum, Colombo; Civil Hospitals; Pauper Hospitals; Itinerant Hospitals; District Hospitals, &c.) — Cases / Deaths	Total Cases	Total Deaths
Sub-Section 3.			
Hypochondriasis	[illegible]	4	—
Mania	[illegible]	245	16
Melancholia	[illegible]	115	13
Dementia	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Idiocy	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Imbecility	[illegible]	14	—
General paralysis of the insane	[illegible]	5	5
Epileptic insanity	[illegible]	46	1
Insanity	[illegible]	5	—
Puerperal insanity	[illegible]	1	—
Suspected insanity	[illegible]	4	—
Total	[illegible]	1016	141
2.—Diseases of the Eye. Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the eye	[illegible]	609	7
3.—Diseases of the Ear. Inflam. and other diseases of the ear	[illegible]	89	1
4.—Diseases of the Nose. Epistaxis and other diseases of the nose	[illegible]	18	—
5.—Circulatory System. Valvular disease of the heart	[illegible]	27	6
Hypertrophy of the heart	[illegible]	8	1
Fatty degeneration of heart	[illegible]	8	2
Pericarditis	[illegible]	5	1
Syncope	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Phlegmasia dolens	[illegible]	11	1
Angina pectoris	[illegible]	2	—
Traumatic aneurysm	[illegible]	—	—
Thrombosis of veins	[illegible]	—	—
Aneurysm of arteries	[illegible]	3	—
Aneurysm of aorta	[illegible]	—	—
Varicose veins	[illegible]	—	—
Phlebitis	[illegible]	—	—
Palpitation of the heart	[illegible]	4	1
Aneurysm of the heart	[illegible]	—	—
Dilatation of the heart	[illegible]	1	1
Endocarditis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	78	18
6.—Respiratory System. Laryngitis	[illegible]	14	3
Bronchitis	[illegible]	1005	72
Asthma	[illegible]	189	6
Pneumonia	[illegible]	628	118
Pleurisy	[illegible]	78	4
Pneumonic phthisis, acute	[illegible]	93	17
Do. chronic	[illegible]	840	109
Catarrhal bronchitis	[illegible]	—	—
Hæmoptysis	[illegible]	6	1
Empyema of pleura	[illegible]	19	5
Hydrothorax	[illegible]	—	—
Fibroid phthisis	[illegible]	—	—
Pneumothorax	[illegible]	—	—
Abscess of the lung	[illegible]	—	—
Pneumonia lobar	[illegible]	331	100
Emphysema (Vesicular) of lung	[illegible]	7	3
Ulceration of larynx	[illegible]	8	—
Gangrene of lung	[illegible]	2	—
Aphonia	[illegible]	1	—
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases—contd.

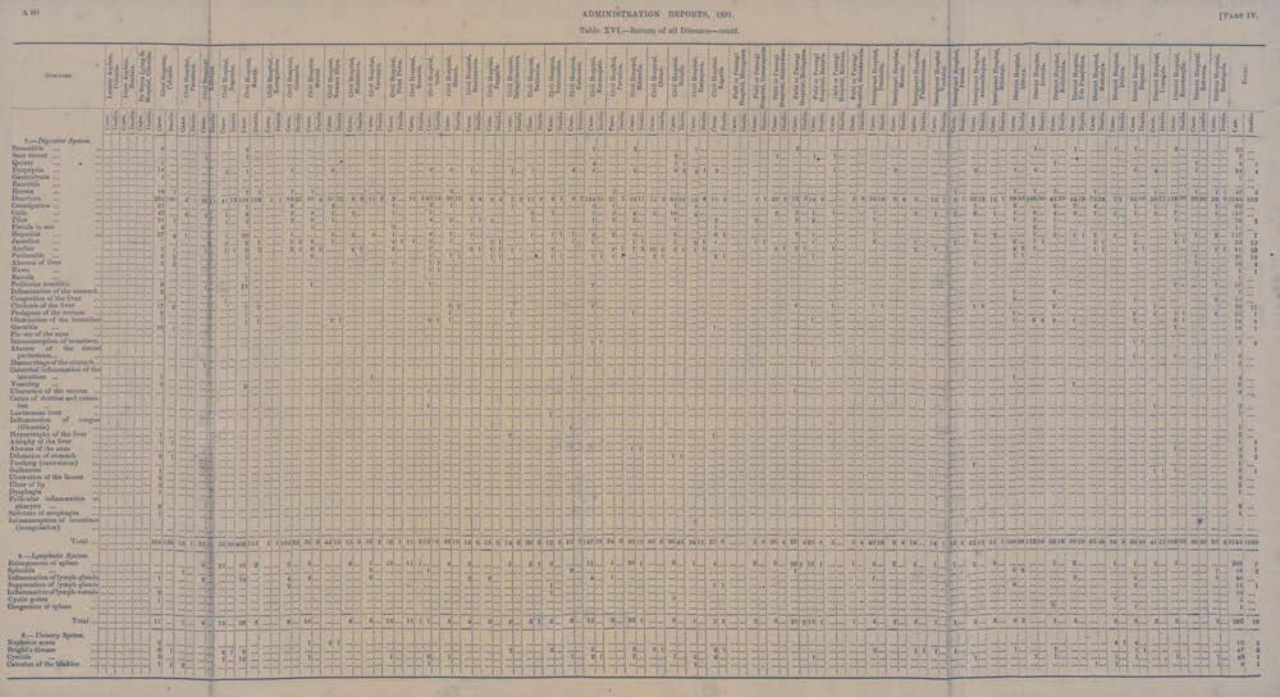


Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases—cont.

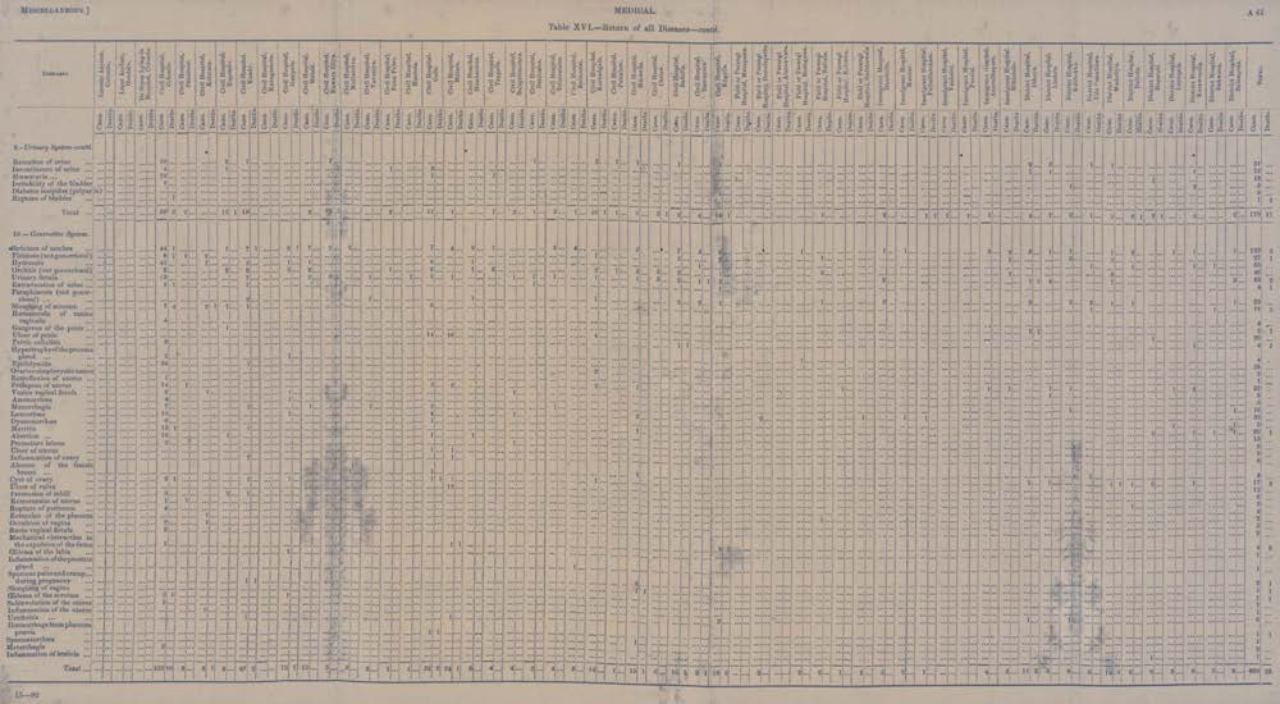


Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases—contd.

Diseases	Hospitals (Cases / Deaths)	Total Cases	Total Deaths
11.—Organs of Locomotion.			
Ostitis	[illegible]	1	
Caries	[illegible]	11	1
Necrosis	[illegible]	47	4
Synovitis	[illegible]	30	1
Anchylosis spuria	[illegible]	1	
Abscess of the joint	[illegible]	2	
Ankylosis	[illegible]	4	
Angular curvature of the spine	[illegible]	2	
Gangrene of muscles	[illegible]	15	7
Contraction of tendons	[illegible]	11	3
Periostitis	[illegible]	80	
Inflammation of joints	[illegible]	4	
Dropsy of joint	[illegible]	9	
Club-foot	[illegible]	1	
Posterior curvature of spine	[illegible]	1	
Inflammation of muscles	[illegible]	2	
Ganglion	[illegible]	1	
Total	[illegible]	215	12
12.—Connective Tissue.			
Inflammation	[illegible]	35	2
Abscess	[illegible]	606	24
Œdema	[illegible]	4	
Slough	[illegible]	2	
Total	[illegible]	758	28
13.—Skin.			
Erythema	[illegible]	6	
Urticaria	[illegible]	6	
Eczema	[illegible]	237	
Psoriasis	[illegible]	75	
Herpes	[illegible]	3	
Ulcer	[illegible]	3263	78
Boil	[illegible]	14	
Carbuncle	[illegible]	28	3
Gangrene of skin	[illegible]	13	1
Whitlow	[illegible]	9	
Lupus	[illegible]	40	
Wen	[illegible]	4	
Ringworm	[illegible]	16	
Itch	[illegible]	470	2
Cicatrix resulting from burn	[illegible]	5	
Lichen	[illegible]	9	
Onychia	[illegible]	9	
Rupia	[illegible]	2	
Pemphigus	[illegible]	7	
Impetigo	[illegible]	4	
Ichthyosis	[illegible]	3	
Scleroderma	[illegible]	1	
Prurigo	[illegible]	1	
Chloasma	[illegible]	1	
[illegible] (Ringalbe)	[illegible]	1	
Total	[illegible]	4377	73
III.—Poisons.			
By arsenic	[illegible]	35	
By dead animal matter	[illegible]	1	
By mercury	[illegible]	1	
By carbolic acid	[illegible]	2	
Poisoned wound by snake	[illegible]	5	
Poisoned wound by stinging insects	[illegible]	4	

Table XVI.—Return of all Diseases—contd.

Diseases.	Total Cases.	Total Deaths.
III.—Poisons—contd.		
By opium ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
By vegetable (nature unknown) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
By alcohol ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
By lead ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
By poisonous gases ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.—Injuries.		
General.		
Burns and scalds ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Multiple injury ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Privation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Starvation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun-stroke ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heat-apoplexy ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effects of cold ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asphyxia from submersion ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local.		
Burns and scalds ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contusion ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Concussion of brain ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wounds ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wounds from gunshot ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sprain ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dislocation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fracture ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rupture of urethra ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Concussion of spinal cord ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Compression of brain ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wound of the cornea ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign body in skin and sub-cutaneous tissue ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abrasion ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fracture of spine with displacement ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fracture of skull with depression ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wound of vagina ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contusion of scalp ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scalp-wound (bone not exposed) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incised fracture of skull ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign body in cornea ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign body in oesophagus ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rupture of trachea ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sprain of abdominal muscle ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Complete crush of foot ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Injuries of the alveoli and teeth ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wound of rectum ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penetrating wound of chest ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fracture of pelvis (simple comminuted) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scalp-wound (bone exposed) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fracture of skull without depression ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crushed finger ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penetrating wound of abdomen ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
App endix.		
Partus ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pregnancy ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table XVII.—Return separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police and those voluntarily seeking Admission.

Name of Hospital.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.							Total of all Malabars.		Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
			Sent in by Police.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Sent in from Estates.						
							Estate Labourers.		Death rate of Estate Labourers.				
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	5886	466	83	46	861	95	—	—	—	944	141	6830	607
De Soysa Lying-in Hospital ...	168	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	2
Civil Hospital, Pánaduré ...	232	25	—	—	31	3	27	3	11·11	58	6	290	31
Do. Kalutara ...	343	33	3	—	54	8	208	24	11·53	265	32	608	65
Do. Negombo ...	617	60	7	1	143	25	—	—	—	150	26	767	86
Do. Kandy ...	2,186	134	139	20	243	28	358	83	23·18	740	131	2926	265
Do. Katugastoṭa ...	196	2	—	—	27	1	—	—	—	27	1	223	3
Do. Gampola ...	258	34	51	30	80	20	428	110	25·70	559	160	817	194
Do. Mátalé ...	657	54	7	1	184	42	310	70	22·58	501	113	1158	167
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	243	6	—	—	66	9	149	29	19·46	215	38	458	44
Do. Mullaittívu ...	434	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	15
Do. Vavuniya ...	243	9	—	—	72	4	—	—	—	72	4	315	13
Do. Point Pedro ...	252	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	8
Do. Mantoṭa ...	151	7	—	—	73	6	—	—	—	73	6	224	13
Do. Galle ...	1,507	88	13	1	53	4	42	6	14·28	108	11	1615	99
Do. Mátara ...	776	48	—	—	25	5	8	5	62·50	33	10	809	58
Do. Hambantota ...	196	21	—	—	62	3	—	—	—	62	3	258	24
Do. Tangalla ...	221	26	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	234	26
Do. Balapitiya ...	218	14	—	—	5	2	21	4	19·05	26	6	244	20
Do. Batticaloa ...	331	56	—	—	49	5	—	—	—	49	5	380	61
Do. Trincomalee ...	203	17	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	27	3	230	20
Do. Kalmunai ...	288	12	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	19	2	307	14
Do. Kurunégala ...	1839	134	—	—	208	27	74	15	20·27	282	42	2121	176
Do Puttalam ...	358	47	—	—	155	24	—	—	—	155	24	513	71
Do. Máráwila ...	670	43	—	—	187	28	—	—	—	187	28	857	71
Do. Chilaw ...	125	12	—	—	69	16	—	—	—	69	16	194	28
Do. Badulla ...	631	58	15	5	88	15	213	58	27·23	316	78	947	136
Do. Ratnapura ...	464	36	—	—	71	10	72	7	9·70	143	17	607	53
Do. Kégalla ...	357	33	3	3	56	3	96	29	30·20	155	35	512	68
Field or Parangi Hospital, Matugama ...	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—
Do. Anamadua, Demalapattu ...	303	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	311	9
Do. Alutnuwara ...	436	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436	21
Do. Medagama ...	498	36	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	7	1	505	37
Do. Buttala ...	356	22	—	—	83	10	—	—	—	83	10	439	32
Do. Kolonna ...	213	8	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	9	2	222	10
Do. Godakawela ...	215	9	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	4	2	219	11
Total ...	22139	1605	321	107	3031	403	2007	443	22·07	5359	953	27498	2558
Percentage of Deaths to Cases...	7·24		33·3		13·29		22·07		—	17·78		9·32	
Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla	336	11	—	—	103	22	—	—	—	103	22	439	33
Do. Mannár ...	51	7	—	—	65	4	—	—	—	65	4	116	11
Do. Puliyadi-irrakam	39	3	—	—	160	12	—	—	—	160	12	199	15
Do. Vankálai ...	6	—	—	—	224	9	—	—	—	224	9	230	9
Do. Pésálai ...	6	—	—	—	185	3	—	—	—	185	3	191	3
Do. Anurádhapura...	341	30	—	—	219	21	—	—	—	219	21	560	51
Do. Mihintale ...	217	7	—	—	203	19	—	—	—	205	19	420	26
Total ...	996	58	—	—	1159	90	—	—	—	1159	90	2155	148
Percentage of Deaths to Cases..	5·82		—	—	7·76		—	—	—	7·76		6·86	
District Hospital, Dikoya ...	69	1	26	10	37	4	394	110	27·91	457	124	526	125
Do. Lindula ...	53	1	20	8	48	3	606	169	27·88	674	180	727	181
Do. Kelébokka ...	143	13	—	—	94	9	304	57	18·75	398	66	541	79
Do. Uda Pussellawa	56	1	2	2	20	2	191	35	18·32	213	39	269	40
Do. Maskeliya ...	49	4	3	2	33	—	240	75	31·25	276	77	325	81
Do. Deltota ...	58	3	—	—	6	—	63	11	17·46	69	11	127	14
Do. Haputalé ...	135	19	13	9	40	3	301	90	29·90	354	102	489	121
Do. Lunugala ...	107	6	3	1	38	2	140	29	20·71	181	32	288	38
Do. Karawanella...	236	9	1	—	136	16	675	171	25·33	812	187	1048	196
Do. Rakwána ...	80	5	5	2	12	5	149	24	16·10	166	31	246	36
Do. Balangoda ...	307	23	—	—	76	5	113	6	5·31	189	11	496	34
Total ...	1293	85	73	34	540	49	3176	777	24·46	3789	860	5082	945
Percentage of Deaths to Cases...	6·57		46·57		9·07		24·46		—	22·69		18·59	
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta ...	380	24	96	7	—	—	—	—	—	96	7	476	31
Leper Asylum, Hendala ...	257	20	—	—	22	4	—	—	—	22	4	279	24
Total ...	637	44	96	7	22	4	—	—	—	118	11	755	55
Percentage of Deaths to Cases...	6·90		7·29		18·18		—	—	—	9·32		7·28	
Grand Total ...	25065	1792	490	148	4752	546	5183	1220	—	10425	1914	35490	3706
Percentage of Deaths to Cases...	7·15		30·20		11·49		23·53		—	18·36		10·44	

Table XVIII.—Surgical Operations.

	For Diseases.		For Accidents.	
Amputations.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
Upper extremities :—				
Shoulder joint	1	1	2	1
Arm	1	—	8	1
Forearm	—	—	8	—
Thumbs	—	—	2	—
Fingers	3	—	18	—
Lower extremities :—				
Thigh at upper third	—	—	2	1
Do. middle third	—	—	3	1
Do. lower third	1	—	2	—
Leg	8	1	4	—
Toes	5	—	4	—
Total	19	2	53	4
Other Operations.				
Operation for cataract	14	—	—	—
Excision of eyeball	8	—	1	1
Extraction of foreign bodies from eyeball	1	—	3	—
Iridectomy	6	—	—	—
Enchondroma of ear	2	—	—	—
Operation for organised adhesion of tongue with lips, &c.	1	—	—	—
Operation for harelip	3	—	1	—
Trephining of skull	—	—	12	1
Cephalic paracentesis	1	—	—	—
Tenotomy	1	—	—	—
Opening of abscess	28	—	—	—
Incision into abscess of liver	5	—	—	—
Opening of gleutœal abscess	2	—	—	—
Excision of tumour	10	—	2	—
Excision of cystic tumour	5	—	—	—
Removal of tumour	30	1	—	—
Removal of cancer	4	—	—	—
Removal of uterine tumour	1	1	—	—
Removal of cancer of breast	3	—	—	—
Craniotomy	1	1	—	—
Operation for club hand	1	—	—	—
Scraping of carbuncle	2	—	—	—
Removal of growth	7	—	—	—
Ligature of artery	1	—	—	—
Passing of catheter	7	—	—	—
Subcutaneous division of tendons	1	—	—	—
Reduction of dislocation of femur	—	—	1	—
Raising depressed bone	—	—	5	—
Refracture of bone	1	—	—	—
Passing of seton	1	—	—	—
Reduction of dislocation	1	—	2	—
Resection of protruded bone	1	—	—	—
Resection of rib for empyæma	1	1	—	—
Removal of tubercular glands of axilla	1	—	—	—
Removal of spleen after a gun-shot wound	—	—	1	—
Excision of staphyloma	1	—	—	—
Excision of inguinal gland	2	—	—	—
Reducing and saturimg prolapsed intestines	1	—	1	—
Opening of cystic goitre	1	—	—	—
Ligature of nœvus	1	—	—	—
Removal of retained placenta	1	—	1	1
Paracentesis of the abdomen	93	14	—	—
Paracentesis thoracis	6	1	—	—
Tapping of abdomen	2	1	—	—
Tapping of chest	2	—	—	—
Removal of cicatrices	2	—	1	—
Paracentesis of pleura	1	—	—	—
Excision of prepuce	115	—	—	—
Tapping of hydrocele	37	—	—	—
Operation for phimosis	11	—	—	—
Operation for strangulated hernia	9	2	—	—
Operation for radical cure of hernia	1	—	—	—
Sequestrotomy	13	—	1	—
Castration of hœmatocele	7	—	—	—
Amputation of penis	16	—	—	—
Operation for urinary fistula	2	—	—	—
Perineal section	1	—	1	—
Removal of calculus from within preputial sac	1	1	—	—
Dilation of stricture	7	—	—	—
Reduction of paraphimosis	1	—	—	—
Ovariotomy	7	—	—	—
Operation for vesico vaginal fistula	1	—	—	—
Plugging of vagina for hœmorrhage	2	—	—	—
Ligature of omentum	—	—	1	—
Tapping of ovarium cyst	1	—	—	—
Operation for contraction of vagina	1	—	—	—
Operation for prolapsus of uterus	3	—	—	—
Slitting up of sinus	3	—	—	—

Other Operations.—continued.	For Diseases. Number.	For Diseases. Deaths.	For Accidents. Number.	For Accidents. Deaths.
Operation for imperforate anus ...	1	—	—	—
Reduction of prolapsus rectum ...	2	—	—	—
Operation for fistula in ano ...	1	—	—	—
Cauterisation of piles ...	15	—	—	—
Operation for rupture of perineum	1	—	—	—
Rhinoplastic	2	—	—	—
Removal of foreign bodies ...	2	—	—	—
Incision to relieve tension ...	1	—	—	—
Removal of necrosed and fractured tibia	2	—	—	—
Total ...	530	23	34	3
Grand total ...	549	25	87	7

Table XIX.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on account of the Police Hospital, Borella, and the several Immigrant Hospitals, during 1891.

	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Police Hospital.						
Borella	1,390 22	600 0	51 52	291 65	1,100 0	3,433 39
Immigrant Hospitals.						
Dambulla	2,065 71	2,028 0	143 13	477 44	1,000 0	5,714 28
Anurádhapura	2,908 21	1,075 87	263 36	114 33	3,000 0	7,361 77
Mihintalé	1,843 43	713 95	272 23	111 22	1,200 0	4,140 83
Mannár	541 18	306 2	—	—	1,100 0	1,947 20
Vankálai	521 31	220 9	—	—	1,000 0	1,741 40
Pésálai	505 94	237 16	—	2 0	—	745 10
Puliyadirrakkam	933 1	393 56	21 60	6 50	600 0	1,954 67
Total ...	9,318 79	4,974 65	700 32	711 49	7,900 0	23,605 25
Grand Total ...	10,709 1	5,574 65	751 84	1,003 14	9,000 0	27,038 64

Table XX.—Statement showing Average Strength, with the Ratio of Admissions into Hospital, and Average Daily Sick, with the Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength, for all Diseases for each Jail in Ceylon.

Jail.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000. Admission into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000. Average Daily Sick.	Ratio per 1,000. Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Ratio per 1,000. Deaths from Fevers.	Ratio per 1,000. Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000. Deaths from Injuries.	Ratio per 1,000. Deaths from Other Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000. Deaths from All Causes.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All Causes.
Jails of Colombo: Welikada, Slave Is., and Hulftsdorp	1058	2331·66	54·72	28·35	10·39	30·34	4·72	2·83	76·55	749·52	354·44	210·77	232·51	2331·76
Mahara ...	341	2876·83	31·02	1·89	—	—	·94	—	2·82	231·66	1645·16	96·77	489·74	2876·83
Negombo ...	162	3043·21	128·20	37·04	6·17	18·52	—	30·86	92·58	1160·49	901·23	265·43	55·55	3043·21
Kandy ...	591	2292·72	69·42	33·84	8·46	8·46	1·69	6·76	59·22	930·62	172·59	113·36	209·81	2292·72
Nuwara Eliya ...	31	1161·29	33·22	—	—	32·26	—	—	32·26	387·09	258·06	64·51	—	1161·29
Jaffna ...	123	829·26	22·52	—	—	8·13	—	—	8·13	252·03	186·99	146·34	40·65	829·26
Mannár ...	4	750·00	7·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750·00	—	—	750·00
Mullaitíva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	2	2500·00	30·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	500·00	1500·00	—	—	2500·00
Galle ...	198	2343·43	36·06	—	15·15	—	—	5·05	20·20	651·51	325·75	116·16	368·68	2343·43
Mátara ...	84	4011·90	72·26	—	—	—	—	11·90	11·90	2785·71	416·66	59·52	95·23	4011·90
Hambantota ...	98	612·24	17·55	20·40	—	10·20	—	10·20	40·80	173·47	153·06	30·60	30·60	612·24
Tangalla ...	33	2515·15	53·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	575·75	1000·00	90·90	272·70	2515·15
Batapitiya ...	11	1636·36	31·81	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·90	277·72	90·90	454·50	1636·36
Batticaloa ...	50	1620·00	39·60	—	—	—	—	—	—	300·00	780·00	40·00	80·00	1620·00
Trincomalee ...	19	1684·21	38·42	—	—	—	—	—	—	210·52	1000·00	52·63	52·63	1684·21
Kurunégala ...	170	2464·07	56·17	11·76	11·76	5·88	—	11·76	41·17	546·46	735·29	152·94	152·94	2464·70
Puttalam ...	24	2708·33	114·58	—	—	—	—	—	—	166·66	1375·00	83·33	208·33	2708·33
Chilaw ...	33	2060·60	5·46	—	—	—	—	—	—	575·75	30·30	272·70	60·60	2060·60
Anurádhapura ...	271	2022·14	49·96	3·69	—	—	—	3·69	7·38	125·46	1269·37	40·59	73·80	2022·14
Badulla ...	50	2640·00	65·20	60·00	—	—	—	20·00	80·00	1300·00	540·00	40·00	100·00	2640·00
Ratnapura ...	63	2396·80	53·49	31·74	—	—	—	—	31·74	1476·19	61·90	1·58	3·16	2396·82
Kégalla ...	31	2806·45	48·71	—	—	32·25	—	—	32·25	290·32	1354·54	193 55	419·35	2806·45
Avisáwella ...	10	200·00	3·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	100·00	200·00
Total ...	3457	2311·54	53·47	19·09	6·91	13·01	2·02	5·46	46·57	691·63	590·10	139·10	210·56	2311·54

Table XXI.—Return of Diseases Treated at the Outdoor Dispensaries of the several Provinces during 1891.

Dispensaries.	General Diseases.														Local Diseases.																										Total Number of Outdoor Patients treated in the Dispensary.	Operations.	
	Group A.					Group B.	Group C.	Group D.							Diseases of the																												Major.	Minor.
	Dysentery.	Malarious Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular Affections.	Leprosy.	Parangi.	Diabetes.	All other General Diseases.	Nervous System.	Eye.	Ear.	Nose.	Circulatory System.	Lungs.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Goitre.	Spleen.	Lymphatic System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion.	Connective Tissue.	Skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.						
WESTERN PROVINCE.																																										
Dispensary, Maradana ...	227	1964	398	115	418	2431	1305	1035	31	21	3	—	783	115	86	69	21	318	77	1400	527	149	35	1224	—	5	46	6	146	—	1	1200	1842	—	1740	—	17737	—	—
Police Hospital, Borella ...	1	57	6	4	3	61	18	10	—	—	—	—	14	9	1	—	—	—	61	—	20	2	3	28	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	9	1	—	1	8	324	—	—
Branch Hospital, Borella ...	1	5	162	55	102	—	5	37	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	10	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	6	3	—	—	3	432	—	—
Urugodawatta ...	12	165	7	29	34	468	37	180	—	2	—	—	414	10	27	19	6	1	115	—	25	—	—	132	5	—	10	6	23	—	44	222	159	—	13	259	2424	—	—
Hendala ...	18	320	—	3	1	169	12	19	—	8	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	27	8	2	45	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	105	1	—	—	35	883	—	—
Moratuwa ...	43	935	—	32	10	765	103	183	5	—	6	—	673	71	33	32	12	5	19	282	109	65	3	357	5	—	17	26	97	11	28	330	218	—	2	553	5030	—	—
Pánaduré ...	79	699	45	52	38	1053	249	203	10	—	9	1	1051	76	8	21	18	52	405	170	217	125	98	320	—	99	33	17	29	3	58	200	322	1	393	476	6371	1	84
Bandáragama ...	54	1639	9	69	20	761	213	334	—	14	69	1	643	30	5	17	26	2	24	200	43	55	30	114	4	15	12	14	36	1	93	246	366	—	20	195	5374	—	103
Kalutara ...	93	2249	49	38	34	2257	89	501	8	7	18	5	669	95	27	30	29	4	32	414	178	49	18	655	6	11	127	18	128	2	125	616	788	—	14	766	10149	—	70
Matugama ...	23	1854	8	2	14	577	238	65	3	—	57	—	556	13	8	13	7	2	82	8	72	11	14	209	—	16	6	2	13	—	44	146	155	—	56	91	4365	—	—
Béruwala ...	61	2407	14	16	12	1944	134	190	33	1	90	—	359	48	14	30	9	97	33	206	180	101	24	150	25	36	30	26	98	80	109	212	230	—	90	120	7209	—	7
Negombo ...	20	2491	43	50	44	311	33	141	5	1	56	2	592	39	15	17	19	4	25	61	49	32	8	85	—	58	6	12	22	7	18	253	238	—	4	433	5194	—	19
Hanwella ...	48	1713	47	45	45	222	200	91	98	20	36	2	763	53	24	45	23	5	36	79	45	75	13	170	1	92	54	26	86	49	55	287	126	3	83	186	5016	—	11
Kaduwela ...	6	626	15	9	32	187	73	79	3	11	17	—	743	37	15	16	24	1	19	39	20	15	10	68	—	8	29	7	14	7	17	229	93	—	131	79	2509	—	30
Véyangoda ...	30	824	27	35	53	337	55	2	90	—	50	—	159	19	20	27	31	6	22	39	34	27	35	159	—	67	8	13	16	18	33	161	121	—	48	51	2617	1	—
Já-ela ...	14	2346	24	22	36	308	20	230	—	—	18	—	673	5	—	13	5	—	2	47	21	11	2	94	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	274	189	—	212	—	4590	—	—
Heṇaratgoda ...	29	1217	20	32	68	375	13	113	1	1	78	4	11	48	7	39	15	13	58	38	25	9	125	123	—	234	32	13	13	38	31	475	—	—	46	267	4310	—	—
Ambépussa ...	12	1269	43	7	46	182	58	69	4	—	36	—	309	24	10	40	19	—	8	48	22	8	6	83	—	83	6	10	5	—	16	202	162	—	1	122	2910	—	—
Minuwangoda ...	5	2014	28	46	86	386	63	198	10	—	140	—	448	19	18	9	19	2	24	71	26	75	1	101	1	23	—	6	18	2	35	296	241	1	46	140	4604	—	—
Halpe ...	1	747	3	3	13	161	27	52	4	—	39	—	177	4	3	2	7	1	4	19	5	22	3	21	—	49	—	2	11	1	9	58	50	—	3	15	1516	—	—
Nambapana ...	4	260	1	—	8	128	17	71	—	—	27	—	60	2	3	5	3	—	3	17	5	11	4	15	1	4	2	3	2	—	7	38	53	—	3	18	785	—	7
Polgahawela ...	64	1105	6	22	63	461	—	134	—	—	219	—	304	3	19	23	6	—	377	—	140	2	36	109	—	973	—	2	—	—	—	305	98	—	83	—	4554	—	—
Bambukkana ...	1	245	1	1	3	188	—	13	—	1	18	—	72	—	4	9	3	—	24	—	17	—	4	57	—	81	—	3	—	—	—	107	27	—	—	1	880	—	—
Ragama ...	—	94	—	1	3	39	24	19	1	—	1	2	18	4	—	2	1	5	9	4	5	8	1	15	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	25	11	—	1	25	326	—	—
Kesbewa ...	—	86	—	3	1	22	10	23	—	—	3	—	52	4	3	2	1	—	—	15	—	11	—	25	—	—	3	2	3	2	4	40	38	—	1	39	392	—	—
Kotté ...	16	42	5	1	3	100	25	28	10	1	13	1	50	21	2	11	11	—	9	13	7	19	1	75	1	1	—	—	6	2	9	107	58	4	6	116	791	—	20
Total...	862	27373	961	692	1190	13892	3021	4020	316	88	1003	18	9129	749	322	491	315	518	1498	3178	1822	891	476	4444	49	1883	421	217	776	224	744	6140	5590	9	2997	3998	101292	2	351

Table XXI.—*continued.*

Dispensaries.	General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																								Total Number of Outdoor Patients treated at the Dispensary.	Operations.	
	Group A.					Group B.	Group C.	Group D.						Diseases of the																										Major.	Minor.
	Dysentery.	Malarious Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular Affections.	Leprosy.	Parangi.	Diabetes.	All other General Diseases.	Nervous System.	Eye.	Ear.	Nose.	Circulatory System.	Lungs.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Goitre.	Spleen.	Lymphatic System.	Urinary System.	Generative.	Organs of Locomotion	Connective Tissue.	Skin.	Ulcer.	Poisons.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.			
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																																						
Kandy ...	124	811	108	22	106	894	148	269	19	—	16	—	293	48	55	6	7	2	195	251	116	145	70	206	1	4	14	8	31	4	69	315	126	—	94	54	4620	—	—
Katugastota ...	20	103	29	17	21	153	40	43	17	—	12	—	38	21	6	10	11	—	32	19	68	21	9	97	—	34	3	1	17	—	—	43	19	—	—	7	911	—	—
Gampola ...	86	227	68	23	47	398	114	226	—	—	2	—	300	66	23	21	2	—	95	122	74	34	33	199	—	2	2	19	15	2	13	168	46	—	31	12	2470	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	70	70	30	17	46	147	14	90	—	1	—	—	148	13	14	6	1	1	226	43	63	15	29	68	—	—	1	2	22	—	22	78	17	—	12	75	1341	—	—
Mátalé ...	229	2280	71	57	82	2199	52	486	5	—	48	—	1596	56	105	93	9	2	188	336	405	37	18	319	5	43	2	3	14	9	28	495	347	1	113	84	9817	—	—
Dambulla ...	17	394	9	13	15	70	5	106	—	—	202	—	30	11	19	9	15	1	30	—	24	6	5	53	—	7	1	—	9	9	7	54	175	—	10	50	1356	—	—
Nalanda ...	69	769	5	11	14	242	62	194	1	—	124	—	335	49	13	25	7	—	21	73	115	21	3	130	—	13	11	6	14	5	19	143	250	—	1	49	2786	—	—
Pallegama ...	38	377	8	—	16	192	13	133	—	—	190	—	76	71	167	25	10	—	26	83	126	27	1	148	—	47	7	6	19	3	31	162	240	4	70	5	2321	—	—
Kongahawela ...	35	326	—	1	4	96	32	69	—	—	153	—	87	28	34	20	2	2	42	—	53	40	1	84	—	64	9	—	9	—	1	78	162	—	—	69	1501	—	—
Galagedara ...	42	1288	17	12	28	382	47	86	—	—	83	1	83	18	24	18	4	—	138	—	72	68	5	133	—	22	—	17	10	—	1	219	95	—	5	45	2962	—	—
Galawela ...	53	878	10	1	12	357	32	395	—	—	1152	—	192	34	4	43	26	—	16	75	100	84	5	113	—	69	9	—	26	—	29	432	382	—	52	28	4620	—	8
Pussellâwa ...	43	43	24	44	55	66	11	69	—	—	—	—	—	151	10	3	1	3	—	181	70	15	7	43	—	1	7	1	22	—	22	56	34	—	6	44	1032	—	3
Nildandahinna ...	15	219	24	25	17	73	4	41	—	1	3	—	20	15	6	19	2	—	1	9	31	4	—	65	—	1	—	2	6	—	15	139	26	—	4	59	846	—	—
Enamalu ...	12	59	1	1	2	24	—	54	—	—	100	—	2	—	1	7	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	22	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	9	38	—	—	8	354	—	—
Paldeniya ...	14	88	—	2	3	92	31	24	—	—	9	2	77	6	—	7	1	—	13	1	12	—	1	13	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	41	29	—	1	1	475	—	—
Hanguranketa ...	23	127	7	2	16	178	25	66	—	1	19	—	63	34	6	7	—	—	—	37	38	22	—	34	—	1	10	2	7	2	14	108	35	—	5	35	924	—	2
Padiapalla ...	16	61	5	12	7	67	—	28	—	—	—	—	15	3	2	1	—	6	2	21	19	2	—	24	—	—	2	3	8	—	1	33	7	—	—	20	365	—	1
Estates Branch.																																						
Elkaduwa ...	157	429	4	5	21	251	6	162	10	—	2	—	417	10	61	7	3	2	96	6	238	27	3	70	—	—	4	1	13	—	24	91	84	2	4	84	2294	—	—
Kelebokka ...	133	163	24	19	20	164	7	125	11	—	2	—	124	36	62	14	2	1	240	18	149	21	6	63	—	—	11	21	27	6	25	144	73	—	10	81	1802	—	—
Dikoya ...	169	134	37	20	60	45	100	179	19	—	—	—	168	61	51	5	4	—	19	272	193	33	22	169	—	—	4	16	42	4	51	133	105	9	20	153	2297	—	4
Uda Pussellâwa ...	38	98	15	2	24	95	11	64	1	—	—	—	33	13	10	6	2	—	7	68	3	66	23	3	69	—	—	6	1	11	2	10	67	40	1	7	45	839	—	—
Lindula ...	434	—	96	49	210	376	54	159	4	1	—	—	266	14	21	10	2	6	50	189	491	131	13	99	—	—	18	32	26	3	35	220	259	—	156	38	3462	—	—
Dimbula ...	236	270	82	16	89	288	55	175	5	—	—	—	372	33	33	23	15	17	38	213	211	45	37	50	—	20	56	32	44	5	93	130	132	5	—	180	3005	—	—
Maskeliya ...	263	88	28	4	58	254	16	159	3	—	—	—	265	80	24	23	4	53	263	23	291	92	35	195	—	1	1	8	22	5	80	149	118	—	37	139	2783	—	65
Maturata ...	135	215	25	25	30	158	1	113	—	2	—	2	85	29	6	8	4	11	17	131	137	21	14	84	—	2	7	9	41	6	18	121	28	5	1	122	1613	—	37
Deltota ...	107	381	14	9	29	197	57	130	16	—	1	1	536	47	46	6	3	1	24	152	102	46	22	410	1	9	7	24	25	5	50	184	53	6	1	108	2810	1	25
Teldeniya ...	111	667	49	36	75	487	61	140	—	1	27	—	180	50	54	40	13	2	139	4	133	13	15	162	—	4	7	6	39	—	36	263	75	1	2	165	3055	—	6
Ramboda ...	133	170	48	28	46	139	59	130	—	—	—	—	159	37	21	8	3	1	25	185	185	59	20	112	—	4	9	6	51	4	28	128	107	3	1	123	2032	—	1
Náwalapitiya ...	408	531	51	4	110	200	8	67	—	1	—	—	2006	32	38	1	2	1	86	349	465	19	2	50	—	8	4	2	7	1	5	269	229	—	119	13	5088	—	—
Agrapatana ...	297	97	66	9	39	110	16	153	1	1	—	—	199	54	19	33	3	1	36	341	418	85	38	170	—	4	6	15	47	1	35	139	158	—	—	222	2815	—	2
Bogawantalâwa ...	220	55	25	9	50	297	28	91	3	—	—	—	89	23	15	17	—	2	201	250	129	126	4	168	—	2	17	35	18	8	35	177	44	1	15	162	2317	—	20
Wattawala ...	123	131	26	12	34	56	114	86	3	—	—	—	162	14	23	8	—	10	42	97	117	22	1	69	—	—	13	6	22	—	25	94	82	—	155	64	1611	—	3
Rattota ...	95	513	15	6	37	611	43	128	—	—	47	—	371	18	22	30	7	1	200	4	131	44	18	99	—	24	1	9	3	1	69	177	117	—	—	94	2935	—	—
Dolosbage ...	103	90	10	11	43	60	97	85	6	1	1	—	95	12	13	6	2	—	173	25	100	16	11	109	—	6	—	11	16	1	3	82	54	—	48	40	1330	—	1
Total ...	4068	12152	1031	524	1466	9418	1363	4525	124	10	2195	9	8882	1187	1008	565	165	133	2745	3513	4946	1365	651	3899	7	397	249	305	686	88	894	5141	3786	38	990	2388	80389	1	178

15—92

NORTHERN PROVINCE.																																							
Jaffna ...	12	528	1	1	33	36	61	85	—	—	—	2	222	26	11	15	5	27	—	146	64	63	2	52	—	6	3	2	15	11	9	229	25	—	—	—	1692	—	51
Mannár ...	34	379	1	1	2	30	—	36	—	—	4	—	55	22	11	16	10	—	1	30	26	8	3	105	—	6	—	3	12	12	24	72	43	4	—	59	1009	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	25	1311	1	2	13	12	21	59	7	—	61	—	98	12	32	31	3	9	—	157	21	23	2	172	—	62	9	1	13	—	46	149	149	1	15	84	2601	—	—
Vavuniya ...	14	806	—	2	16	36	10	97	—	—	109	—	29	16	17	25	3	—	1	51	28	2	18	83	—	4	2	5	17	—	22	67	70	—	—	68	1618	—	—
Point Pedro ...	22	406	18	47	36	18	46	67	21	—	28	4	164	42	21	178	8	—	10	64	17	17	2	222	—	35	16	17	19	4	53	306	122	2	3	493	2528	—	89
Mantota ...	19	345	—	4	5	15	1	33	—	—	19	—	61	28	10	15	4	—	—	41	15	31	2	75	—	62	1	2	11	4	23	68	39	—	2	64	999	—	—
Palai ...	29	779	7	29	12	15	39	132	4	—	8	—	80	42	29	47	7	10	23	63	45	13	25	295	4	35	2	3	33	8	121	140	190	—	3	58	2330	—	—
Valuvettiturai	54	297	10	8	20	32	26	92	1	—	—	5	123	33	11	30	7	5	4	33	39	21	11	167	2	8	2	2	21	4	68	162	114	1	11	298	1722	—	60
Talamannár ...	22	200	2	4	7	6	6	21	—	—	—	—	31	5	6	19	2	—	—	16	30	3	—	80	—	20	—	1	6	—	2	31	21	—	2	71	614	—	6
Silávaturai...	30	454	8	—	2	—	24	16	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	5	—	—	4	—	24	3	—	51	—	25	—	—	—	—	3	48	17	—	—	41	770	—	—
Point Pedro (2nd Dispensary)	12	188	17	14	49	50	16	47	—	—	—	—	160	15	30	29	1	7	7	52	73	14	16	118	—	30	7	5	7	20	23	203	110	—	10	191	1521	—	—
Puliadyirakkam	12	228	2	8	3	5	3	25	—	—	1	—	12	3	1	1	2	—	8	14	4	7	4	24	—	16	—	2	8	—	5	21	20	—	—	8	447	—	—
Pésalai ...	17	204	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	16	9	3	2	—	—	4	16	17	6	2	42	—	9	—	7	5	—	4	7	1	—	1	8	389	—	—
Kayts ...	75	309	—	1	8	45	79	53	—	—	—	2	72	28	—	2	—	—	1	76	56	17	20	226	—	6	2	—	1	—	9	75	58	—	1	227	1449	—	4
Kankésanturai...	35	204	—	1	8	24	15	53	—	—	—	—	74	11	48	24	—	—	6	35	25	8	4	152	—	5	—	5	17	46	28	48	275	—	17	110	1278	—	3
Chavakachéri ...	11	894	19	16	20	5	14	57	—	—	8	—	138	42	16	30	4	—	15	56	52	36	8	123	—	105	3	17	23	6	45	86	88	—	11	247	2195	—	1
Mankulam North road ...	10	264	3	10	3	3	—	55	—	—	9	—	40	14	9	18	2	9	18	45	21	8	—	98	—	6	—	8	8	3	26	61	112	1	34	29	927	—	—
Punakari ...	12	409	6	—	26	14	48	28	2	—	—	—	—	6	21	34	3	—	29	—	54	32	20	11	—	41	—	3	4	7	—	39	21	—	12	21	903	—	—
Batticotta ...	46	111	5	6	14	29	60	153	—	—	—	2	241	32	8	37	—	—	4	90	20	50	7	9	1	5	—	8	8	—	—	55	180	—	—	85	1266	—	—
Delft ...	—	39	2	2	8	10	26	58	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	5	10	12	30	14	1	31	—	13	7	4	14	2	—	63	34	—	—	135	536	—	—
Vidataltivu ...	10	148	1	11	5	6	7	49	—	—	16	—	17	13	6	8	1	—	2	13	30	3	4	63	2	14	—	9	1	1	26	35	36	1	2	56	596	3	—
Marichikattu ...	29	370	4	1	7	16	—	5	—	—	1	—	29	3	3	7	2	5	17	31	27	3	61	—	—	22	4	2	—	—	15	76	10	2	1	63	816	—	—
Chempianpattu ...	—	127	—	—	2	1	7	36	—	—	—	—	18	22	2	26	5	—	—	32	11	10	—	25	—	11	2	1	7	—	17	42	72	1	—	30	507	—	—
Mankulam-Mannár road ...	10	108	1	2	5	3	3	29	—	1	48	1	3	13	2	5	2	8	—	5	5	13	—	42	—	8	—	—	2	1	2	29	38	1	—	29	419	—	—
Total...	540	9108	108	172	304	412	512	1291	35	1	313	16	1695	448	303	606	71	85	164	1078	734	405	212	2266	9	554	60	107	252	129	571	2112	1845	14	125	2475	29132	3	214
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																																							
Galle ...	44	510	54	13	91	123	9	186	23	4	89	4	1437	9	28	27	44	9	7	88	64	52	3	167	1	—	20	8	54	20	34	245	202	3	12	483	3168	—	—
Balapitimodara ...	41	842	49	16	26	339	68	229	12	—	132	—	564	52	6	35	38	8	6	198	133	35	8	150	8	8	2	8	62	16	132	201	599	—	12	541	4576	—	168
Mátara ...	35	2185	20	43	94	812	61	170	23	5	331	—	667	79	95	40	23	18	134	20	65	47	2	124	3	2	22	11	85	34	136	432	616	11	5	381	7181	—	797
Tangalla ...	82	5067	69	34	89	233	3	290	4	—	274	2	904	49	117	20	27	—	—	191	68	60	2	146	1	16	—	14	57	5	52	376	449	—	8	374	9083	—	—
Hambantota ...	51	1311	18	4	21	53	19	101	—	—	25	3	183	41	36	22	3	14	23	142	33	39	4	112	—	19	38	24	27	—	—	108	108	—	55	37	2674	—	2
Weligama ...	1	1710	24	21	41	383	40	60	12	—	30	1	374	26	15	3	5	—	24	20	14	9	5	72	—	—	7	8	8	—	4	79	162	1	32	167	3358	—	—
Bentota ...	35	1810	14	10	8	420	99	83	16	1	39	—	96	16	4	20	6	23	18	54	68	41	19	84	19	25	26	6	27	19	96	60	79	—	106	85	3532	—	—
Amblantota ...	10	612	3	12	12	15	12	43	12	—	16	—	63	9	5	—	—	2	6	13	8	9	3	35	—	4	10	5	4	4	4	53	83	—	25	3	1095	—	—
Udugama ...	53	1945	8	9	19	57	14	64	—	—	—	—	67	3	—	12	1	—	12	54	46	2	13	41	—	11	2	1	11	—	7	44	66	1	6	56	2625	—	—
Baddégama ...	23	2818	11	17	46	459	59	208	34	1	54	—	268	58	30	21	37	6	60	61	36	50	10	134	—	6	26	28	90	8	59	206	495	—	18	201	5638	—	13
Hakmana ...	12	1924	7	5	5	42	5	32	7	2	102	3	203	14	4	3	5	1	—	33	9	5	—	31	—	3	—	1	3	3	7	61	197	—	49	—	2778	—	—
Akuressa ...	2	1135	1	1	15	53	6	20	—	—	33	1	141	3	—	3	2	—	1	8	3	6	3	20	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	50	79	—	10	30	1634	—	—
Walasmulla ...	1	1417	2	1	6	19	3	44	—	1	111	1	123	9	2	4	5	—	—	19	16	3	—	23	—	1	—	—	2	—	11	114	265	—	27	—	2230	—	—
Weeraketiya ...	1	324	2	1	4	11	1	41	—	—	59	—	144	7	—	—	2	—	—	7	6	1	—	13	—	9	—	—	1	1	3	38	158	—	16	—	850	—	—
Hikkaduwa ...	9	461	6	1	8	152	11	55	9	—	25	—	144	23	2	17	13	—	20	66	24	10	1	56	—	—	7	10	26	4	22	76	191	—	1	87	1537	—	22
Elpitiya ...	9	702	6	6	10	91	4	41	—	—	83	—	86	9	—	7	6	3	—	36	21	4	3	23	1	—	—	—	7	3	31	39	108	—	8	45	1392	—	51
Dikwella ...	4	1002	7	3	16	40	8	56	1	1	108	1	161	8	2	3	11	1	—	11	10	7	—	38	—	1	1	1	9	1	6	74	138	—	27	—	1757	—	—
Imaduwa ...	2	861	—	—	2	89	2	13	—	—	37	—	80	4	—	3	1	—	7	5	2	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	30	110	—	5	29	1310	—	—
Tissamahárama ...	24	1018	14	11	17	28	36	112	—	—	21	1	180	15	33	12	1	—	5	119	35	25	—	101	—	—	5	3	6	5	43	130	128	—	6	141	2275	—	43
Beliatta ...	—	180	1	—	3	11	2	18	—	—	30	—	57	6	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	18	48	—	21	—	419	—	—
Wandurambe ...	2	482	1	—	1	50	11	43	1	—	10	—	25	8	3	6	7	—	8	8	3	2	1	12	1	1	1	—	4	—	6	26	67	—	—	15	805	—	—

Table XXI.——*continued.*

Dispensaries.	General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																										Total Number of Outdoor Patients treated in the Dispensary.	Operations.	
	Group A.					Group B.	Group C.	Group D.						Diseases of the																												Major.	Minor.
	Dysentery.	Malarious Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular Affections.	Leprosy.	Parangi.	Diabetes.	All other General Diseases.	Nervous System.	Eye.	Ear.	Nose.	Circulatory System.	Lungs.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Goître.	Spleen.	Lymphatic System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion.	Connective Tissue.	Skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.			
SOUTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.*																																							
Dodanduwa ...	3	81	—	—	3	78	10	43	—	1	2	—	64	7	—	5	4	—	10	16	7	3	—	21	—	—	—	1	4	—	6	21	20	—	1	34	451	—	5
Ranna ...	2	89	1	3	3	7	—	19	—	—	21	—	37	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	51	31	—	—	16	299	—	—
Katukurundu ...	8	87	2	—	3	23	—	20	3	—	14	—	34	3	5	2	1	1	7	13	20	18	—	9	—	—	1	2	2	3	30	9	—	—	22	342	—	—
Katuwana	—	16	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	12	—	—	2	62	—	—
Urubokka ...* ...	—	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	2	40	—	—
Berulupanátara ...	—	21	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	4	67	—	—
Kiranne	—	21	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	4	—	15	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	15	—	—	2	86	—	—
Morawaka	—	43	1	—	—	6	1	5	1	—	—	—	23	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	11	—	—	6	123	—	—
Kirinda	—	35	1	—	1	4	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	5	73	—	1
Estates Branch.																																							
Morawak korale ...	44	751	38	18	31	57	57	35	—	—	8	—	54	1	10	—	—	—	—	35	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	21	47	77	—	47	2	1408	—	21
Total...	498	29473	361	230	577	3654	547	2039	159	16	1660	17	5216	438	406	266	252	86	348	1257	764	440	78	1450	34	106	167	139	508	128	714	2625	4589	16	497	2770	62868	—	1123
EASTERN PROVINCE.																																							
Batticaloa... ...	53	1396	16	1	16	162	33	54	—	—	68	4	73	39	6	21	—	—	—	38	17	—	—	220	—	—	—	2	1	—	21	126	143	—	124	2	2636	—	—
Trincomalee ...	17	388	1	6	8	68	19	38	—	—	27	3	92	17	22	23	8	13	14	45	26	16	8	81	—	15	12	11	25	2	35	68	27	1	34	55	1225	—	—
Kalmunai ...	93	2613	3	8	32	343	126	222	20	60	465	11	259	114	33	52	12	2	40	154	84	51	5	174	3	124	3	13	65	33	54	548	199	3	14	251	6336	—	57
Mutur	1	187	1	—	4	45	6	39	1	—	56	—	10	4	2	1	—	—	3	12	9	2	2	59	—	5	3	4	3	2	2	26	20	—	15	13	537	—	—
Karunko litivu ...	85	1245	—	—	6	218	56	623	—	—	201	1	168	85	14	48	1	—	—	140	87	25	—	281	—	124	—	1	11	4	102	405	550	—	21	289	4790	—	15
Kattankudi ...	16	290	—	—	—	38	9	25	—	—	17	—	29	12	1	2	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	61	—	—	24	2	3	1	1	33	11	—	3	8	593	—	—
Maha-oya	6	128	1	1	3	33	4	39	—	1	77	—	28	3	7	1	2	—	14	1	2	1	5	20	—	8	3	2	6	—	18	22	26	4	—	32	498	—	—
Eraur	67	2442	5	—	8	250	32	352	1	1	88	—	191	270	492	65	7	—	40	90	87	71	2	284	4	94	20	12	7	1	65	436	707	4	—	261	6456	—	33
Walachena.... ...	14	349	—	—	—	86	16	162	—	1	53	—	73	78	23	17	1	—	12	13	8	27	—	94	—	37	5	—	4	—	12	226	213	—	—	29	1553	—	7
Pottuvil	7	315	—	—	6	26	3	94	—	1	40	1	141	—	15	17	2	—	—	32	22	5	—	24	—	4	—	6	2	2	38	151	79	—	37	27	1097	—	—
Toppur	—	20	—	—	—	31	—	10	1	1	59	—	3	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	144	—	—
Nilaveli	—	9	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	13	5	—	—	2	56	—	—
Total...	359	9382	27	16	84	1303	305	1663	23	65	1151	20	1068	629	666	251	34	16	123	535	342	198	22	1307	7	415	70	52	128	45	349	2057	1980	12	249	969	25921	—	112

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																																						
Kurunégala	33	2141	47	21	47	617	92	151	8	—	453	—	199	38	14	19	6	1	117	171	87	29	16	180	—	72	4	13	18	—	22	279	157	—	4	47	5103	—	—
Puttalam	42	1458	18	4	31	74	50	109	1	—	19	—	119	19	10	10	2	—	41	33	31	17	10	113	—	33	11	—	6	1	6	109	43	—	—	72	2492	—	—
Marawila	9	3643	4	36	21	242	23	124	—	6	59	—	123	41	2	3	2	6	39	96	49	10	18	55	1	97	34	4	8	8	14	146	55	—	132	1	5111	—	—
Chilaw	72	3494	25	12	37	459	96	168	17	—	242	12	188	91	15	31	22	—	18	166	77	14	14	216	—	34	7	15	16	—	16	234	95	—	28	69	6000	—	—
Demalapattu	5	272	2	1	3	30	18	29	3	—	408	—	9	12	1	6	2	—	2	17	9	—	—	32	—	6	2	2	6	—	1	105	21	—	—	8	1012	—	—
Kalpitiya	8	324	—	1	1	17	3	10	—	—	2	4	35	11	2	5	—	—	—	10	12	5	—	77	—	11	—	—	2	—	6	17	32	9	—	38	642	—	—
St. Anna's, Talawillu ...	4	30	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	2	77	—	—
Madampe	7	1120	4	12	13	69	11	52	3	—	41	1	95	11	2	3	—	5	10	39	12	3	—	39	—	104	5	2	7	1	1	114	20	—	12	13	1831	—	—
Nikaweratiya... ...	17	259	7	11	20	56	70	108	3	2	310	—	80	17	6	8	2	4	4	55	41	41	9	103	—	40	9	5	15	5	18	153	91	3	8	20	1600	—	—
Balala	22	198	4	6	8	81	111	105	1	2	319	—	59	23	14	1	8	—	2	23	45	24	1	56	—	37	2	9	7	10	7	93	88	1	8	9	1384	—	—
Mahagalkadawela ...	11	49	2	5	9	18	33	50	—	1	193	—	5	9	1	4	—	—	1	7	7	6	—	14	—	17	—	2	8	6	6	33	42	—	2	2	543	—	—
Ma Eliya	3	89	—	—	3	62	7	105	—	—	109	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	14	—	17	—	—	1	—	—	68	24	—	2	4	525	—	—
Ambanpola	25	623	2	—	11	235	21	161	—	1	54	—	23	12	11	9	—	—	2	36	18	5	1	95	—	53	—	—	2	—	6	197	96	—	8	20	1787	—	—
Nikawewa	2	94	—	—	—	68	4	236	—	—	221	2	15	2	4	2	—	—	2	10	4	—	—	26	—	20	—	—	2	—	—	74	25	—	1	—	814	—	—
Giriulla	—	422	2	3	30	71	—	3	—	—	65	—	91	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	7	—	—	1	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	93	127	—	5	—	977	-	—
Naramulla	1	2469	18	13	41	461	23	36	—	—	408	-	579	7	9	17	—	8	25	19	44	15	2	14	—	148	2	10	2	—	1	244	521	—	25	1	5173	—	1
Makandura	—	270	4	1	13	37	—	5	—	—	43	—	43	2	—	—	3	—	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	32	—	1	—	—	—	60	70	—	3	—	599	—	—
Total...	261	16955	139	126	288	2605	562	1452	36	12	2946	19	1671	300	92	124	47	26	272	700	450	170	71	1038	1	772	76	63	100	31	106	2021	1511	13	238	306	35670	—	1
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																																						
Anurádhapura ...	58	959	17	—	18	42	9	146	—	—	355	2	19	14	12	2	—	—	12	69	22	9	2	117	1	33	2	10	2	—	13	55	81	—	—	20	2101	—	—
Mihintale	28	123	5	5	7	13	5	75	—	1	64	—	9	6	3	9	—	—	1	20	9	9	—	3	—	4	—	—	4	4	2	23	19	—	—	19	471	—	1
Madawachchi.. ..	21	130	—	—	4	10	1	28	—	—	110	—	—	22	1	8	—	15	4	32	23	4	—	39	—	4	—	1	6	—	—	32	114	—	—	21	630	—	1
Maradankadawala ...	40	385	5	—	8	40	85	39	20	—	489	—	550	10	20	15	30	—	20	—	15	20	—	95	—	35	—	15	5	—	20	28	60	—	—	—	2049	—	—
Eppawala	20	184	3	—	5	20	30	13	18	—	229	—	98	5	7	3	8	—	13	—	8	15	—	50	—	10	—	5	1	—	3	20	22	—	—	—	790	—	—
Topawewa	4	49	—	14	9	28	—	31	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	3	7	18	6	1	18	—	6	2	1	3	—	1	11	23	—	6	2	254	—	—
Habarana ...	2	44	4	12	9	14	—	85	—	—	17	—	5	7	—	4	2	1	2	8	7	4	—	14	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	25	46	—	10	1	336	—	—
Kahatagasdigiliya ...	5	15	—	—	—	1	—	58	—	—	165	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	1	20	—	15	31	—	—	3	342	—	—
Total...	178	1889	34	31	60	168	130	475	38	1	1433	2	689	69	43	42	41	17	55	138	108	67	3	339	1	111	4	32	24	24	39	209	396	—	16	66	6973	—	2
PROVINCE OF UVA.																																						
Badulla	115	396	70	42	39	146	34	116	8	7	9	—	143	25	42	22	5	19	115	12	115	43	18	94	—	4	3	2	38	3	35	195	151	2	4	87	2163	—	4
Alutnuwara	3	248	3	4	4	63	6	31	1	—	37	—	6	8	19	6	—	1	—	18	29	3	2	36	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	85	50	—	—	21	696	—	—
Medagama	19	276	2	3	2	76	94	135	3	—	13	—	41	7	24	21	16	—	63	10	14	5	4	50	—	13	3	2	3	1	7	263	274	—	3	48	1495	—	—
Buttala	8	229	5	2	8	17	5	24	—	—	43	—	7	1	5	4	—	1	—	13	62	1	—	28	—	9	1	1	1	—	1	46	41	—	—	15	578	—	—
Kandaudapangu ...	27	248	—	—	—	131	9	96	—	—	307	1	37	17	19	5	5	—	4	32	12	27	7	59	—	62	—	—	2	—	9	512	108	1	1	19	1757	—	—
Wedikumbura ..	18	268	3	—	4	21	5	133	—	—	120	—	77	5	17	16	4	1	5	32	23	—	—	48	1	16	—	—	3	1	4	308	103	—	—	37	1273	—	—
Maspane	6	86	17	5	14	173	31	58	—	—	—	—	70	14	23	7	1	—	9	10	21	—	1	74	1	—	7	—	5	1	10	244	91	—	1	64	1044	—	—
Bibile	3	94	1	8	2	23	14	34	—	—	28	—	27	1	3	2	1	—	4	3	20	5	1	22	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	50	64	—	—	9	435	—	—
Kumbukkan	111	519	2	6	1	68	17	87	—	—	6	—	28	4	15	7	9	1	37	75	73	4	—	150	—	14	—	1	10	—	7	60	73	2	3	140	1530	—	—
Bandarawela	46	99	15	25	11	89	11	64	—	1	11	—	67	9	5	7	3	1	—	76	29	19	1	65	—	2	6	2	8	2	17	102	32	—	3	44	872	—	1

Table XXI.—*continued.*

Dispensaries.	General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																								Total Number of Outdoor Patients treated in the Dispensary	Operations.	
	Group A.					Group B.	Group C.	Group D.						Diseases of the																										Major.	Minor.
	Dysentery.	Malarious Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular Affections.	Leprosy.	Parangi.	Diabetes.	All other General Diseases.	Nervous System.	Eye.	Ear.	Nose.	Circulatory System.	Lungs.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Goitre.	Spleen.	Lymphatic System.	Urinary System.	Generative System.	Organs of Locomotion.	Connective Tissue.	Skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.			
PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*																																						
Estates Branch.														8	1																								
Haputalé	75	235	6	13	12	20	31	57	—	—	1	—	117	22	16	11	—	—	• 64	64	45	9	17	—	3	15	7	—	2	4	27	36	—	3	28	922	—	—
Lunugala	67	345	7	39	24	187	60	84	5	—	7	—	53	5	1	3	4	—	25	103	60	23	3	79	—	7	2	2	7	—	18	94	154	1	1	99	1592	—	10
Monaragala	107	363	5	10	6	66	10	50	—	—	13	—	33	5	9	13	1	—	—	80	54	10	—	40	—	7	—	3	5	2	16	38	69	2	6	30	1035	—	—
Forest Hill	93	148	8	18	14	108	42	70	—	—	—	—	104	11	10	6	—	—	12	103	91	60	5	26	—	—	2	7	26	—	14	41	32	—	—	45	1102	—	—
Koslanda	150	645	22	15	33	51	95	26	—	2	36	—	114	14	42	11	10	4	18	100	125	22	4	67	1	23	—	12	11	5	9	55	73	—	3	109	1870	—	—
Haldummulla	96	563	24	12	73	210	28	133	—	1	5	—	98	14	5	7	6	1	120	12	87	44	2	186	—	4	—	2	15	28	—	134	87	3	30	111	2182	—	13
Total...	944	4762	190	202	247	1449	492	1198	17	11	636	1	1022	162	258	142	65	29	412	743	879	311	57	1041	3	176	39	41	135	45	166	2254	1438	11	58	906	20546	—	28
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																																						
Ratnapura	58	2199	69	46	39	1840	80	313	—	—	27	1	489	98	3	13	8	—	48	137	51	36	—	273	—	1	6	3	2	1	28	256	268	—	—	174	6567	—	—
Kégalla	80	2020	21	72	48	265	58	222	19	—	45	—	138	172	35	27	17	12	26	449	91	33	37	339	—	16	12	20	37	11	27	410	128	—	83	55	5025	—	3
Kolonna	11	404	9	5	8	23	8	39	—	4	78	—	32	8	2	1	7	—	5	—	8	1	—	52	—	—	—	6	3	17	220	258	—	2	26	1237	—	—
Godakawela	33	986	30	12	36	340	—	233	—	—	98	—	76	20	16	21	21	9	4	85	50	35	4	177	—	7	7	13	12	4	43	373	541	—	—	87	3373	—	—
Bowatta	8	400	5	12	5	114	15	88	3	1	121	—	44	10	12	4	—	—	15	18	15	14	11	17	—	9	—	—	8	4	4	45	68	—	—	10	1080	—	—
Kalawana	7	218	16	14	33	267	47	149	—	—	24	—	40	11	—	12	—	5	16	9	3	—	—	60	—	—	1	5	2	—	13	50	52	—	48	21	1123	—	—
Pelmadulla	19	712	24	22	21	487	1	157	3	—	15	2	467	3	—	4	1	1	—	57	35	5	2	5	—	9	—	1	5	4	—	125	42	—	2	26	2257	—	—
Mawanella	10	98	9	13	1	31	15	42	2	1	19	—	29	5	2	2	5	—	25	10	3	3	4	17	—	1	1	—	3	1	2	65	16	—	1	1	437	—	—
Estates Branch.																																						
Avisawella	106	1256	33	14	33	458	161	124	6	2	9	—	229	66	30	44	5	—	240	3	193	79	32	195	—	10	7	11	34	30	53	219	348	4	4	162	4196	—	—
Rakwana	25	493	46	13	51	235	23	157	—	—	6	—	286	17	8	12	2	—	5	245	109	59	1	101	—	3	3	3	7	1	68	118	410	—	—	196	2703	—	5
Balangoda	105	2057	51	88	74	785	79	405	4	3	150	2	187	73	41	15	16	3	58	98	130	225	28	259	—	10	—	12	60	7	78	275	178	—	1	146	5703	—	5
Karawanella	136	680	70	58	94	326	218	197	—	—	2	—	411	44	14	85	1	1	117	185	233	99	43	167	—	53	15	30	13	—	102	249	431	—	179	15	4228	—	—
Total...	598	11523	383	369	443	5171	705	2096	37	11	594	5	2428	527	163	240	83	31	559	1296	921	589	162	1662	—	119	52	98	189	66	435	2405	2740	4	320	919	37929	—	13

Table XXII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Civil Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1891.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average residence in days.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
						Stimulants.	Other Articles.							
I.—ASYLUMS.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Lunatic Asylum, Jáwatta	143,774	476	302·03	393·89	33,379 55	49 71	601 75	34,031 61	4,524 27	37 65	—	11,859 11	2,520 77	52,972 81
Leper Asylum, Hendala	75,023	279	272·48	206·55	20,870 26	44 35	2,538 22	23,452 83	4,539 28	33 5	—	3,521 26	1,315 79	32,862 21
Total ...	—	—	—	—	54,249 81	94 6	3,139 97	57,483 84	9,063 55	70 70	—	15,380 37	3,836 56	85,835 2
II.—De Soysa Lying-in-Hospital ...	1,213	168	7·22	3·32	722 70	3 21	24 89	751 0	350 0	2 30	—	1,814 99	499 58	3,417 87
III.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.														
Colombo	84,618	6,830	12·38	233·78	17,853 84	680 98	3,228 65	21,763 47	3,307 87	243 5	—	6,426 32	3,230 49	34,971 20
Negombo	12,695	767	16·55	34·78	3,489 48	—	205 18	3,694 66	240 36	228 75	—	1,308 0	338 99	5,810 76
Kalutara	12,617	608	20·75	39·56	2,793 80	20 32	66 57	2,880 69	796 61	115 90	—	1,113 0	161 41	5,067 61
Pánaduré	3,420	290	11·79	7·36	1,225 54	6 49	50 67	1,282 70	165 67	73 58	—	825 75	108 30	2,456 0
Kandy	39,929	2,926	13·64	109·39	10,129 67	57 25	533 85	10,720 77	1,226 14	392 59	—	5,196 73	724 59	18,260 82
Katugastota	4,092	223	28·35	11·21	1,261 72	1 89	—	1,263 61	100 24	4 0	—	540 0	88 34	1,996 19
Gampola	19,672	817	24·07	53·89	4,724 37	6 0	309 84	5,040 21	846 55	127 6	—	1,288 25	267 64	7,569 71
Nuwara Eliya...	6,751	1,158	5·83	18·48	2,947 37	12 0	280 34	3,239 71	372 24	32 60	—	1,428 0	140 62	5,213 17
Mátalé	18,039	458	39·38	49·41	4,279 35	120 39	520 69	4,920 43	726 5	195 80	—	1,308 0	428 56	7,578 84
Mullaittívu	9,369	434	21·58	25·67	1,807 2	3 53	3 78	1,814 33	119 77	16 19	—	936 0	94 92	2,981 21
Vavuniya	5,349	315	16·98	14·65	1,307 67	6 0	61 98	1,375 65	44 36	19 25	—	525 0	121 37	2,085 63
Point Pedro	4,054	252	16·08	11·10	1,134 8	5 75	8 47	1,148 30	87 15	7 50	—	636 0	67 83	1,946 78
Mantota	3,936	224	17·57	10·78	1,423 3	—	19 80	1,442 83	34 68	24 0	—	1,299 20	170 92	2,971 63
Galle	20,275	1,615	12·55	55·54	6,452 98	64 48	388 3	6,905 49	810 58	231 0	—	2,883 0	1,111 35	11,941 42
Balapitiya	4,610	244	18·89	12·62	1,312 58	6 0	17 2	1,335 60	1,229 33	36 40	—	712 56	158 23	3,472 12
Mátara	11,649	809	14·39	31·91	2,687 38	11 0	106 74	2,805 12	332 27	106 13	—	1,062 0	332 80	4,638 32
Tangalla	3,453	234	14·75	9·46	1,459 8	1 17	49 94	1,510 19	239 12	87 50	—	693 28	218 4	2,748 13
Hambantota	3,471	258	13·45	9·51	1,109 77	10 7	103 84	1,223 68	92 2	90 25	—	714 63	220 58	2,341 16
Batticaloa	6,334	380	16·66	17·34	1,957 19	23 63	36 7	2,016 89	237 15	138 37	—	843 0	266 24	3,501 65
Trincomalee	3,803	230	16·53	10·41	15,37 65	37 30	75 11	1,650 6	210 89	45 0	—	828 0	38 7	2,772 2
Kalmunai	7,982	307	26·00	21·86	2,482 34	8 36	103 98	2,595 68	550 55	39 0	—	481 54	195 26	3,862 3
Kurunégala	22,699	2,121	10·70	62·19	5,639 82	110 35	618 62	6,368 79	406 58	180 0	—	1,785 0	369 89	9,110 26
Puttalam	7,078	513	13·78	19·38	2,343 63	—	21 47	2,365 10	150 92	171 75	—	1,014 0	92 66	3,794 43
Márawila	12,671	857	14·78	34·71	3,442 69	3 0	100 32	3,546 1	672 33	189 30	—	678 58	152 22	5,238 44
Chilaw	2,498	194	12·87	6·83	657 22	—	35 33	692 55	167 34	51 8	—	688 59	146 41	1,745 97
Anamaduwa	4,091	311	13·15	11·20	1,792 28	—	5 62	1,797 90	51 98	18 25	—	712 0	181 21	2,761 34
Badulla	17,227	947	18·19	47·19	4,504 1	34 57	708 22	5,246 80	1,274 59	208 25	—	1,943 50	600 40	9,273 54
Ratnapura	11,345	607	18·69	31·08	3,752 33	36 0	171 86	3,961 19	401 94	104 0	—	852 0	376 35	5,695 48
Kégalla	11,742	512	22·93	32 17	1,673 97	3 0	51 54	1,728 51	264 77	222 0	—	882 0	98 52	3,195 80
Total ...	—	—	—	—	97,183 86	1,269 53	7,883 53	106,336 92	15,160 5	3,398 55	—	39,603 93	10,502 21	17,5001 66

Table XXII.—*continued.*

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average residence in days.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
						Stimulants.	Other Articles.							
IV.—FIELD HOSPITALS.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Alutnuwara	6,908	436	15·84	18·91	2,321 33	6 0	36 92	2,364 25	58 7	35 50	—	2,922 30	140 24	5,520 36
Madagama	10,051	505	19·90	27·53	2,745 22	—	151 33	2,896 55	244 39	62 25	—	3,090 20	137 40	6,430 79
Buttala	7,915	439	18·02	21·68	2,419 69	60 97	148 9	2,628 75	324 62	61 75	—	2,872 13	142 33	6,030 8
Total ...	—	—	—	—	7,486 24	66 97	336 34	7,889 55	627 8	159 50	—	8,884 63	420 47	17,981 23
V.—PARANGI HOSPITALS.														
Matugama	2,547	68	37·45	6·63	400 38	—	—	400 38	247 93	—	—	347 0	39 61	1,034 92
Kolonna	4,947	222	22·28	13·55	2,843 87	0 75	9 96	2,854 58	172 0	29 50	—	2,329 80	131 69	5,517 57
Godakwela	4,968	219	22·68	13·61	2,680 62	—	29 33	2,709 95	39 85	33 0	—	2,309 30	90 6	5,182 16
Total ...	—	—	—	—	5,924 87	0 75	39 29	5,964 91	459 78	62 50	—	4,986 10	261 36	11,734 65
VI.—Nursing Department ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,260 0	—	—	7,260 0
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella ...	—	—	—	—	1,425 15	—	54 12	1,479 27	19 68	—	—	1,035 96	115 72	2,650 63
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle ...	1,123	—	—	3·68	257 50	—	11 32	268 82	34 83	—	—	576 0	16 84	896 49
IX.—Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla ...	5,596	—	—	15·33	2,028 81	5 25	31 65	2,065 71	143 13	16 0	—	2,028 0	461 44	4,714 28
X.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo	—	—	—	—	8,913 28	142 43	5,091 75	14,147 46	3,681 4	996 0	—	2,206 97	2,366 50	23,397 97
Total ...	—	—	—	—	12,624 74	147 68	5,188 84	17,961 26	3,878 68	1,012 0	7,260 0	5,846 93	2,960 50	38,919 37
Grand total ...	—	—	—	—	178,192 42	1,582 20	16,612 86	196,387 48	29,539 14	4,705 55	7,260 0	76,516 95	18,480 68	332,889 80

Table XXIII.—Cost of Establishment, 1891.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries.		
Fixed	83,477 99	
Provisional	135,993 47	
		219,471 46
Allowances.		
Personal allowances to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals and to the Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province in lieu of fees for Bills of Health ...	—	4,200 0
Medical College.		
Allowance to Principal of College ...	3,000 0	
Allowance to Lecturers	9,499 99	
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library ...	500 0	
Pay of head servant	180 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly for the dead-house and laboratory	300 0	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	883 22	
		14,363 21
Female Medical Practitioner, Batticaloa... ...	—	500 0
Contingencies.		
Remuneration to private Medical Practitioners, Vaccinators, &c.	16,894 5	
Bookbinding, office furniture, &c.	1,684 11	
Pay of peon, for the purchase of glass almirahs, desks, &c.	723 23	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,090 23	
Animal Vaccination	4,891 57	
		25,283 19
Hospitals and Sanitation.		
Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.	—	415,860 97
Rent.		
Allowance to Medical Superintendent, General Hospital	840 0	
Allowance to Medical Officer, Welikada Prison ...	600 0	
Rent of house occupied by Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores	480 0	
Rent of office for Colonial Surgeon, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kandy ...	480 0	
Rent of Dispensary, Balapitimodara ...	20 0	
Do. Kalpitiya	60 0	
Do. Chavakachchéri ...	42 0	
Do. Kayts	30 0	
Do. Moratuwa	144 0	
Rent of Civil Medical Stores	1,050 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,100 0	
Rent for Medical Officer, Breakwater Jail ...	240 0	
House allowance to 2nd Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores	150 0	
		5,386 0
Transport.		
Horse allowance to Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c.	840 0	
Carriage allowance to Inspector of Vaccination ...	420 0	
Horse allowance to Medical Officer in charge of Police	420 0	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., General	13,211 19	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers in the Provinces	15,407 78	
		30,298 97
General.		
Purchase of medicines and instruments in England	63,508 54	
Transport of medicines, &c.	448 65	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	3 739 91	
Cost of medicines in Ceylon	221 0	
Stationery	2,464 35	
		70,382 45
Harbour Service.		
Hospital Ship Serendib	—	719 19
Grand total ...		786,465 44

Table XXIV.—Return of the Medical Officers borne on the strength of the Civil Medical Department on December 31, 1891.

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. c.	Y. M.
Colonial Surgeons.					
W. Dias, M.D.	Galle ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Superintendent of Vaccination for the Southern Province	January, 1888	8,000 0	29 2
F. Keyt, M.D.	Kandy ...	Do. do. Central and North-Central Provinces	January, 1890	8,000 0	28 7
J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D. ...	Colombo ...	Do. do. Western and North-Western Provinces and Province of Sabaragamuwa and Principal, Ceylon Medical College	July, 1885	7,000 0	28 9
J. Attygalle, M.D.	Jaffna ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Superintendent of Vaccination for the Northern Province	January, 1890	6,000 0	25 6
Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.					
J. D. Macdonald, M.D.	Colombo ...	Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals	October, 1891	5,000 0	8 3
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.					
J. B. Spence, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum	May, 1887	7,500 0	4 9
Physician, General Hospital.					
T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital and the Civil Medical Stores	October, 1871	5,000 0	16 3
Assistant Colonial Surgeons.					
W. G. Rockwood, M.D.	Colombo ...	Surgeon, General Hospital	August, 1885	4,500 0	25 4
F. A. Vandersmagt, M.D.	do. ...	In charge of Jail Hospitals	May, 1889	4,500 0	24 0
E. Gratiaen, L.F.P. & S.	Kandy ...	In charge of Government Civil Hospital	March, 1887	4,500 0	23 2
J. Carbery, M.D.	Matale ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	April, 1886	4,500 0	24 4
W. E. Misso, L.R.C.S. & P.	Galle ...	In charge of Government Civil Hospital	May, 1889	4,500 0	23 0
W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M.	Colombo ...	Port Surgeon	October, 1891	4,500 0	21 1
P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S.	Batticaloa ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals, Batticaloa, and Senior Medical Officer, Eastern Province	July, 1890	4,000 0	14 4
G. P. Schokman, M.B.C.M.	Kurunegala ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1891	4,000 0	13 11
H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.S. & P.	Gampola ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	May, 1890	4,000 0	13 10
E. de Livera, M.B.C.M.	Ratnapura ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	June, 1890	4,000 0	13 8
W. H. Swan, M.B.C.M.	Badulla ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals	May, 1890	4,000 0	12 11
S. Fernando, M.B.C.M.	—	On leave to Europe (half pay)	—	1,750 0	12 7
A. H. Fretsz, L.R.C.S. & P.	Negombo ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	July, 1887	3,500 0	11 11
F. Oorloff, M.B.C.M.	Hambantota ...	Do. do. do. ...	April, 1891	3,500 0	10 2
J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.S. & P.	Kalutara ...	Do. do. do. ...	May, 1890	3,500 0	9 1
W. E. Rudd, M.R.C.S.	Galle ...	Port Surgeon, in charge of Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensary	March, 1890	3,500 0	7 8
F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.S. & P.	Puttalam ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May, 1890	3,000 0	16 8

H. A. Keegel, L.R.C.S. & P.	Anuradhapura	In charge of Immigrant and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	July,	1890	3,000	0	16	7
H. M. Fernando, M.D.	Colombo	Public Analyst and Assistant to the Principal, Ceylon Medical College	February,	1890	3,000	0	1	11
M. Eliyatamby, M.R.C.S.	Vavuniya	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	January,	1891	3,000	0	11	8
H. G. Thomasz, L.R.C.S. & P.	Matara	Do. do. do.	April,	1890	3,000	0	7	3
W. H. Meier	Hendela	Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum	October,	1879	2,500	0	19	4
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.								
E. Modder, L.F.P. & S.	Kegalla	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	August,	1887	1,500	0	16	7
O. Johnson, L.R.C.P., L.F.P. & S.	Trincomalee	Do. do. do.	March,	1891	1,500	0	6	2
S. Hallock, L.R.C.P., L.F.P. & S.	Mullaittivu	Do. do. do.	February,	1891	1,500	0	15	8
W. E. Leembruggen, L.R.C.P. & S.	Moratuwa	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary	April,	1890	1,500	0	13	9
Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.								
R. C. Aldons, L.C.M.C.	Balapitiya	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	September,	1889	1,400	0	18	7
W. Maas, L.C.M.C.	Colombo	Resident Medical Officer, Slave Island Jail	August,	1891	1,400	0	17	7
W. Jayesinghe, L.C.M.C.	Weligama	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	July,	1890	1,400	0	15	8
S. B. Perera, L.C.M.C.	Alutnuwara	In charge of Field Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	March,	1891	1,300	0	14	8
V. Sarawanamuttu, L.C.M.C.	Jaffna	In charge of Jail and Outdoor Dispensary	June,	1891	1,300	0	14	7
P. S. Wijeysinghe, L.C.M.C.	Beruwala	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	May,	1891	1,300	0	13	9
M. Kylasapulle, L.C.M.C.	Mihintale	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	September,	1889	1,200	0	11	3
J. de Rosairo, L.C.M.C.	Chilaw	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April,	1891	1,200	0	10	0
R. C. Sinnicutty, L.C.M.C.	Mantota	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	January,	1891	1,100	0	9	6
S. F. G. Danforth, L.C.M.C.	Marawila	Do. do. do.	September,	1889	1,200	0	9	6
V. Muttukumaru, L.C.M.C.	Mannar	In charge of Immigrant and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	March,	1891	1,100	0	9	6
A. Chinniah, L.C.M.C.	Batticaloa	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	July,	1886	1,100	0	9	4
C. P. Fonseka, L.C.M.C.	Panadure	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	June,	1889	1,100	0	10	6
G. J. Woutersz, M.R.C.S.	Colombo	In charge of Police and Borella Branch Hospitals, and Judicial Medical Officer	December,	1889	1,100	0	7	9
D. P. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Dimbula	In temporary charge of District Dispensary	June,	1891	1,100	0	6	4
S. L. Anthonisz, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.	—	Lent to Haputale Railway Extension			—		5	9
A. E. Weinman, L.C.M.C.	Tangalla	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	December,	1891	1,000	0	6	0
H. Huybertsz, L.R.C.P. & S.	Galle	In charge of Jails and Medico-legal duties	May,	1890	1,000	0	4	11
E. Roberts, L.C.M.C.	Kolonna	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	December,	1891	1,000	0	4	6
A. Nell, L.C.M.C.	Medagama	Do. do. do.	July,	1891	1,000	0	4	3
C. de Vos, L.C.M.C.	Dambulla	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	June,	1889	1,000	0	3	4
J. S. Ameresekere, L.C.M.C.	Baddegama	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August,	1889	900	0	2	5
J. S. Gunesekere, L.C.M.C.	Kurunegala	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	July,	1890	900	0	2	11
C. A. de Silva, M.R.C.S.	Colombo	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary, Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Chloroformist	August,	1891	900	0	2	9
W. A. Passe, L.R.C.P. & S.	do.	Resident Medical Officer, Welikada Jail	January,	1891	900	0	1	3
L. Brohier, M.R.C.S.	do.	Assistant Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum	February,	1891	900	0	0	11
H. Bawa, L.C.M.C.	Maturata	In temporary charge of District Outdoor Dispensary	February,	1891	900	0	0	11
F. A. Tillekeratne, L.C.M.C.	Galle	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	December,	1891	900	0	2	4
Acting Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.								
A. Kalenberg, L.C.M.C.	Colombo	House Physician, General Hospital	August,	1891	900	0	1	3
T. Ohlmus, M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.	do.	House Surgeon, General Hospital	August,	1891	900	0	0	5

Table XXIV.—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. c.	Y. M.
Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination					
J. Heyzer, L.C.M.C.	Galle ...	Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Province ...	September, 1889	1,200 0	10 2
J. M. Ratnayake, L.C.M.C. ...	Kandy ...	Do. Central Province ...	August, 1888	1,200 0	9 7
Medical Practitioners.					
E. Anderson	Colombo ...	Health Officer	July, 1871	1,000 0	20 6
A. A. Pararasasingha, Mudaliyar ...	Kalmunai ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	July, 1890	1,200 0	20 5
U. Tambu	Chavakachcheri ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August, 1891	1,000 0	15 4
J. Mendis	Beliatte ...	Do. do. do. ...	December, 1891	720 0	17 3
N. Malavarayer	Kalpitiya ...	Do. do. do. ...	May, 1887	600 0	4 8
E. Lovell	Silavaturai ...	Do. do. do. ...	April, 1891	600 0	20 2
A. V. Chinniahpillai	Vankalai ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	August, 1891	1,000 0	2 10
B. L. Rodrigo	Ratnapura, Kolonna ...	Itinerating Medical Officer	July, 1891	720 0	0 6
M. Ramalingam	Kallar-Puliadierakam ...	In charge of Cooly station, Immigrant route...	August, 1891	600 0	3 8
Officers in Charge of Field or Parangi Hospitals.					
J. W. Margenout, L.R.C.P. & S.	Godakawela ...	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	July, 1890	1,000 0	2 7
		Do. do. do. ...	December, 1891	1,000 0	1 3
F. Vethecan, M.B.	Matugama ...	Do. do. do. ...	December, 1891	1,000 0	1 11
A. Rode, L.C.M.C.	Buttala ...	In charge of Jail and other Medical duties	November, 1891	1,000 0	1 7
R. F. la Brooy, L.C.M.C	Mahara ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Kandy	March, 1891	1,000 0	2 1
A. de Saram, M.B.C.M.	Kandy ...	In charge of District Hospital (temporary)	July, 1891	1,000 0	2 3
G. W. van Twest, L.C.M.C.	Lunugala ...				
Officers in Charge of Dispensaries.					
J. A. P. Wickremasinghe	Bandaragama ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties ...	June, 1889	720 0	11 8
W. S. Anthonisz	Hanwella ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and Itinerating Medical Officer ...	March, 1889	840 0	12 2
G. A. Dias	Veyangoda ...	Do. do. do. ...	October, 1889	840 0	2 11
Aron Perera	Kotte ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties ...	July, 1891	840 0	0 6
J. C. Raux	Minuwangoda ...	Do. do.	August, 1891	700 0	16 9
G. C. Adriansz	Nalanda ...	Do. do.	July, 1890	750 0	13 0
J. Ederewere	Hanguranketa ...	Do. do	August, 1891	600 0	9 0
J. E. Wijesingha	Pussellawa ...	Do. do.	September, 1890	750 0	1 4
D. J. Jayesinghe	Pallegama ...	Do. do.	March, 1890	750 0	5 9
C. Felsinger	Kongahawela ...	Do. do.	July 1891	720 0	1 10
J. Asserivatham	Galawela ...	Do. do.	August, 1891	750 0	1 8
B. C. P. Gooneratne	Nilcandahinna ...	Do. do.	November, 1891	600 0	8 11
J. C. Cooke, L.C.M.C.	Galagedara ...	Do. do.	February, 1890	900 0	1 11
F. Latimer	Delft ...	Do. do.	December, 1890	600 0	1 1
N. L. Joshua	Mankulam ...	Do. do.	February, 1890	600 0	6 0
L. S. Strong Arasarkon, Mudaliyar ..	Point Pedro ...	Do. and Health Officer of the Port ...	May, 1890	600 0	7 9
W. N. Canagaratne	Kankesanturai ...	Do. do. do. ...	January, 1891	600 0	3 0
M. H. Hitchcock	Punakari ...	Do. and other Medical duties ...	February, 1889	600 0	25 9
C. Narayanasamy	Kayts ...	Do. and Health Officer of the Port ...	January, 1891	600 0	1 8

S. Nagamuttu	Vidattaltivu ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties... ...	October,	1891	600	0	0	3
A. Philipupillai	Marichikatty ...	Do. do.	March,	1890	600	0	1	10
C. Mooniayah	Valvettiturai ...	Do. and Health Officer of the Port ...	May,	1890	600	0	6	0
J. Fry	Chempianpattu ...	Do. and other Medical duties	June,	1891	600	0	1	11
R. S. Adams	Batticotta ...	Do. do.	November,	1891	300	0	0	2
Supramaniam	Talamannar ...	Do. do.	April,	1891	420	0	0	11
R. Blanchard	Palai ...	Do. do.	August,	1890	600	0	1	5
G. H. Poulier	Udugama ...	Do. do.	February,	1889	720	0	12	11
G. D. Moonesinghe	Tissamaharama ...	Do. do.	September.	1891	600	0	0	6
W. C. Fernando	Morawaka ...	Do. do.	July,	1891	700	0	0	6
A. G. Maartensz	Toppur ...	Do. do.	June,	1889	600	0	2	7
R. Vanderhoven	Karunkuditivu ...	Do. do.	February,	1889	540	0	16	7
V. Iyahamopillai	Pottuvil ...	Do. do.	February,	1890	900	0	1	11
J. W. de Neisse	Eraur ...	Do. do.	March,	1890	900	0	1	10
D. Abraham	Maha-oya ...	Do. do.	May,	1891	900	0	9	8
J. H. S. Gunawardene, L.C.M.C. ...	Giriulla ...	Do. do.	February,	1890	900	0	1	11
A. L. Mills	Nickeweratiya ...	Do. do.	January,	1891	600	0	1	0
H. L. de Silva	Ambanpola ...	Do. do.	November,	1891	600	0	2	4
A. C. Evarts	Madawachchi ...	Do. do.	February,	1890	720	0	1	11
Duncan de Neys	Maradankadawela ...	Do. do.	December,	1890	600	0	7	0
W. P. Munchanayake	Kandaudapangu ...	Do. do.	December,	1890	600	0	4	10
S. P. Goonewardene	Maspana ...	Do. do.	August,	1890	600	0	4	5
R. M. Herft	Wedikumbura ...	Do. do.	April,	1890	600	0	1	9
W. C. Trimane	Bandarawela ...	Do. do.	May,	1891	600	0	14	8
F. P. Abeyasekara	Kalawana ...	Do. do.	August,	1890	900	0	10	0
A. E. Mendis	Pelmadulla ...	Do. do.	February,	1890	420	0	1	11
R. de Abrew, L.C.M C.	Elkaduwa ...	Do. do.	May,	1890	900	0	1	8
Estates Branch.								
District Medical Officers.								
H. Thornhill, M.B.	—	On leave to Europe (half pay)	—		2,750	0	9	0
C. T. Griffin, M.R.C.S.	Badulla ...	Acting Senior Medical Officer, Province of Uva	July,	1891	5,500	0	9	0
J.Craib, M.D.	Nuwara Eliya ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	June,	1889	5,500	0	6	0
M. Candyah, L.C.M.C. ...	Point Pedro ...	In temporary charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties ...	May,	1891	2,500	0	15	8
C. Heynsberg, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Maskeliya ...	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties	October,	1889	2,500	0	12	6
A. B. Santiago, F.R.C.S.	Nawalapitiya ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	February,	1891	2,000	0	15	8
N. S. Chandrasakaram, L.C.M.C. ...	—	On leave (half pay)	—		1,000	0	15	8
G. S. van Rooyen, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Lindula ...	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties	December,	1883	2,000	0	8	1
H. C. Seneviratne, M.B.	Balangoda ...	Do. do.	September,	1890	2,000	0	9	0
O. Bartholomeusz, L.C.M.C.	Kelebokka ...	Do. do.	February,	1889	1,500	0	10	8
C. B. Lourensz, M.R.C.S.	Uda Pussellawa ...	Do. do.	February,	1891	1,500	0	5	8
District Medical Assistants.								
E. de Kretser, L.S.A.	Rakwana ...	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties	July,	1890	1,750	0	11	3
J. W. de Hoedt, M.B.C.M.	Haputale ...	Do. do.	July,	1891	1,750	0	9	7
O. S. Meerwald, M.R.C.S.	Dikoya ...	Do. do.	February,	1889	1,750	0	9	5
M. Sinnatamby, F.R.C.S.	Karawanella ...	Do. do.	April,	1891	1,750	0	9	0
E. Ludovici, L.C.M.C.	Teldeniya ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	February,	1889	1,500	0	2	11

Table XXIV.—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. c.	Y. M.
District Medical Assistants—contd.					
W. Wijesekere, L.C.M.C.	Deltota ...	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties	April, 1891	1,500 0	6 5
C. F. Ephraims, L.C.M.C.	Ramboda ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	April, 1891	1,000 0	13 9
E. A. Mutatamby	Monaragala ...	Do. do.	May, 1890	1,000 0	8 11
J. Keith (Acting)	Badulla ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	November, 1891	500 0	0 2
Francis Perera	Matale ...	Do.	August, 1891	1,000 0	10 6
C. Orr, L.R.C.P. & S.	Avisawella ...	In charge of Jail District Dispensary and other Medical duties ...	April, 1891	900 0	1 10
F. Foenander, L.C.M.C.	Dolosbage ...	District do.	Jupe, 1890	750 0	1 6
E. Mendis	Badulla ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	November, 1891	750 0	4 0
A. Sinnatamby	Nawalapitiya ...	Do.	October, 1889	750 0	8 9
E. C. Perera	Watawala ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties... ...	October, 1889	750 0	9 9
O. Vansanden	Haputale ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	December, 1891	750 0	4 10
C. Dias	Bogawantalawa ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	November, 1888	750 0	5 8
C. D. S. Wijesekere	Rattota ...	Do. do.	August, 1891	750 0	8 9
J. de Livera	Kandy ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	September, 1890	750 0	2 9
E. M. Karuneratne	Koslanda ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	April, 1889	750 0	2 9
R. Atwell	Haldummulla ...	Do. do.	November, 1891	750 0	8 4
A. de Silva	Maskeliya ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	October, 1889	750 0	2 3
A. S. Jeremiah	Topawewa ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	December, 1890	720 0	8 9
H. E. Sansoni	Gampola ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	September, 1890	720 0	14 7
J. C. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Agrapatana ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	July, 1890	720 0	1 9
S. Ponnampalam	Morawak korale ...	Do. do.	December, 1888	720 0	4 4
D. L. de Alwis	Dikoya ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	January, 1888	720 0	9 0
F. M. Lutersz	Karawanella ...	Do.	August, 1889	600 0	5 1
K. P. Silva	Forest Hill ...	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties	February, 1890	600 0	2 11
C. Oorloff	Lindula ...	Visiting Medical Assistant	November, 1889	500 0	2 2
J. W. A. Wright, L.C.M.C.	Kurunegala ...	Do.	December, 1891	900 0	2 8

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1891.

In dealing with the revenue of the year it is necessary to remember that the Colony adopted in January a reduced tariff on correspondence addressed to all foreign countries, both those which belong to the Union and others which have refused their adhesion to the Universal Postal Convention.

The reduction in foreign postage initiated by the British Post Office was intended to refer solely to correspondence exchanged between the Colony and the United Kingdom, but in view of the number of Ceylonese who have relations employed in other countries, it was not considered desirable to confine the advantages of such improved facilities in postal communication to one section of the community, and the Government therefore resolved at once to make the reduction universal, and so give immediate effect to the evident, though not then declared, policy of the British Post Office.

Such a serious reduction in postal duties, levied on all foreign correspondence, could not fail to prejudice the revenue, and in order that this may be realised I submit particulars of the postage collections of a typical mail :—

December 31, 1890.	Rs.	c.	*January* 1, 1891.	Rs.	c.
500 letters at 28 cents	140	0			
1,000 letters at 28 cents	280	0	1,000 letters at 15 cents ...	150	0
1,000 newspapers at 10 cents ...	100	0	1,000 newspapers at 5 cents ...	50	0
100 commercial documents at 10 cents...	10	0	100 commercial documents at 10 cents	10	0
50 samples at 10 cents ...	5	0	50 samples at 10 cents ...	5	0
Total ...	395	0	Total ...	215	0

from which it will be seen that whereas prior to January, 1891, we should have recovered Rs. 395, the receipts under the present tariff will be only Rs. 215.

The prosperous condition of the Colony, combined with the anticipated effect of the reduced cost of postal communication, have, however, maintained the financial position of the combined Department, which, in regard to revenue and expenditure, is precisely the same as in the previous year, with the exception of an item of Rs. 8,000, which has been expended on improvements in mail conveyance, from which no corresponding pecuniary return can be expected.

It is true that the Department cannot record a large increase in its total revenue, but considering that the adoption of a low universal tariff is one of the greatest improvements which has been effected in postal communication for many years past, it is a matter for congratulation that so important a measure and convenience to the public has been attained under such favourable circumstances :—

	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Excess of Expenditure. Rs. c.
1890 ...	508,967 36 ...	442,975 47 ...	65,991 89
1891 ...	527,237 23 ...	451,101 54½ ...	76,135 67½

It will be seen from these figures that the total revenue of 1891 is Rs. 8,126·08½ in excess of the receipt of the same year, while there has been an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,143·78½, due entirely to the larger payments which have been made to mail contractors. In respect to this particular attention should be called to the fact that in addition to the services rendered by the Department to the Government in the free conveyance of mails and telegrams under a franking system unequalled in the extent of its operations in any other country, the expenditure which is incurred in maintaining communication by coach is largely in excess of the sum necessary for the simple conveyance of the mails. (See statements A and B.)

MONEY ORDERS.

Local.—124,201 local money orders were issued, representing a total value of Rs. 2,875,927·50 and a commission earned by the Department amounting to Rs. 23,010. As compared with the transactions of the previous year this shows an increase of 14·3 per cent. in number and 22·3 per cent. in value, and a larger amount of additional business than this branch has ever been required to undertake in any previous year. (See statements C and C 1.)

Indian.—The exchange of orders with India furnishes equally satisfactory results. The number of orders issued on India was 26,510, of a total value of Rs. 1,003,007, being numerically 31·5 and in value 15·4 per cent. in excess of the transactions of 1890. It will be noticed that the remittances from Ceylon to India exceeded a million of rupees. As compared with this the number and value of orders issued in India on Ceylon is small, being 2,108, and worth only Rs. 82,900.

The share of commission due to this Department on the above transactions is Rs. 6,788·96. (See statement D.)

Exchange of Orders with the United Kingdom.—Notwithstanding the cost of money orders on England, this method of remittance is used to a larger extent each year. The number of orders issued in Ceylon on the United Kingdom increased 29·5 per cent. in number and 44·5 per cent. in value, and though the number of orders paid in Ceylon was identical with that of the previous year, their value was 32·6 per cent. higher.

The figures are :—

		Value. Rs. c.
Issues	2,622 ...	60,065 16
Payments	786 ...	36,142 9

The commission derived from this service was Rs. 923·63. (See statement E.)

Straits Settlements.—The Ceylonese who are working in the Straits Settlements remitted to this Colony a sum of Rs. 104,294 in 1,950 orders, which represents an increase of 13·9 and 15·8 respectively on the transactions of 1890. The orders issued in Ceylon on the Straits were only 33 in number and of the value of Rs. 1,015·08, the commission realised being Rs. 572·37.

Particulars of money order transactions with other countries and colonies are given in the following statement F, which calls for no comment :—

F.

	Issued.		Received.	
	No. of Orders.	Amount. £. s. d.	No. of Orders.	Amount. £. s. d.
Victoria ...	20 ...	45 5 0	... 63 ...	306 0 7
Adelaide ...	2 ...	3 5 0	... 31 ...	180 13 4
Tasmania ...	3 ...	8 0 0	... 4 ...	18 10 0
Perth	3 ...	0 16 0	... 32 ...	161 6 0
Sydney ...	60 ...	100 6 3	... 93 ...	483 9 4
Queensland ...	3 ...	3 14 0	... 100 ...	669 16 6
Total ...	91	161 6 3	323	1,819 15 9
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Hongkong ...	14 ...	271 99	... 21 ...	841 0
Mauritius ...	1 ...	3 80	... 9 ...	95 12

POSTAL ORDERS.

The sale of postal orders increased 21·8 per cent., the values most in favour with the public being one, two, and five rupees. The figures from the date on which the orders were first issued being (see statement G) :—

	Orders issued.	Value. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
1889	12,337 ...	40,775 0 ...	539 65
1890	15,017 ...	50,041 0 ...	661 67
1891	18,023 ...	60,956 50 ...	800 51

FOREIGN PARCEL POST SERVICE.

The exchange of parcels with the United Kingdom has doubtless been affected by the ready facilities now afforded for obtaining goods from India. The number of parcels despatched to and received from the United Kingdom has only increased 7 and 5 per cent. respectively, and the explanation of this is to be found in the following figures, which indicate great strides in the Parcel Post Service with India. The revenue derived from this source is Rs. 4,135·81.

With India the exchange of parcels has increased 97 per cent. in regard to parcels received and 32 per cent. in the number despatched as compared with the figures of the previous year—the Ceylon share of the charges being Rs. 1,726·15.

Parcels exchanged with Straits Settlements.—This business, though at present small, being confined to 376 parcels received and 518 despatched, promises well, the increase on the transactions of the previous year being 47 and 42 per cent. respectively.

LOCAL PARCEL POST.

The value-payable parcels despatched from the General Post Office to outstations increased numerically 44 per cent., the figures being :—

1890	6,902
1891	9,997

43,519 miscellaneous parcels were forwarded from the General Post Office, but this is below the number of the previous year.

INSURANCE OF THE PARCELS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

That very little business has been done in the way of insuring parcels addressed to the United Kingdom is perhaps due to the absence of risk in the transmission of parcels in the ordinary way. There was no irregularity or loss of any kind during the year in connection with the Foreign Parcel Service.

One hundred and seventy-two parcels were insured for sums varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 500, the sum collected on this account being Rs. 108·25.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCEL POST BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.

This system, which was started on the first of last year as an experimental measure, has proved so serviceable that the Governments of India and Ceylon have now sanctioned its retention as a permanent addition to the postal service. 3,801 parcels were received from India during the year, of a total value of Rs. 44,126·78. The parcels despatched from Ceylon to India were 271 in number, and worth Rs. 2,108·58.

EXCHANGE OF MAILS WITH INDIA.

An immense improvement has been effected in the exchange of mails with India by means of the vessels which the British India Steam Navigation Company employ in connection with the cooly traffic between Colombo and Tuticorin.

The bulk of the mails were formerly forwarded to Kangesanturai, in the Jaffna peninsula, from whence they were conveyed by catamaram to Point Calimere in South India. Though the transit to Madras by this route occupied nearly seven days, it was popular with the native traders, who were not so particular in regard to time provided the service was regular. Lately the catamaram contractor began to find the mails beyond the capacity of his vessel, and the unpunctuality of the British India Coasting Service caused frequent complaints in connection with the irregular delivery and delays in transit of correspondence. According to present arrangements the mails for India are forwarded to Tuticorin from Colombo on Sundays and Wednesdays and are received from Tuticorin on Tuesdays and Fridays. Correspondence posted at stations in the Northern Province are still forwarded by catamaram.

In return for this service the British India Company receives a subsidy, which is paid by the Indian and Ceylon Governments in equal shares.

BIBBY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN RANGOON AND ENGLAND.

On the 1st of September the first steamer of this Company called at this port and conveyed a mail direct to Rangoon. From that date a direct monthly service has been maintained by the Bibby line of steamers between Colombo and Burmah.

INTERNATIONAL POSTCARDS.

Reply postcards are rendered compulsory by the terms of the new Universal Postal Union Convention which comes into operation on the 1st of July, 1892. The reply postcards for this Colony have been ordered, and will each cost 10 cents, which covers the stamp for reply. The Government has also sanctioned the issue of local reply postcards, which will shortly be supplied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new pillar-box has been received from Italy, which is found to work well in that country in protecting correspondence mailed in pillar-boxes. The act of removing the bag in which letters fall when posted closes it securely, and the correspondence can only be removed at the Post Office, where the necessary appliances are kept.

If this pillar-box is found to answer, it will be possible to make more use of such facilities which are at present restricted in consequence of the risk incurred in the removal of correspondence mailed in these receptacles.

NEW POST OFFICES.

Post Offices were opened at the Colombo Pettah, Pamunugama, Dehiowita, and Matugama.

During the visit of H. I. H. the Cesarewitch to Labugama a temporary office was opened at that place, and arrangements were made for a special service by coach during the period of his stay.

RECEIVING OFFICES.

The following Receiving Offices were opened :—Akuramboda, Kolonná, Rajakadaluwa, Urugala, Wattala, Mádampé (Sabaragamuwa), Norwood, Black Store, Kaikawala, Bandárawela, Dodangaslanda, Panichankeni, Ambalantota, Yatawatta, and Cinnamon Gardens. In order that the numerous demands for Receiving Offices may be attended to, application was made for an increased vote, which, having been sanctioned, will be usefully expended during the current year in opening Receiving Offices in villages.

As soon as a Receiving Office shows by the extent of its correspondence that further facilities are desirable, application is made to Government to open a Post Office in place of the Receiving Office.

COACHING.

Teldeniya Coaching Service.—For the convenience of residents in the Rangala and Medamahanuwara districts an attempt was made to run a coach for the conveyance of mails and passengers between Kandy and Teldeniya. Owing to the small amount paid as subsidy and the absence of sufficient support from the public, the coach was taken off the road on the first of September, but on a representation having been made to the Government the subsidy was increased from Rs. 320 to Rs. 720 a year, and by this means, added to a contribution from residents in the district, the proprietor resumed the service from the 15th October, and the coach is still running, though it is of no use for the conveyance of mails since the introduction of night trains and the despatch of the Teldeniya mails from the Kandy office at midnight.

ROBBERY OF MAILS.

One of the runners employed in the conveyance of the mails from Kandy to Teldeniya being ill the Postmaster engaged in his place a man named Pitche Muttu, who had been connected with the Kandy mail service for many years, and whose brother was murdered a long time ago when carrying mail bags from Kandy to Hanguranketa. On the night of the 27th June Pitche Muttu took charge of the Teldeniya mails as usual, but being, as he says, too sick to convey them to Teldeniya, entrusted them without the knowledge or consent of the Postmaster to a Kandyan, Kirihami by name, who had formerly worked as a runner on the Deltota line. Kirihami conveyed the mails his stage on the road to Teldeniya, delivered them over, and having received the mails

despatched from Teldeniya for Kandy bolted with them, and has not since been heard of, notwithstanding the special efforts which have been made to secure his apprehension. The bulk of the stolen mails were recovered and forwarded to destination.

Robbery of Mails on Batticaloa Road near Ekriyankumbura.—Having learnt that Batticaloa traders residing at Badulla were in the habit of remitting comparatively large sums of money through the post by registered letters, I instructed the Postmaster to point out the risk and to recommend these persons to use money orders. Rather, however, than pay the commission charged for the issue of orders, they continued the objectionable practice referred to, with the result that a robbery was planned and carried out on the night of the 7th of September, when the runner was cruelly assaulted and robbed by four men who attacked him on the road, three miles beyond Ekriyankumbura. There were four remittances in this mail from Badulla to Batticaloa from native traders, the total amount being Rs. 850. The mails were recovered but not the money. Arrests have been made and criminal proceedings have been instituted against certain accused, who are at present remanded until further evidence can be obtained.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, URUGASMANHANDIYA.

When the Volunteers were in camp at Urugasmanhandiya a Telegraph Office was opened at the Kosgoda Post Office, and there was a Post office at the camp. Mails were conveyed by special coach between the camp and Kosgoda, the business of post and telegraph being in charge of Volunteers who are members of this Department, under the orders of the Commanding Officer.

POST AND TELEGRAPH LIBRARY AND RECREATION CLUB.

This useful Club, which has now 104 Colombo and 32 outstation members, had at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 637·92 to its credit, notwithstanding a large investment in 204 books which were selected by the members of the Committee.

A lawn tennis ground has now been provided for the use of members, some of whom play regularly every evening.

The report of the Committee (Secretary, Mr. Vanderstraaten) is annexed (H).

BENEVOLENT AND GUARANTEE FUND.

This fund has a sum to its credit of Rs. 21,771·83. In addition to a contribution of Rs. 400 to the Library the following gratuities were sanctioned :—

	Rs.	c.
Grant to a postman of long service on his retirement	100	0
Grant to a clerk	60	0
Do.	50	0
Season tickets to enable the children of the late Postmaster, Colombo, to go to school	19	5
Payment of loss incurred in the Teldeniya mail robbery	100	0

Box Rent Account, which is derived from the fees paid for the use of private boxes, shows a credit balance of Rs. 5,680·53.

APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL OFFICER TO ATTEND ON PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In order to control the attendance of the large staff now employed at the General Post Office, and at the same time afford prompt medical assistance to clerks and others who are frequently not in a position to pay for such advice, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a Medical Officer, who in return for a yearly fee of Rs. 600 attends at the General Post Office daily, and when necessary visits patients at their houses. The fee is paid from the funds of the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund.

SECURITY FUND.

The balance to the credit of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 207,244·04 The number of subscribers, many of whom have, however, small amounts to their credit, is 835.

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

Thirty-six thousand six hundred and forty-two letters were returned to senders, half the number being unpaid, and consequently "refused" by the addressees. The total number of letters which passed through the office during the year was 60,645, a little more than 17 per cent. in excess of the figures of the previous year. Of these, 13,431 were redirected to foreign countries and 9,010 were illegible or anonymous.

Property to the total value of Rs. 5,237·97 was found in 255 ordinary letters, chiefly in the form of cheques. (See statement I.)

IRREGULARITIES.

When the Post Office at Katunayaka was examined by one of my Assistants in December the cash was short, and the Postmaster not being able to furnish a satisfactory explanation was dismissed.

A similar case occurred at the Grandpass Office, to which the Postmaster had been transferred in order to be placed under observation. In this instance also the Postmaster was dismissed.

At Ambagamuwa the Postmaster, in addition to being short in his balance, had not remitted moneys amounting to Rs. 55·86 which he had recovered on account of parcels. The Postmaster was tried, but was acquitted by the Judge, who considered he had been more careless than criminal in his misconduct. He was, however, dismissed.

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE.

For years past the want of sufficient Post Office accommodation at the General Post Office, both for the convenience of the public and the proper administration of the Department, has proved a deplorable disadvantage in the efficient management of the Postal Service, while the absence of a resident Postmaster in charge of the Colombo office practically leaves the management of the business from 6 P.M. to 10 A.M. to junior clerks, who are quite unfitted for the responsibility and have no control over the rest of the staff. My Assistants, who are overworked, attend office on special occasions when their services are indispensable, but they cannot possibly be always in the Fort.

Towards the end of the year the Legislature sanctioned the necessary expenditure for the construction of a building which has been skilfully designed, and will prove not only an ornament to the town, but afford facilities for the management of the business which is expanding so rapidly as to require improved methods of organisation.

The site of the new office is being cleared, and in another eighteen months the Department will be in a position to deal with business which cannot be undertaken in our present crippled condition.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Much more might be done towards extending the usefulness of this branch of business if it were possible for the officers of the Department to devote more attention to the subject. This is, however, quite out of the question under existing circumstances, and it is therefore satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the absence of any interest on the part of the public in this institution in certain parts of the Colony the transactions of the year show a decided progress, and the balance of deposits has increased from Rs. 309,746·49 in 1890 to Rs. 406,725·27 on the 31st December, 1891.

The sums deposited in the year aggregate Rs. 383,606·50 and the withdrawals amounted to Rs. 297,361·06, as compared with a total of Rs. 311,230·75 deposits and Rs. 244,159 withdrawals in the previous year, the number of deposits (27,938) being 16·6 per cent. in excess of 1890. The sums at present invested in Government of India securities is Rs. 380,000. The announced intention of the Government to issue a loan will materially improve the position of the Post Office Savings Bank, for arrangements will be made to purchase Rs. 100 stock for depositors who may wish to invest their money in this way. Such a scheme will prove an inducement to people to save money in order to become holders of Government bonds, which they will obtain by merely placing the requisite amount to their credit in the Savings Bank Deposit Books. (See statement I 1.)

A curious case was reported from Nuwara Eliya, where a Moorman named K. Mohidin Sah, employed in a local shop, having obtained on false declarations two Savings Bank books at different Post Offices in the names of unknown people, attempted to remit moneys to a person at Dikoya, named S. Omer Saibo.

At Kandy he deposited Rs. 100 in favour of K. S. Ismail Saibo, signing this name at the foot of the declaration, and at Nuwara Eliya he opened another account to the credit of K. S. Kader Thula Saibo, affixing that name as his signature. Having applied in each case under these assumed names for warrants, he withdrew the bulk of the moneys to the credit of the two accounts, and obtained money orders on Dikoya in favour of S. Omer Saibo. The transactions were detected by the Postmaster of Nuwara Eliya, and an inquiry having been held proceedings were instituted, but were terminated by the order of the Crown Counsel, who decided that no charge could be formulated against Mohidin Sah.

It was thought that the moneys produced by him in deposit were obtained by the sale of goods stolen from his employer's shop, but this suspicion does not appear to be well-founded, and Mohideen Sah's object in this affair has not been explained. His wages were Rs. 5 a month and food.

MAIL CART BETWEEN CHILAW AND PUTTALAM.

On the 1st of June a bullock cart was started between Chilaw and Puttalam, a distance of 33 miles, and though the service was very much delayed by floods and the state of the roads during the rainy season, the contractor has done his best to overcome these difficulties, and is now giving satisfaction.

MAIL CART BETWEEN KURUNÉGALA AND PUTTALAM.

An attempt was made to run a bullock cart on the road between Kurunégala and Puttalam, a distance of 56 miles. The contractor managed to maintain the service for six months, but eventually failed to carry out the terms of his contract, which was cancelled.

TELEGRAPH BRANCH.

The receipts from the Telegraph Service amount to Rs. 108,137·71, as compared with Rs. 97,580·58 in the previous year, or an increase of nearly 11 per cent. The recoveries on message traffic realised a sum of Rs. 93,590·84, showing a rise of 13 per cent.

It will be seen from the following statement (J) that the 40 cents "Deferred" message gains ground yearly, and now represents 70·84 per cent. of the whole traffic, "Urgent" having 9·14 and "Ordinary" 20·02 per cent. The Government has now abolished the present "Urgent" rate (Re. 1·80 for the single rate message), and from the 1st of July, 1892, the rate for telegrams will be "Urgent" 80 cents and "Ordinary" 40 cents. This will not only be a boon to the public, but will free this Department from an unsuccessful endeavour to work a system which, though suited to the conditions of so large a country as India, is not adapted to the requirements of a Colony, and has never in consequence been worked on the regulations in force in India for the management of the triple traffic. In India, the "Deferred" message is transmitted by night, and is delivered through the Post Office as a letter in the morning, and it is needless to point out that the "Deferred" messages, which this year numbered 44,827, would never have come into use except perhaps in the case of Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa, had they been treated here as in India.

The "Urgent" message at 80 cents and the "Ordinary" at 40 cents will, I think, meet the requirements of the public.

It is interesting to note the progress made by each class of message during the last four years.

Year.	"Urgent."		"Ordinary."		"Deferred."	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1888	3,468	7,213	10,805	11,062	22,387	11,878
1889	4,656	9,588	10,932	11,053	29,255	14,892
1890	5,314	10,876	11,016	11,047	36,084	18,099
1891	5,735	11,515	12,666	12,616	44,827	22,097

In 1888 the whole traffic, "Urgent," "Ordinary," and "Deferred," numbered 36,660, which is 8,167 less than the number of messages forwarded last year under the so-called "Deferred" rate.

Telegraph Line from Dikoya to Maskeliya.—The extension of eight miles in length was commenced on the 7th March and completed on the 19th of that month. The line, which is suspended on old Siemen's supports which were in stock, cost, irrespective of the item for posts, Rs. 2,398·42. This telegraph has not hitherto been much used.

Telegraph Line from Talawakele to Agrapatana.—This line, which is 7 miles in length, was completed in April, and the office was opened on the 1st day of May. It cost Rs. 896·25. The messages despatched during nine months number 144, or 16 a month, or a total of received and despatched of perhaps one a day,—not a very encouraging result of telegraph extension.

Line from Nánu-oya to Pattipola.—For the convenience of the Chief Engineer of the Railway Extension a line, 12 miles in length, was constructed in August, connecting Pattipola with Nánu-oya Post Office, and a signaller of this Department was lent to the Resident Engineer to work the Pattipola instrument.

Telegraph Line from Jaffna to Point Pedro.—This line, which is 26·50 miles long, was constructed during the months of May and June, and, as an experiment, is suspended on posts which are sections of the palmirah tree. The cost of this extension is Rs. 4,673·71. The palmirah posts cost Re. 1·44 each, whereas posts of more durable timber could not have been obtained for less than Rs. 6, and would have been much more expensive to transport.

Pearl Fishery Line and Office.—In order to place the pearl fishery camp in telegraphic communication with other stations a flying line, 32 miles long, was constructed early in the year, bamboos being used as supports. The cost of constructing the line and maintaining the pearl fishery office amounted to Rs. 2,798·75, which was charged against the funds voted for the maintenance of the fishery, which lasted a little over two months.

Suburban Offices.—Two suburban Telegraph Offices were opened on the 15th June at Slave Island and Kollupitiya. The cost of constructing these short lines was charged against the vote for "Line Maintenance."

Mannár Gulf Cables.—The new guttapercha cable laid by the Indian Telegraph Department, after disclosing a serious fault, very quickly became interrupted in October, 1890. Fortunately it was possible to maintain communication through the old indiarubber cable, which had been repaired at the same time as the new cable was laid in May. Both cables were extensively repaired by officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, to whom the steam barge "Perseverance" was lent by the Ceylon Government for this purpose. Each of them had sustained serious injuries from boring insects, and it was necessary to cut out a mile of the guttapercha cable, the insulation of which these insects had completely destroyed. When new cable had been substituted for defective sections, the insulation of the guttapercha cable was 8 megolins per mile, and that of the indiarubber cable 3,000 megolins per mile. The fact that these cables were injured by boring insects is a serious matter, for they will always be liable to injury from this cause, and the expenditure on a future cable will be considerably increased by the cost necessary for the special protection which must be applied to any cable laid in future between India and Ceylon.

These repairs cost the Colony Rs. 3,500.

NIGHT MAIL TRAINS.

The greatest and most extensive improvement which has been made for many years in the Postal Service has been effected by the night mail service trains which are now running on the lines from Colombo to Mátalé and from Péradeniya to Náwalapitiya.

As a consequence, the coach and bullock service between Mátalé and Anurádhapura, which until lately was so uncomfortable as to be almost prohibitive for European passenger traffic, has been changed to a horse coach, which leaves Mátalé in the morning and arrives at Anurádhapura in the evening about 7—the mails reaching Jaffna on the morning of the following day. Similarly the mail service with Trincomalee has been improved in regard to the hours of arrival and departure. The metalling of the still gravelled sections of the North road between Anurádhapura and Jaffna will render it possible to use horses in place of bullocks between Elephant Pass and Anurádhapura, with the result that a passenger leaving Jaffna at daylight will reach Anurádhapura in time to catch the coach, will arrive at Mátalé the same evening at 7, and a night train from thence to Colombo will make the transit from Jaffna to Colombo under forty-eight hours.

Throughout the Island the Postal Service has not only been greatly improved by the arrangements lately carried out by the Government, but increased facilities have been afforded for passenger communication and the removal of all inconvenience in connection with a journey to the centre of the Island cannot fail to originate a most important and much-needed advance towards the establishment of some material progress in return for the large sums of money which have been expended on the North-Central Province and adjoining districts.

It is impossible at once to foresee the effect of so great a change in the Postal system, and it is only by watching the development of the business that the service can be perfected in accordance with the indicated requirements of the public.

NEW POSTAL ORDINANCE.

The draft of a new Postal Ordinance has been prepared, in order, among other matters, to place the local postal tariff under the control of His Excellency the Governor and his Executive Council. When this is done it will be no longer possible for the legal rendering of a clause to cause inconvenience, and it will not be necessary to amend an Ordinance in order to adjust the tariff to local requirements. A few desirable alterations to the local tariff will probably be approved by the Government as soon as the new Ordinance is passed.

The New Post Office building, an amended Ordinance, the night service of trains, and a reformed tariff for telegrams, mark a most important era in the history of the Ceylon Post Office, which has now a much-longed-for and long-delayed opportunity of advancing in step with the progress of the Colony.

STAFF.

During the absence of my Chief Assistant, Mr. Vane, I received cordial assistance from the whole staff of the Department, and I desire to mention in particular the names of Mr. Macready, who acted for the Assistant Postmaster-General; of Mr. Frida, who assisted with the Money Order accounts; and of Mr. Vanderstraaten, who was most useful in the Correspondence Branch.

Mr. Hurley, who had been connected with this Department for a number of years, and had constructed most of the telegraph lines in the Island, retired on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Simpson, whose post has not been filled up.

Mr. Schofield, an efficient officer formerly employed by the Indian Telegraph Department, and lately in charge of the Telegraph Office, Colombo, died in May, and was succeeded by Mr. Jansz, formerly Postmaster of Jaffna.

Mr. Vane, Assistant Postmaster-General, who had been on leave for fifteen months, resumed duties on 10th November, 1891.

General Post Office,
Colombo, June 23, 1892.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report on the Ceylon Telegraphs for the year 1891. The work of the Department advanced in a marked degree during the year.

Message Traffic.—104,129 paid messages were despatched, against 90,095 in 1889-90, an increase of 14,034, or 15·50 per cent. The increase in the Free State messages was 36·88 per cent., 7,963 having been sent against 5,160 in 1889-90. I attribute the large number to the monthly season reports and health states which were telegraphed; the practice of telegraphing the former having been introduced for the first time during the year, and the prevalence of epidemic during several months of the year in the Eastern, Southern, Northern, and Uva Provinces necessitating a large increase in the number of the latter.

Message Revenue.—The revenue earned from the despatch of paid telegrams was Rs. 93,590·84, or Rs. 20,876, representing 13·14 per cent., more than the previous year's receipts. The proportions of this revenue due to Inland paid telegrams and to Indo-Ceylon and Foreign telegrams were :—

Inland Paid Telegrams	54
Indo-Ceylon and Foreign Telegrams	46

The following is the revenue and expenditure account for 1890-91, as compared with that for 1889-90 :—

Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Message revenue ...	82,714 76	93,590 84	Director ...	4,800 0	4,800 0
Receipts from Railway for lines and offices maintained for them ...	13,985 69	14,344 32	Superintendent ...	12,412 48	11,244 43
			Line maintenance ...	6,379 9	9,338 46
			Clerical ...	6,092 57	7,910 0
Sale of books, *Gazettes*, &c. ...	47 50	64 12	Signal Office Department ...	45,350 30	48,598 0
Miscellaneous ...	832 63	138 43	Allowance and other items...	12,245 65	12,809 44
News Free and other *pro formâ* messages	53,832 0	11,869 60	Linemen and peons ...	16,520 16	17,332 57
Free State messages ...	15,521 80	23,075 30	Total expenditure ...	103,800 25	112,032 80
			Surplus receipts ...	63,134 13	31,049 71
Total ...	166,934 38	143,082 61	Total ...	166,934 38	143,082 61

Taking credit for the value of Free State and News Free and other *pro formâ* messages sent, the increase of revenue over expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,049·71. This sum is less by Rs. 32,085 than the figures shown as surplus receipts in 1889-90. The decrease is to be explained by the receipts against News Free and *pro formâ* messages in the latter year having been appraised at a much higher value than they ought to have represented. Under the head of expenditure the figures against Line Maintenance, Clerical, Signal Office Department, Allowance, and other items and Linemen and Peons show an increase in the aggregate of Rs. 9,401 over the previous year's expenditure against the same items, the excess having been due to extension of lines and additional offices.

Traffic.—A detailed return of the total number of messages of all kinds will be found in appendix B. A summary of these figures is given below, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1889-90 :—

Year.	Inland Paid.		Inland State.		Free.	Foreign and Indo-Ceylon.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Ceylon Share.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
1889-90	53,466	41,416	5,160	16,839	13,374	38,374	21,436
1890-91	64,640	47,802	7,063	23,075	14,837	14,313	37,253
Percentage of increase over 1889-90	20·89	15·42	36·88	37·03	10·94	7·65	73·78
Percentage of decrease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that there was an increase under all heads over the previous year's figures. Inland paid messages increased 20·89 per cent. in number and 15·42 per cent. in value, and Foreign paid messages 7·65 per cent. in number and 73·78 per cent. in value.

The large increase in the Ceylon share of Indo-Ceylon and Foreign messages was no doubt due to the increased length of messages.

The increase in the number of Inland State messages, which yield nothing to the revenue but add to the expenditure, was 36·88 per cent. This was doubtless due, as pointed out above, to monthly season reports and additional health states having been telegraphed. If these be eliminated it is possible there would have been no excess over the previous year's number.

Free and other *pro formâ* messages increased 10·94 per cent. Endeavours ought to be made to keep these down to the lowest limits, as they too are an unprofitable class, and interfere in a measure with the rapid transmission of the more profitable classes of message.

Inland Traffic.—The following statement divides the messages under the several classes of "Urgent," "Ordinary," and "Deferred," under the sub-heads "State," "Private," and "Press," and gives the percentage of increase over 1889-90 :—

Year.	Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.		Total.		Average Cost per Message.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1890-91 ...	State ...	4,560	19,315	1,624	2,982	879	778	7,063	23,075	3·26
	Private ...	5,785	11,515	12,666	12,616	44,827	22,097	63,278	46,228	0·73
	Press ...	—	—	356	532	—	—	356	532	1·49
Total ...	—	10,345	30,830	14,646	16,130	45,706	22,875	70,697	69,835	0·98
For 1889-90 ...	—	9,173	26,049	12,315	13,167	36,836	18,700	58,324	57,916	0·99
Percentage of increase over 1889-90		12·78	18·35	18·92	22·50	24·08	22·33	21·21	20·58	0·97

The average cost of a State message having been nearly 4½ times that of a Private message, is a proof that the privilege of telegraphing such messages free is taken advantage of to convey matter which might well be conveyed by post.

The following figures give the number and value of inland private messages under the classes "Urgent," "Ordinary," and "Deferred," and show the percentage of increase :—

Year.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	5,785	11,515	12,666	12,616	44,827	22,098
1889-90	5,314	10,877	11,016	11,048	36,004	18,100
Percentage of increase over 1889-90	8·86	5·87	14·98	14·19	24·51	22·09
Percentage of decrease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be observed that there is an increase under all classes, the largest having been in Deferred messages, which have increased 50 per cent. during the past two years. Urgent messages have increased 20 per cent. in the same period. There was a decrease of 1·5 per cent. in Ordinary messages sent during 1889–90, compared with the number sent in 1888–89, and it was anticipated from this that the decrease in this class would go on as the public discovered that the cheaper Deferred message was telegraphed as quickly as an Ordinary one, and there would be a corresponding increase in the Deferred class; but this anticipation has been so far from being realised, that the number of Ordinary messages sent in 1890–91 has exceeded the number sent in 1888–89 by 12·8 per cent., while there has been no falling off in, but a large addition to, the number of Urgent and Paid messages sent during the same period.

The following table shows the classification of State and Private messages separately, as compared with the previous year. In State messages the proportions have slightly decreased in the case of Urgent and Deferred messages, and made up by an increase in the case of Ordinary messages. In Private messages the proportions have slightly decreased in the case of Urgent and Ordinary messages, and made up by an increase in Deferred messages :—

Class.	State.		Private.		Average for the year.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	State.	Private.
Urgent ...	69·67	64·56	10·14	9·14	67·11	9·64
Ordinary ...	16·75	22·99	21·02	20·02	19·87	20·52
Deferred ...	13·58	12·45	68·84	70·84	13·02	69·84
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

New Telegraph Offices.—Six additional Telegraph Offices were opened during the year, viz., Maskeliya on 25th March, Agrapatana on 1st May, Kollupitiya and Slave Island (sub-offices) on 15th June, and Point Pedro and Kankésanturai on 1st July, raising the number of offices open to the public to forty-one.

An office was opened at Pattipola on the Haputalé Railway Extension for the use of the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions, on the 9th September.

Extension of Lines.—The following were the additional lines completed during the year :—

(1) A line from Dikoya to Maskeliya, 5 miles.
(2) A line from Talawakele to Agrapatna, 7 miles.
(3) A line from the Colombo Central Office to Kollupitiya *viâ* Slave Island, 2½ miles.
(4) A line from Jaffna to Point Pedro *viâ* Kankésanturai, 26 miles.
(5) A line along the Haputalé Railway Extension from Nánu-oya to Pattipola, 11 miles.

The first and second were constructed on Siemen's iron posts, which are of a lasting nature; the third for the greater distance on the existing Seaside railway supports, and the remaining distance on serviceable sawn timber posts; the fourth on palmyra rafters, the durability of which is doubtful, and has yet to be tested; and the fifth on round jungle posts supplied by the officers of the Haputalé Railway Extension, which I do not consider permanent, and for which either iron or sawn timber supports will have to be substituted on completion of the railway to Haputalé.

As usual, on the occasion of pearl fisheries a temporary telegraph line, 32 miles in length, was run up on bamboos between Mannár and Pukulam (Marichchukkuddy) for the pearl fishery of 1891, at which a Telegraph Office, combined with Post Office, was kept open during two months and eleven days.

This office proved most useful to all concerned in the fishery. The line was dismantled on the close of the fishery and the wire coiled up and stored for future use.

In this connection I would strongly urge the extension of the line from Puttalam to Mannár *via* Marichchukkuddy and Silavaturai, and the maintenance of it as a permanent line. Such a line would not only obviate the necessity of constructing a special temporary line from Mannár to the scene of operations on the occasion of each fishery, but, what is of much more importance, it would at all times serve as an alternative line to ensure a rapid transmission of Foreign and Indo-Ceylon messages when a break down at the same time of both lines or when a contact of lines between Mannár and Kandy occurs, which unavoidably is the circumstance occasionally, with the result that communication with India and foreign countries is totally interrupted in the former case, and much impeded in the latter case, and considerable inconvenience is caused to the public who carry on correspondence with those countries.

Working of the Lines.—The new guttapercha cable connecting Ceylon with India, and laid across the Straits from Talamannár to Rámeswaram, which ceased to work on 2nd October, 1890, was successfully repaired by officers of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, and communication through it was re-established on the 31st March, 1891. During its failure communication with India was maintained by means of the duplicate indiarubber cable. The faults in the guttapercha cable which interrupted it were discovered to be due to the action of the toredo piercing the dielectric at a point 12 miles from Talamannár.

The cable has worked satisfactorily since its repair.

In the course of the year the use of the three cables laid across the Mannár channel was discontinued, and overground lines, supported on lofty masts erected on each side of the channel, were substituted. One of these masts stands on a bastion of the Mannár Fort. The cables were always liable to injury, and interruption from anchors of boats and vessels hooking and breaking them. The overground crossing is sufficiently high to allow of vessels with masts up to pass through the channel below it, and is thus not so liable as with the cables to fail.

Communication through the cable across the Jaffna lake was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. The cable, however, is in an impaired state, due to the decay of the guards. Should it fail, I am afraid it would be found impossible to repair it again, in which case the alternatives are either the purchase of a new cable, 2½ miles in length, or the construction of a circuitous land line from Punaryn *via* Elephant Pass to Jaffna, 53 miles in length. The former would be less costly than the latter.

The working of the Island lines was satisfactory. During the year there were no prolonged interruptions of any importance to be remarked on. Provision was made in the Estimates for 1892 for the following extensions:—A line from Maskeliya to Bogawantaláwa, with an office at Bogawantaláwa; a line from Mátara to Hambantota. with offices at Tangalla and Hambantota.

G. SIMPSON,
Superintendent of Postal Telegraphs.

Returns referred to.

Revenue Statement of the Telegraph Department, 1890-91.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Stamps on Message Traffic ...	299,341 56	
Recovered on Bearing Messages	596 41	
Reply deposit to India ...	778 61	
Do. Foreign ...	182 88	
Do. Inland ...	13,011 22	
		313,910 68
Abbreviated Addresses ...	1,650 0	
Recovered on undercharged Messages	128 79	
		1,778 79
Credited by Indian Government on account of Messages transferred from India to Ceylon	18,883 96	
Bearing Messages from Ceylon to India	4,991 49	
Refunds credited in India ...	1,572 62	
Credited by Indian Government on account of Foreign and Indo-Ceylon reply deposits incoming ...	1,794 41	
		27,242 48
Recoveries.		
Received from the General Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraphs ...	14,344 32	
Sale of Telegraph stores ...	40 0	
Supplying extra copies of Messages	7 50	
Sale of Telegraph Form Books, &c. ...	64 12	
Miscellaneous ...	90 93	
		14,546 87
Total ...	—	357,478 82

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payments made to the Indian Government on account of Message Traffic ...	233,540 75	
Payments made to Reply deposits to India ...	735 60	
Do. Foreign ...	161 98	
Payments to Addressees on incoming reply deposits, Messages, Foreign and Indo-Ceylon, and amount refunded in Ceylon ...	1,650 99	
Amount refunded in India ...	93 69	
		236,283 1
Payments to Indian Government on account of incoming Bearing Messages ...	146 60	
Addressees on Inland reply deposit Messages ...	12,911 50	
		13,058 10
		249,341 11
Balances in favour of Ceylon Government ...	—	108,137 71
Total ...		357,478 82

Return of the Total Number of Inland, Indo-Ceylon, and Foreign Messages sent during 1890–91, showing the Number contributed by each Office.

Office.	Inland of all kinds.				Indo-Ceylon of all kinds.				Foreign of all kinds.				Grand Total for 1890–91.	Grand Total for 1889–90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Paid.	Free State.	Free and Re-addressed.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Free and Re-addressed.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Free and Re-addressed.	Total.				
Ambalangoda ...	662	19	88	769	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	772	920	—	148
Anurádhapura ...	1002	259	688	1949	9	—	1	10	3	—	—	3	1962	1568	394	—
Aviswélla ...	578	23	59	660	22	—	—	22	2	—	—	2	684	524	160	—
Agrapatana ...	144	—	15	159	10	—	1	11	6	—	3	9	179	—	179	—
Badulla ...	1661	301	312	2274	49	—	1	50	9	—	—	9	2333	2167	166	—
Batticaloa ...	2715	311	781	3807	380	—	4	384	1	—	2	3	4194	3583	611	—
Colombo ...	17424	2251	1993	21668	24123	062	1266	26451	7645	—	360	8005	56124	50487	5637	—
Chilaw ...	606	102	142	850	24	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	875	—	875	—
Dambulla ...	268	38	59	365	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	371	397	—	26
Dikoya ...	1240	21	444	1705	73	—	6	79	30	—	—	30	1814	1493	321	—
Galle ...	4351	337	605	5293	2926	397	48	3371	715	—	6	721	9385	9485	—	100
Galkissa ...	479	8	50	537	—	—	9	9	1	—	—	1	547	479	68	—
Gampola ...	659	36	65	760	—	—	2	2	10	—	4	14	776	625	151	—
Hatton ...	1821	9	183	2013	36	—	4	40	61	—	5	66	2119	1802	317	—
Hanwélla ...	36	13	4	53	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	58	—	58	—
Jaffna ...	5917	374	1029	7320	1071	—	24	1095	10	—	1	11	8426	8028	398	—
Kalutara ...	682	65	880	1627	91	—	1	92	—	—	—	—	1719	1495	224	—
Kandy ...	4936	853	1111	6900	247	—	35	282	94	—	6	100	7282	6020	1262	—
Kankésanturai ...	184	1	20	205	49	—	2	51	—	—	—	—	256	—	256	—
Kataluwa ...	348	2	72	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	410	12	—
Kégalla ...	334	47	19	400	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	417	23	394	—
Kollupitiya ...	128	2	41	171	17	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	189	—	189	—
Kosgoda ...	13	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23	—
Kurunégala ...	886	202	430	1518	12	—	—	12	2	—	—	2	1532	1237	295	—
Lunugala ...	384	13	379	776	14	—	—	14	3	—	—	3	793	808	—	15
Mannár ...	1099	380	486	1965	58	—	9	67	—	—	—	—	2032	1705	327	—
Mátalé ...	1270	60	521	1851	—	—	5	5	8	—	—	8	1864	1943	—	79
Moratuwa ...	776	2	56	834	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	850	763	87	—
Maskeliya ...	291	3	27	321	22	—	2	24	2	—	—	2	347	—	347	—
Mátara ...	922	111	50	1083	13	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	1097	963	134	—
Nánu-oya ...	789	89	443	1321	19	—	3	22	10	—	—	10	1353	1133	220	—
Náwalapitiya ...	625	13	788	1426	45	—	5	50	18	—	1	19	1495	1369	126	—
Negombo ...	1101	47	456	1604	37	—	2	39	2	—	—	2	1645	1415	230	—
Nuwara Elliya ...	2472	446	579	3497	181	—	17	198	82	—	10	92	3787	2766	1021	—
Pólgahawela ...	319	13	431	763	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	767	867	—	100
Point Pedro ...	444	—	9	453	20	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	474	—	474	—
Pearl Fishery ...	1002	118	42	1162	532	—	14	546	—	—	—	—	1708	1355	353	—
Puttalam ...	717	52	364	1133	15	—	1	16	1	—	—	1	1150	—	1150	—
Ratnapura ...	707	115	413	1235	18	—	2	20	15	—	—	15	1270	1157	113	—
Slave Island ...	310	63	61	434	50	—	—	50	16	—	—	16	500	—	500	—
Talawakelé ...	1166	4	85	1255	75	—	6	81	32	—	4	36	1372	1173	199	—
Trincomalee ...	2363	196	467	3026	332	365	46	743	75	—	1	76	3845	3305	540	—
Wattégama ...	238	7	16	261	9	—	1	10	3	—	—	3	274	82	192	—
Wilson's Bungalow	571	53	68	692	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	4	697	418	179	—
	64640	7063	14837	86540	30620	1824	1523	33967	8869	—	403	9279	129779	111965	18282	468

APPENDIX.

A.—Revenue of the Postal Department.

	Rs.	c.
Sale of Postage Stamps	386,951	2½
Postage Collections	11,554	34
Fines on Subordinates and Contractors ...	359	26
Sale of Unserviceable Articles	93	44
Tender deposit forfeited	100	0
Subscription to Monthly Mail Notice	50	92
Commission on Duplicate Orders	56	78
Subscription to "Post Office Daily List"	814	75
Clearing Fees on Registered Packets	25	0
Value of lost types, uniforms, and buttons	4	75
Sale of "Postal Guides"	47	75
Unclaimed Balances	4	90
Sale of Unclaimed Articles	77	18
Local Money Orders lapsed to Government	433	59
Sea conveyance of Mails with India	849	45
Amount earned on Post Office Savings Bank	6,000	0
Receipts on Parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom ...	1,500	0
Do. do. India	1,400	0
Do. do. Straits	250	0
Commission on Inland Money Orders	23,000	0
Do. India do.	16,052	95
Do. Overland do.	750	0
Do. Straits Settlements Money Orders	529	87
Do. Hongkong do.	3	66
Do. Mauritius do	0	47
Do. Tasmania do.	0	87
Do. Victoria do.	15	19
Do. New South Wales do.	24	33
Do. South Australia do.	10	70
Do. Queensland do.	33	41
Do. Western Australia do.	6	96
Total ...	451,001	54½

B.—The following Statement shows the Expenditure of the Department from 1884 to 1890 inclusive.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Telegraph Salaries.		Conveyance of Mails.		Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1884 ...	41,878	22	86,323	94	68,576	34	247,480	34	442,852	84
1885 ...	41,919	17	87,829	89	71,102	75	276,939	79	477,791	60
1886 ...	42,470	15	98,436	25	70,998	51	282,580	26	494,485	17
1887 ...	42,566	85	94,349	81	71,487	17	269,154	12	477,551	95
1888 ...	41,943	3½	95,712	93½	75,795	18	287,642	41	501,093	56
1889 ...	42,688	38	101,929	71	81,640	52	282,241	82	508,500	43
1890 ...	43,323	36	106,683	93	86,337	23	246,174	76	482,519	28

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1891.

	Rs.	c.
Fixed Establishment	42,261	36
Provisional Establishment	112,450	72
Telegraph Branch, Provisional	90,522	99
Conveyance of Mails	282,002	16
Total ...	527,237	23

C.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Local Money Orders and Postal Orders Issued and Paid, and Commission earned during the year 1891.

Offices.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Commission.	Amount of Orders Paid.	No. of Orders Paid.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	
Agrapatana	1,039	15,607 9	164 11	4,593 55	150
Ambalangoda	1,098	25,681 43	195 6	40,290 48	2,107
Anurádhapura	2,624	70,186 26	787 81	17,699 88	348
Aranáyaka	485	5,663 39	62 74	1,778 64	66
Awisáwélla	1,259	29,472 61	280 23	15,619 59	426
Badulla	461	5,945 2	64 21	8,069 66	337
Balangoda	3,058	67,458 23	529 73	19,993 68	975
Bandaragama	987	24,465 24	255 75	13,872 67	373
Batticaloa	291	3,723 34	43 15	5,058 37	252
Batticotta	2,448	91,593 75	959 14	36,938 21	1,192
Beliatta	241	4,784 31	22 81	45,889 83	1,514
Bentota	271	6,828 90	70 86	4,814 78	119
Béruwala	559	10,057 19	97 86	14,482 11	762
Bogawantaláwa	236	4,298 85	37 49	18,681 58	1,099
Chavakachchéri	1,195	18,436 8	188 75	4,214 6	126
Chilaw	130	1,615 11	8 3	4,276 45	187
Colombo	1,268	20,290 48	220 88	10,989 53	411
Colombo Courts	10,277	629,234 66	2,042 47	970,772 23	43,515
Dambulla	867	15,568 79	148 66	17,905 36	1,383
Dehiowita	536	6,772 61	76 77	8,307 35	229
Deltota	406	5,025 94	57 5	827 4	29
Dikoya	325	4,384 70	29 90	3,930 99	89
Dodandúwa	2,368	43,040 50	368 76	11,108 57	290
Dolosbage	334	6,694 59	64 89	33,323 71	627
Elkaduwa	531	7,019 11	73 53	1,601 34	68
Galle	275	3,662 60	34 16	2,415 69	89
Gampola	4,285	80,765 27	685 72	97,411 66	4,546
Galkissa	1,506	25,057 89	254 94	18,414 22	1,079
Grandpass	206	4,002 85	20 38	13,792 94	959
Haldummulla	330	5,940 90	51 48	9,737 28	894
Hambantota	1,097	22,645 62	220 60	8,924 66	246
Hakmana	1,102	17,572 39	200 95	7,830 94	284
Hanwella	220	4,964 9	52 88	2,806 80	74
Haputalé	365	5,144 10	61 97	9,425 29	239
Hatton	1,766	37,727 15	341 15	13,896 66	344
Henaratgoda	2,235	41,315 28	454 76	12,223 76	345
Héwáheta	353	4,825 63	38 58	6,765 34	343
Hikkaduwa	286	3,677 27	37 7	947 49	34
Já-ela	207	2,500 27	27 2	9,024 86	399
Jaffna	177	2,313 81	22 50	7,226 49	529
Jaffna Kachchéri	1,567	46,668 46	324 58	135,010 14	3,873
Kandy	418	11,238 98	90 22	11,094 28	557
Kadugannáwa	6,817	179,320 88	1,153 24	123,081 73	8,579
Kalmunai	684	9,604 78	108 36	4,974 45	342
Kalutara	994	23,375 37	264 43	8,211 16	210
Kalpitiya	1,138	21,437 16	157 77	29,351 33	1,984
Kandapola	278	4,324 92	49 99	1,664 86	58
Kankésanturai	729	7,836 39	78 64	2,917 53	73
Kataluwa	151	1,430 43	10 82	9,356 90	318
Katunayaka	238	4,555 79	29 19	31,667 38	1,376
Kayts	149	2,102 91	19 72	2,398 6	109
Kégalla	108	1,143 67	7 98	20,041 14	765
Kochchikadé	1,903	24,870 4	251 27	10,519 79	570
Kollupitiya	285	3,348 52	37 12	1,284 41	77
Kosgoda	461	8,930 98	56 74	11,481 77	1,047
Koslanda	183	2,846 99	25 53	6,090 13	444
Kotmalé	728	13,400 34	140 92	3,311 67	118
Kotagala	411	5,802 33	59 49	1,384 69	41
Kóttá	941	148,10 15	154 7	5,916 21	180
Kurunégala	109	1,257 9	4 94	7,256 70	602
Lindula	3,425	66,777 79	763 9	26,407 90	1,000
Lunugala	1,226	20,208 79	201 91	8,859 79	262
Madampé	1,182	18,899 47	175 74	7,774 58	183
Madawalatenna	392	7,108 14	74 24	4,384 72	149
Madulkelé	432	5,608 44	59 70	5,436 61	142
Manipay	502	7,079 49	58 57	4,877 33	125
Mannár	276	2,894 97	16 68	52,734 33	1,827
Maradána	1,081	26,286 93	233 68	31,736 9	522
Maradankadawala	1,050	20,800 9	179 42	24,347 83	1,885
Máráwila	368	6,282 44	71 94	2,068 48	49
Maskeliya	444	6,538 99	66 50	5,145 24	139
Mátalé	1,570	23,621 90	237 85	8,873 40	250
Mátara	3,011	66,420 79	597 97	42,981 62	1,139
Matugama	2,454	36,492 39	414 20	32,657 50	1,456
Maturata	152	2,568 19	29 44	4,230 79	87
Minuwangoda	750	10,618 17	118 37	4,499 62	158
Moratuwa	248	2,569 67	31 25	2,504 55	130
Morowaka	676	17,035 79	111 78	70,863 45	4,571
Mullaittivu	657	11,937 19	121 83	8,697 56	204
Mutwal	408	11,736 33	113 50	11,364 68	192
Nainamadama	266	5,934 84	44 70	10,248 4	754
Nánu-oya	232	2,814 26	30 8	2,046 30	93
Náwalapitiya	1,812	30,240 92	336 68	9,948 97	287
Nuwara Eliya	2,276	39,394 31	402 97	15,674 6	618
	2,671	37,607 34	388 70	26,298 18	1,341

Offices.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Commission.	Amount of Orders Paid.	No. of Orders Paid.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Neboda ...	298	3.591 4	40 95	1,386 33	64
Negombo ...	2,101	43,299 64	400 60	22,049 90	923
Nikaweratiya ...	170	3,591 60	39 18	661 1	27
Pallai ...	247	2,141 88	23 89	2,378 97	77
Pammunugama ...	97	1,607 99	17 20	1,316 7	69
Pánaduré ...	506	12,407 6	63 36	53,017 72	3,054
Pannala ...	248	3,584 21	38 24	3,005 67	71
Passara ...	781	18,287 62	154 34	14,107 73	227
Pearl Fishery ...	224	7,525 44	72 90	5,731 64	51
Pelmadulla ...	509	10,697 54	118 43	5,177 32	149
Pérádeniya ...	534	6,734 2	55 89	6,380 20	685
Pettah ...	590	10,219 1	88 54	10,220 39	874
Point Pedro ...	295	9,424 21	51 65	64,195 45	1,234
Polgahawela ...	669	10,238 55	107 81	10,193 98	351
Pundalu-oya ...	643	8,773 42	81 37	5,394 32	138
Pussellâwa ...	923	13,147 1	117 85	8,315 40	298
Puttalam ...	1,823	38,863 86	418 34	19,899 70	354
Puttur ...	39	137 69	0 60	1,522 64	81
Rakwána ...	1,522	28,462 93	300 76	18,706 81	425
Ramboda ...	455	5,947 25	67 5	1,877 81	425
Rambukkana ...	414	5,710 86	57 57	5,916 50	238
Ranggalla ...	177	2,540 40	20 46	1,672 19	35
Ratnapura ...	2,599	58,359 69	384 50	49,123 1	1,073
Rattota ...	541	7,990 28	80 4	4,039 17	116
Ruanwella ...	579	7,786 18	88 46	8,593 47	210
Slave Island ...	847	19,326 92	133 61	25,435 65	3,094
Talawakele ...	1,817	34,912 14	346 17	7,945 40	392
Tangalla ...	785	14,655 76	177 65	8,176 27	190
Teldeniya ...	438	11,923 30	72 24	10,132 16	200
Trincomalee ...	3,827	121,457 32	1,204 11	50,271 40	905
Uda Pussellâwa ...	635	9,635 22	85 2	3,561 85	123
Udugama ...	366	6,402 16	70 67	945 74	45
Valuvettiturai ...	99	1,910 8	14 89	5,940 87	193
Vavuniya ...	795	15,252 86	168 4	2,296 86	79
Véyangoda ...	633	10,003 45	109 97	7,127 85	276
Watawala ...	951	13,098 43	132 58	5,771 58	125
Wattégama ...	521	5,833 6	57 31	3,407 67	175
Wellawatta ...	209	4,000 28	22 55	5,821 66	358
Weligama ...	456	7,016 80	73 34	11,191 73	519
Wilson's Bungalow	569	8,333 78	87 41	4,496 55	159
Yatiyantota ...	713	9,344 45	104 75	6,745 42	176
	124,201	2,875,927 50	23,010 90	2,871,711 5	123,877

C 1.—Statement of Work done in each Office, with Receipts and Expenditure, during 1891.

Station.	Local Money Orders.			Indian Money Orders.			Overland Money Orders.			Postal Orders.		Postage on Overland Parcels.	Amount collected as Duty on Overland Parcels.	Amount collected on Unpaid Letters received.	Sale of Postage Stamps.	Savings Bank.				Inland Telegrams.		Indo-Ceylon Telegrams.		Foreign Telegrams.		Revenue and Expenditure.	
	No.	Total Value.	Commission.	No.	Total Value.	Commission.	No.	Total Value.	Commission.	No.	Commission.					Total No. of Deposits.	No. of New Depositors during the Year.	Amount Deposited during the Year.	Amount Withdrawn during the Year.	No. of Paid Messages.	Value.	No. of Paid Messages.	Value.	No. of Paid Messages.	Value.	Receipts of each Office.	Annual Expenditure of each Office, exclusive of Conveyance of Mails and Supervision.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Agrapatana	972	15430 59	161 50	336	15760 24	175 8	15	123 16	3 75	67	2 61	24 60	73 59	60 7	2339 92	76	22	2387 75	10[illegible]54 8	144	125 25	10	33 40	6	203 16	3202 91	949 7
Ambalangoda	928	25681 43	195 6	42	470 6	7 36	—	—	—	168	7 2	1 60	0 52	25 26	1809 52	623	170	10329 0	77[illegible]3 61	662	396 5	1	1 60	2	38 4	2571 18	1359 0
Anurádhapura	2400	63504 34	778 25	124	3325 20	40 14	4	21 58	1 0	243	9 56	—	—	40 40	56 59	144	20	3681 75	2[illegible]78 56	1002	617 55	9	21 40	3	37 27	1002 16	1920 0
Araniyaka	463	5767 48	41 80	144	7058 44	78 95	—	—	—	22	0 94	6 50	40 68	23 12	734 7	37	16	1975 25	6[illegible]94 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	943 64	744 0
Avisáwella	1650	29472 61	290 23	116	2730 73	45 21	4	92 4	1 25	210	9 13	10 75	55 48	44 63	2206 37	154	36	4370 25	27[illegible]5 70	578	323 5	22	57 20	2	51 0	3264 40	1690 0
Badulla	2584	65616 23	997 50	1044	55847 22	612 74	23	336 39	5 75	505	22 23	43 10	82 14	144 76	3186 80	850	120	12874 25	8[illegible]3 35	1661	1383 16	49	162 80	9	237 34	6388 52	3573 69
Baddegama	376	5687 2	60 70	18	311 62	4 33	—	—	—	86	3 51	9 45	21 11	14 76	595 45	156	18	1974 0	12[illegible]1 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	709 31	374 0
Balangoda	997	24465 24	255 75	99	2984 56	35 36	—	—	—	153	6 5	16 90	55 98	19 65	850 0	43	19	1443 0	[illegible]80 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1215 69	564 0
Bandiragama	266	3631 84	41 94	18	219 18	3 35	—	—	—	27	1 36	—	0 65	7 33	358 14	42	28	669 75	[illegible]49 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	412 77	440 0
Batticaloa	2448	91151 73	953 10	332	11971 13	135 95	49	1078 28	17 50	144	6 4	4 50	37 13	59 70	2735 18	259	35	3174 0	21[illegible]0 42	2715	1792 20	380	867 5	1	18 0	6641 85	2101 2
Batticotta	230	4784 31	22 81	62	1153 92	10 43	—	—	—	11	0 41	9 25	59 13	19 99	927 16	10	4	279 25	16[illegible]3 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1049 43	550 0
Belatta	248	6073 81	69 90	9	445 88	4 85	—	—	—	24	0 96	7 80	1 25	6 40	312 42	76	3	503 0	5[illegible]71 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	405 58	527 62
Bentota	512	11849 69	94 58	22	196 75	3 49	—	—	—	85	3 28	—	7 96	19 27	948 0	171	21	2870 75	15[illegible]8 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1076 56	1167 33
Beruwala	200	4167 77	37 15	17	1142 11	12 47	—	—	—	37	7 39	9 56	7 31	9 64	564 15	79	8	750 0	[illegible]31 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	632 81	759 0
Bogawantalawa	1096	18455 54	198 75	600	27083 46	304 87	11	331 1	4 50	101	4 85	48 51	258 1	81 19	2303 49	203	33	4000 50	2[illegible]5 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	3484 8	990 0
Chavakachchéri	129	1615 11	9 3	28	652 98	7 80	—	—	—	11	0 40	2 25	3 91	5 40	208 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236 79	396 0
Chilaw	1095	20290 48	213 65	74	1302 18	18 95	—	—	—	169	7 25	6 15	17 8	28 88	872 78	166	19	3794 0	12[illegible]74 3	606	401 0	34	66 60	—	—	1632 32	1052 88
Colombo	19277	629224 66	2042 47	4088	168111 40	1912 12	1289	29089 73	401 25	1099	54 87	873 5	4354 36	6867 15	57850 63	3013	849	40250 0	544[illegible]6 0	17424	13009 30	24123	48059 20	7645	164320 74	299825 16	—
Colombo Courts ...	684	14704 79	137 43	81	1593 59	23 15	—	—	—	256	11 23	1 25	—	—	2262 38	688	51	5443 0	54[illegible]3 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2435 44	902 0
Dambulla	409	6902 61	70 60	40	945 56	12 80	—	—	—	136	6 17	—	3 99	9 79	400 81	55	22	1432 50	7[illegible]2 74	298	172 50	6	15 80	—	—	692 37	1124 0
Dehiovita	358	4823 94	54 60	50	1611 6	19 31	—	—	—	40	2 45	0 59	8 48	14 3	1149 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1284 55	256 55
Deltota	285	4301 20	28 58	250	10381 48	119 5	—	—	—	40	1 40	13 20	37 2	21 34	845 44	49	17	2088 25	6[illegible]0 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1066 3	870 0
Dikoya	2159	42144 0	356 85	948	35009 1	405 76	63	1064 5	18 0	264	11 91	81 80	520 25	151 52	3572 96	250	47	6439 50	37[illegible]2 70	1240	1119 25	73	188 64	30	669 38	7096 3	1758 0
Dodanduwa	334	6694 59	64 89	14	277 32	3 83	—	—	—	40	1 50	1 25	3 64	6 0	541 92	21	3	307 25	2[illegible]9 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	623 12	378 0
Dolosbage	503	7019 11	73 55	251	6270 59	98 53	—	—	—	23	1 23	27 20	107 28	29 66	1204 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1551 46	690 0
Elkaduwa	241	3551 60	32 70	77	3629 6	49 55	—	—	—	35	1 46	12 10	13 48	16 44	502 17	37	10	702 8	4[illegible]7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	624 90	571 0
Galkissa	179	3941 35	19 40	23	436 91	6 9	21	159 49	5 75	28	0 98	13 70	29 58	26 13	883 92	134	19	2249 25	14[illegible]4 71	421	379 45	58	138 4	1	15 0	1529 7	1416 0
Galle	3430	78140 77	649 20	364	12448 13	145 32	75	1011 90	22 50	850	36 52	438 79	392 40	266 56	6454 0	1958	213	27823 50	22[illegible]9 91	4551	5094 5	2226	5194 18	715	11873 34	29167 35	7305 37
Gampola	1506	25057 89	233 74	486	17044 80	195 34	12	146 59	3 25	427	21 20	17 13	169 60	91 41	1257 98	401	68	6888 50	57[illegible]4 79	631	556 73	28	82 40	10	202 60	2872 38	2184 0
Grandpass	306	5022 77	50 50	13	173 55	2 48	—	—	—	24	0 98	4 25	—	—	1347 27	287	32	1276 75	14[illegible]3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1466 48	647 0
Hakmana	196	4904 57	52 0	7	26 48	0 85	—	—	—	24	0 88	—	1 31	2 99	132 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 97	367 0
Haldummulla	1038	26242 62	217 20	265	10693 21	121 30	13	176 35	3 73	66	3 30	18 95	79 26	32 20	1318 59	185	37	4371 50	14[illegible]6 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1785 65	930 0
Hambantota	712	17033 89	193 30	31	477 64	5 79	—	—	—	194	7 65	8 85	29 23	20 73	1114 17	150	23	2335 73	[illegible]4 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1980 16	1020 0
Hanwella	356	5144 10	60 97	46	568 26	7 3	—	—	—	44	1 29	6 39	15 85	8 54	297 56	37	19	942 50	3[illegible]6 75	36	32 90	—	—	5	120 80	621 31	516 0
Haputalé	1709	37613 15	341 15	489	25566 71	279 90	19	388 16	6 75	57	3 25	70 0	184 62	85 47	2591 0	188	41	5073 25	30[illegible]1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3545 39	970 0
Hatton	2234	41314 0	427 90	374	11496 75	137 90	23	290 55	6 50	505	26 86	58 83	129 8	118 32	4010 29	334	65	6628 0	27[illegible]4 90	1821	1440 75	36	106 20	61	1341 53	7803 16	1551 0
Héwáheta	281	3677 27	37 7	332	9456 23	106 79	—	—	—	80	4 4	6 19	27 30	13 16	761 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	955 46	338 40
Henaratgoda	329	4730 63	32 40	16	231 56	3 60	—	—	—	20	1 18	—	—	11 43	652 92	107	14	2449 50	9[illegible]0 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	701 55	503 0
Hikkaduwa	188	2464 77	26 40	8	68 86	1 35	—	—	—	18	0 62	—	14 29	7 34	316 0	29	5	236 50	3[illegible]4 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	365 99	468 0
Já-ela	177	2313 81	22 50	8	72 69	1 10	—	—	—	14	0 50	—	4 43	9 65	506 51	147	17	909 25	9[illegible]8 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	544 69	444 0
Jaffna	1367	46002 46	316 0	304	7982 42	90 28	60	650 94	16 75	184	8 58	72 50	704 88	91 82	2897 38	174	19	2772 25	40[illegible]7 27	5917	3088 5	1071	2372 92	10	195 16	10454 33	8057 83
Jaffna Kachchéri ...	387	10238 98	90 22	37	702 45	9 28	—	—	—	31	2 2	8 40	—	5 67	1186 59	125	13	1359 95	11[illegible]8 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1302 16	706 0
Kayts	109	1124 51	7 70	13	107 86	2 9	—	—	—	7	0 18	—	4 11	6 96	317 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 95	573 0
Kadugannáwa	581	9704 78	108 36	92	2956 96	35 83	—	—	—	111	4 66	3 0	12 24	15 34	908 0	47	19	1061 75	8[illegible]0 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1089 43	636 0
Kalmunai	995	23147 87	262 40	84	2163 47	26 3	—	—	—	59	2 6	3 50	11 88	15 99	671 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	993 37	366 16
Kalpitiya	273	4517 42	49 60	56	2610 30	28 68	—	—	—	5	0 19	—	3 20	5 90	224 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312 51	540 0
Kalutara	867	20089 16	145 40	72	1782 7	22 48	13	482 47	5 50	271	11 37	35 56	33 91	51 78	2420 79	863	120	8704 50	7[illegible]4 35	682	481 10	91	182 35	—	—	3300 78	2192 81
Kandy	4890	172812 9	1064 97	1436	63178 44	701 3	214	2574 40	61 6	1827	90 4	340 30	656 29	384 1	5564 64	2124	377	32443 50	256[illegible]2 57	4936	3965 85	247	724 32	94	2817 74	16579 19	11919 80
Kandapola	603	7406 39	73 20	335	13774 78	158 88	—	—	—	126	5 44	21 50	83 46	31 18	1381 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1754 76	648 0
Kankesanturai	145	1459 43	10 62	25	291 63	4 16	—	—	—	6	0 22	1 8	21 91	6 9	323 1	—	—	—	—	184	96 20	49	66 50	—	—	529 82	632 50
Kataluwa	198	4555 79	29 19	22	138 21	0 72	—	—	—	42	1 69	1 25	3 65	12 89	756 69	57	12	1903 75	16[illegible]8 8	348	201 29	—	—	—	—	1066 25	1187 68
Katunayaka	121	2022 31	18 60	4	21 87	0 49	—	—	—	26	1 12	—	—	2 81	189 13	156	14	620 75	2[illegible]8 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	212 31	312 0
Kégalla	1367	23047 44	227 60	109	2808 65	34 5	—	—	—	556	23 67	18 15	35 9	50 34	1558 14	274	56	5699 25	23[illegible]8 63	334	299 80	17	45 0	—	—	2281 84	1119 0
Kochchikade	207	3020 52	33 20	106	2834 64	33 62	—	—	—	79	3 92	—	0 98	5 26	347 68	79	26	3030 25	15[illegible]8 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	424 70	453 9
Kollupitiya	376	46620 48	52 80	112	3103 25	37 25	—	—	—	85	3 94	10 25	—	—	2609 67	305	48	2032 0	27[illegible]7 98	128	103 70	17	31 40	—	—	2849 2	804 33
Kosgoda	168	2846 99	25 53	7	71 18	1 38	—	—	—	15	0 53	—	6 91	6 42	439 0	68	18	1416 50	9[illegible]7 0	13	12 70	—	—	—	—	491 47	311 0
Koslanda	698	13338 84	139 80	262	11113 97	125 7	—	—	—	30	1 12	9 80	84 75	24 40	2115 41	17	7	1093 50	4[illegible]9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	610 40	892 96
Kotagala	932	14777 65	152 60	347	12879 67	151 36	1	13 86	0 25	176	7 76	34 48	105 27	66 02	2302 47	165	43	2426 75	13[illegible]6 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2821 15	740 30
Kotmalé	309	5992 33	59 40	139	5967 17	66 20	—	—	—	98	4 89	5 70	31 23	26 3	717 47	47	11	1516 11	2[illegible]8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	911 21	873 13
Kóttė	106	1247 59	4 80	15	174 17	2 66	—	—	—	4	0 14	6 0	19 67	5 23	288 28	73	13	693 0	6[illegible]7 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	328 6	729 0
Kurunégala	3274	65493 27	744 20	235	4760 20	81 50	14	709 92	7 75	460	18 59	29 50	73 6	90 61	730 4	463	52	7805 25	58[illegible]5 78	606	494 35	12	41 40	2	—	2511 30	2190 88

[Continued over.]

Statement of Work done in each Office, &c.—*continued*.

Station.	Local Money Orders. No.	Local Money Orders. Total Value. Rs. c.	Local Money Orders. Commission. Rs. c.	Indian Money Orders. No.	Indian Money Orders. Total Value. Rs. c.	Indian Money Orders. Commission. Rs. c.	Overland Money Orders. No.	Overland Money Orders. Total Value. Rs. c.	Overland Money Orders. Commission. Rs. c.
Lindula ...	1159	20238 79	202 11	551	17877 80	210 0	36	833 78	12 25
Lunugala ...	1028	18351 37	168 60	313	11170 65	128 43	—	—	—
Mádampé ...	369	6847 12	73 30	120	4726 87	32 81	—	—	—
Madawalatenna ...	452	5675 3	59 30	35	1409 81	15 97	—	—	—
Madulkelé ...	469	7079 49	58 57	279	13576 18	159 22	13	193 47	2 50
Manipai ...	263	2872 97	16 40	32	732 56	9 26	—	—	—
Mannár ...	1028	26125 18	231 60	103	5187 27	56 68	—	—	—
Maradana ...	954	20514 9	175 20	167	5032 96	60 49	—	—	—
Máriwila ...	497	6453 99	65 0	50	1079 4	14 3	—	—	—
Marudankadawala ...	—	6159 44	70 40	—	2199 0	25 10	—	—	—
Maskeliya ...	1428	23621 70	231 82	1020	44482 37	507 30	26	532 87	8 0
Mátalé ...	2552	66470 79	569 90	438	19707 47	224 2	30	391 28	8 50
Mátara ...	1858	30497 29	414 17	56	678 84	10 70	29	445 63	9 25
Maturata ...	671	10818 17	115 80	268	10971 80	126 3	15	752 50	9 0
Matugama ...	143	2543 10	29 10	8	154 85	1 58	—	—	—
Minuwangoda ...	247	2564 67	31 20	38	1883 12	20 20	—	—	—
Moratuwa ...	575	16709 20	107 45	73	1445 95	18 62	—	—	—
Morawaka ...	601	11409 49	115 60	100	3321 6	39 74	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	337	11424 83	109 90	8	209 93	2 36	—	—	—
Mutwal ...	249	6386 90	43 60	75	1886 66	22 46	—	—	—
Nainamadama ...	203	2757 26	28 30	77	2027 61	24 75	—	—	—
Néboda ...	290	3591 4	40 95	115	4818 77	54 34	—	—	—
Nánu-oya ...	1614	23621 41	328 40	430	14725 82	171 44	28	908 26	12 50
Náwalapitiya ...	1715	37097 81	375 10	582	24444 9	274 85	44	936 11	12 25
Negombo ...	1850	42474 4	389 72	246	6771 78	79 57	29	560 0	7 0
Nikaweratiya ...	169	3563 10	38 80	20	747 13	8 11	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	2016	50232 94	558 20	493	13659 35	169 45	127	2[illegible]990 25	40 75
Pallai ...	225	2867 36	22 90	9	27 73	1 73	—	—	—
Pamunugama ...	73	1607 90	17 20	3	17 6	0 49	—	—	—
Pánadure ...	372	11251 21	57 20	20	519 37	5 35	—	—	—
Pannala ...	229	3515 11	37 40	13	213 0	2 85	—	—	—
Passara ...	711	18031 12	151 20	222	9591 64	107 36	—	—	—
Pearl Fishery ...	216	7504 94	72 60	4	105 0	1 12	—	—	—
Pelmadulla ...	479	10648 64	117 50	31	481 92	5 92	—	—	—
Péradeniya ...	3457	6511 4	52 50	555	3133 34	35 58	—	—	—
Pettah ...	476	9747 48	82 60	149	4148 59	46 86	—	—	—
Point Pedro ...	252	3309 71	50 0	31	3252 44	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	697	10009 5	104 90	22	357 18	4 94	—	—	—
Pundalu-oya ...	520	8009 42	73 61	170	6609 22	78 38	—	—	—
Pussellawa ...	750	12474 64	109 50	344	12258 73	153 83	9	177 55	2 50
Puttalam ...	1788	38808 86	418 34	190	6959 26	79 96	21	338 64	7 25
Putur ...	38	137 69	0 60	1	25 0	0 25	—	—	—
Rakwána ...	1369	28462 93	300 76	221	7075 61	83 66	—	—	—
Ramboda ...	419	5825 75	65 20	149	6087 73	72 18	—	—	—
Rambukkana ...	340	5518 36	54 50	27	641 6	8 32	—	—	—
Rangalla ...	165	2513 90	20 0	102	4948 99	54 2	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	2334	57648 19	373 80	78	1514 47	19 81	13	250 28	3 0
Rattota ...	431	3630 78	73 13	183	9019 35	99 65	—	—	—
Ruwanwella ...	525	7777 18	56 37	68	2007 68	24 88	—	—	—
Slave Island ...	808	18219 42	135 15	245	5574 16	68 28	—	—	—
Taláwakelé ...	1818	34712 14	346 0	572	23486 38	264 57	43	590 42	16 25
Tangalla ...	788	13964 26	173 20	18	139 33	3 7	—	—	—
Teldeniya ...	410	11923 20	71 20	198	9458 74	104 30	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	3440	120083 62	1185 60	413	19352 11	219 57	229	4[illegible]564 79	78 50
Udugama ...	288	5953 66	67 40	64	1393 79	17 50	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa ...	572	9482 25	82 70	307	16460 97	181 0	7	281 55	2 70
Vavuniya ...	671	15532 86	162 30	16	76 68	3 36	—	—	—
Valvettiturai ...	98	1905 8	14 80	12	886 93	9 12	—	—	—
Veyangoda ...	550	10003 45	106 50	42	882 49	11 32	—	—	—
Watawala ...	631	12297 91	124 20	419	18699 31	208 62	—	—	—
Wattegama ...	432	5598 6	53 63	134	5058 41	59 67	—	—	—
Wellawatta ...	185	3030 28	21 50	114	2564 0	31 34	—	—	—
Weligama ...	456	7016 80	73 24	31	690 26	8 27	—	—	—
Wilson's Bungalow ...	554	8343 78	86 60	109	4157 38	46 85	—	—	—
Yatiyantota ...	694	9274 45	103 90	139	7739 3	56 33	7	121 30	2 50

Station.	Postal Orders. No.	Postal Orders. Commission. Rs. c.	Postage on Overland Parcels. Rs. c.	Amount collected as Duty on Overland Parcels. Rs. c.	Amount collected on unpaid Letters received. Rs. c.	Sale of Postage Stamps. Rs. c.	Savings Bank. Total No. of Deposits.	Savings Bank. No. of New Depositors during the Year.	Savings Bank. Amount Deposited during the Year. Rs. c.	Savings Bank. Amount withdrawn during the Year. Rs. c.
Lindula	197	5 5	58 90	195 0	90 78	3063 36	256	30	5930 0	2417 63
Lunugala	160	3 94	6 90	25 81	39 55	1391 11	166	54	3599 50	2177 30
Mádampé	24	0 94	—	—	13 41	587 97	116	15	1011 50	622 71
Madawalatenna	14	0 57	—	7 50	12 30	534 54	62	9	1795 25	1082 18
Madulkelé	33	1 32	42 11	64 47	56 40	1794 0	58	9	1042 50	1349 0
Manipai	7	0 28	15 80	49 43	15 32	799 0	—	—	—	—
Mannár	58	2 8	1 0	57 23	17 85	1015 0	63	11	1301 25	666 0
Maradana	96	4 22	—	3 62	—	2028 33	3525	70	5569 0	5111 30
Máriwila	37	1 40	—	11 0	4 85	361 77	—	—	—	—
Marudankadawala	125	1 54	—	—	6 21	395 29	—	—	—	—
Maskeliya	142	6 3	41 1	238 54	105 62	3424 0	127	42	4228 75	1693 0
Mátalé	449	20 7	28 15	57 56	93 35	1292 17	570	95	6758 0	7709 54
Mátara	509	26 50	8 90	34 12	46 62	3228 0	439	63	4690 0	5608 65
Maturata	74	2 92	5 55	11 79	36 25	1379 21	89	30	1698 75	794 93
Matugama	7	0 54	1 25	3 36	4 99	180 0	—	—	—	—
Minuwangoda	1	0 5	—	—	6 14	264 0	77	8	1180 25	1201 50
Moratuwa	102	4 33	9 0	33 37	45 95	2252 74	437	79	6318 25	4553 17
Morawaka	126	2 3	9 0	33 95	19 9	795 70	117	12	7 25	502 4
Mullaittivu	71	3 65	—	3 45	6 8	354 64	53	6	454 95	180 61
Mutwal	26	1 5	5 0	—	—	428 66	156	45	2439 75	1297 54
Nainamadama	29	1 20	—	0 38	12 12	794 22	13	1	340 75	92 0
Néboda	9	0 35	1 0	22 56	26 17	746 25	26	—	1175 25	330 0
Nánu-oya	138	8 29	50 35	240 79	70 21	2899 2	270	78	7546 75	5097 30
Náwalapitiya	562	27 94	14 30	42 95	98 24	3600 37	373	72	5890 50	3769 2
Negombo	251	10 89	14 25	23 10	76 88	2378 62	339	60	5148 40	4894 96
Nikaweratiya	10	0 38	—	0 20	8 80	135 51	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	657	30 50	185 15	346 64	167 91	4254 62	440	91	9432 25	3254 90
Pallai	23	0 99	1 0	2 38	10 47	366 0	—	—	—	—
Pamunugama	24	1 0	—	0 25	5 49	140 0	—	—	—	—
Pánadure	134	6 2	—	23 80	33 8	1900 72	298	43	6429 0	4298 69
Pannala	20	0 84	—	—	2 60	223 72	—	—	—	—
Passara	70	3 14	21 75	69 76	21 1	393 0	—	—	—	—
Pearl Fishery	8	0 30	—	—	—	874 44	—	—	—	—
Pelmadulla	31	1 3	—	7 88	7 32	346 4	89	—	1233 50	742 56
Péradeniya	81	3 30	57 78	150 49	39 69	1164 9	26	26	1709 50	1842 2
Pettah	134	5 97	26 60	—	—	1403 56	147	48	1260 25	1158 36
Point Pedro	43	1 65	0 50	19 4	15 87	729 85	20	3	1169 75	801 71
Polgahawela	62	2 91	—	9 20	30 30	709 3	83	26	1308 0	512 30
Pundalu-oya	122	5 84	25 35	60 39	28 32	1372 94	55	14	1781 25	290 50
Pussellawa	195	8 72	21 91	156 12	49 59	1168 69	174	25	2174 0	650 63
Puttalam	40	1 55	2 0	61 22	35 24	522 0	233	40	2489 0	1410 40
Putur	—	—	—	0 65	1 99	91 85	—	—	—	—
Rakwána	153	6 66	32 15	76 75	33 1	1397 13	88	26	3053 75	981 0
Ramboda	45	1 75	4 25	35 52	26 59	658 3	215	115	1185 0	543 25
Rambukkana	75	2 97	—	1 50	7 66	549 92	107	19	1055 25	548 45
Rangalla	12	0 46	4 0	16 58	15 5	488 31	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	260	10 70	19 76	40 71	46 49	1486 13	228	35	3115 0	2751 51
Rattota	110	4 94	10 68	25 43	34 66	873 41	7	5	405 0	443 82
Ruwanwella	56	2 9	4 50	52 58	15 99	996 30	—	—	—	—
Slave Island	79	3 56	3 56	7 10	—	2278 7	297	51	3411 50	2309 7
Taláwakelé	193	8 37	8 37	65 80	115 54	5310 90	209	52	5656 25	3118 99
Tangalla	251	10 45	10 45	0 50	23 36	790 0	46	4	850 30	794 0
Teldeniya	28	1 4	1 4	8 35	32 69	992 66	57	15	1134 75	388 50
Trincomalee	365	17 81	190 65	166 3	150 6	4248 92	344	53	5099 50	4263 41
Udugama	60	2 27	12 60	47 90	5 19	404 44	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa	54	2 52	16 36	40 64	32 93	1380 0	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	216	5 74	1 0	15 29	8 8	587 49	—	—	—	—
Valvettiturai	3	0 3	0 50	3 72	10 15	562 53	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda	86	3 45	6 6	14 43	19 24	986 51	92	22	1329 0	862 87
Watawala	162	8 38	46 33	82 62	57 98	1933 13	47	16	1454 0	967 62
Wattegama	91	3 68	32 10	42 87	29 6	1222 30	47	24	1568 50	727 25
Wellawatta	26	1 5	4 60	—	45 60	415 0	43	35	1370 50	849 55
Weligama	35	1 34	3 0	52 42	6 27	691 34	62	9	520 75	828 78
Wilson's Bungalow	13	0 61	3 65	15 24	18 20	715 12	—	—	—	—
Yatiyantota	19	0 85	10 41	49 56	29 25	1609 8	154	29	2515 0	432 56

Station.	Inland Telegrams. No. of Paid Messages.	Inland Telegrams. Value. Rs. c.	Indo-Ceylon Telegrams. No. of Paid Messages.	Indo-Ceylon Telegrams. Value. Rs. c.	Foreign Telegrams. No. of Paid Messages.	Foreign Telegrams. Value. Rs. c.	Revenue and Expenditure. Receipts of each Office. Rs. c.	Revenue and Expenditure. Annual Expenditure of each Office, exclusive of conveyance of Mails and Supervision. Rs. c.
Lindula	—	—	—	—	—	—	2829 45	936 0
Lunugala	384	257 55	14	33 40	3	52 58	2031 48	1794 12
Mádampé	—	—	—	—	—	—	528 43	540 0
Madawalatenna	—	—	—	—	—	—	620 87	542 82
Madulkelé	—	—	—	—	—	—	2170 22	650 88
Manipai	—	—	—	—	—	—	897 21	612 0
Mannár	1099	300 50	58	120 64	—	—	3092 78	2610 35
Maradana	—	—	—	—	—	—	2271 86	970 0
Máriwila	—	—	—	—	—	—	478 4	288 0
Marudankadawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	429 54	459 0
Maskeliya	291	212 90	22	47 60	2	63 16	4885 96	1708 50
Mátalé	1237	803 55	33	96 02	6	125 17	5408 36	2643 0
Mátara	922	637 0	13	18 60	1	19 72	4452 66	*2789 57
Maturata	—	—	—	—	—	—	1686 98	504 0
Matugama	—	—	—	—	—	—	223 2	320 0
Minuwangoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	341 39	399 0
Moratuwa	776	577 85	15	30 80	—	—	3059 1	1697 0
Morawaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1019 31	558 0
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	442 4	596 50
Mutwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	495 97	504 0
Nainamadama	—	—	—	—	—	—	981 19	454 0
Néboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	891 66	421 0
Nánu-oya	789	598 33	19	47 29	10	250 72	4587 24	2225 50
Náwalapitiya	625	602 30	45	148 60	18	268 67	5453 57	2810 0
Negombo	1101	611 65	37	90 25	2	64 44	3961 37	2576 0
Nikaweratiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 89	353 77
Nuwara Eliya	2472	2237 9	181	562 85	82	2477 87	12818 3	3451 25
Pallai	—	—	—	—	—	—	495 47	561 0
Pamunugama	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 44	291 50
Pánadure	—	—	—	—	—	—	1925 29	1023 0
Pannala	—	—	—	—	—	—	267 42	379 0
Passara	—	—	—	—	—	—	1358 22	714 0
Pearl Fishery	1002	558 95	532	1377 8	—	—	2984 49	—
Pelmadulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	486 69	332 0
Péradeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1509 52	522 0
Pettah	—	—	—	—	—	—	1625 59	631 0
Point Pedro	444	221 45	20	45 60	—	—	1080 96	1178 0
Polgahawela	319	293 97	1	3 40	1	33 0	1139 67	1066 48
Pundalu-oya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1646 49	754 67
Pussellawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1670 85	514 0
Puttalam	717	564 5	15	44 0	1	15 0	1850 61	1014 0
Putur	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 34	431 22
Rakwána	—	—	—	—	—	—	2470 12	759 0
Ramboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	874 25	690 0
Rambukkana	—	—	—	—	—	—	624 87	472 0
Rangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	598 42	1002 0
Ratnapura	707	536 95	18	35 20	15	246 16	2929 69	1843 25
Rattota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1122 10	759 0
Ruwanwella	—	—	—	—	—	—	1162 71	504 0
Slave Island	319	218 80	50	99 80	16	300 60	3171 56	396 0
Taláwakelé	1166	1002 55	75	215 44	32	886 67	8478 3	2714 0
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	1004 62	399 0
Teldeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1211 58	780 0
Trincomalee	2363	1575 85	332	779 29	75	2564 0	11174 51	1928 62
Udugama	—	—	—	—	—	—	556 46	480 0
Uda Pussellawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1598 79	930 0
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	783 86	549 0
Valvettiturai	—	—	—	—	—	—	586 10	492 0
Veyangoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	1147 51	365 0
Watawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	2521 26	1042 0
Wattegama	248	222 80	9	20 0	3	39 76	1725 92	649 0
Wellawatta	—	—	—	—	—	—	519 35	874 0
Weligama	—	—	—	—	—	—	835 96	444 0
Wilson's Bungalow	555	402 90	16	54 0	4	94 50	1549 87	922 0
Yatiyantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1961 82	514 0

D.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Indian Money Orders Issued and Paid, and Commission collected, during the year 1891.

	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs.	c.	Number of Orders Paid.
Agrapatana ...	336	15,760	11	175	18	174	30	9
Ambagamuwa ...	100	4,795	3	53	45	200	0	2
Amblangoda ...	42	425	45	7	38	30	0	1
Anurádhapura ...	124	3,325	20	40	14	2,838	0	23
Aranáyaka ...	157	7,058	44	77	95	70	0	4
Avisáwélla ...	116	3,730	85	45	19	113	0	3
Badulla ...	1,044	55,847	22	612	74	470	0	14
Baddégama ...	18	311	62	4	33	25	0	1
Balangoda ...	99	2,984	56	35	36	70	0	2
Bandáragama ...	18	210	18	3	35	16	0	2
Batticaloa ...	332	11,971	13	135	95	1,287	12	15
Batticotta ...	62	1,153	92	10	43	1,946	86	87
Beliatta ...	9	445	88	4	85	—		—
Bentoṭa ...	22	196	75	3	69	—		—
Béruwala ...	17	1,142	11	12	47	40	50	1
Bogawantaláwa ...	609	27,083	46	304	87	490	87	11
Chávakachchéri ...	28	652	98	7	80	551	0	10
Chilaw ...	74	1,392	19	18	95	—		—
Colombo ...	4,688	168,111	40	1,912	12	30,913	22	896
Colombo Courts ...	81	1,773	59	23	15	—		—
Dambulla ...	39	945	55	12	80	—		—
Dehiowita ...	50	1,611	6	19	31	47	0	1
Deltoṭa ...	259	1,0381	48	119	5	60	0	3
Dikoya ...	948	35,009	1	405	76	849	56	21
Doḍandúwa ...	14	277	19	3	96	—		—
Dolosbáge ...	251	8,270	80	98	53	70	0	2
Élkaduwa ...	77	3,629	0	40	55	59	25	4
Galkissa ...	23	496	91	6	9	267	0	16
Galle ...	364	12,448	13	145	32	5,135	9	81
Gampola ...	486	17,044	80	196	24	782	43	19
Grandpass ...	13	173	55	2	47	—		—
Hakmana ...	7	44	30	0	85	—		—
Haldummulla ...	265	10,693	21	121	30	467	37	9
Hambantoṭa ...	31	477	64	7	70	—		—
Haṇwélla ...	35	578	37	8	3	10	0	1
Haputalé ...	499	25.556	71	279	90	720	0	13
Hatton ...	374	11,496	75	137	80	115	0	6
Henaratgoda ...	16	231	56	3	60	110	0	2
Héwáheṭa ...	232	9,456	23	106	79	10	0	1
Hikkaḍuwa ...	9	68	86	1	35	—		—
Já-ela ...	8	72	69	1	10	20	0	1
Jaffna ...	304	7,982	42	90	28	8,956	58	201
Jaffna Kachchéri ...	37	702	45	9	26	105	0	4
Kayts ...	13	107	86	2	9	350	0	11
Kaḍugannáwa ...	92	2,956	86	35	84	78	0	4
Kalmunai ...	84	2,163	47	26	30	—		—
Kalpitiya ...	56	2,610	30	28	68	24	50	1
Kalutara ...	72	1,762	7	22	48	93	62	9
Kandapola ...	334	13,774	78	158	88	76	25	4
Kandy ...	1,436	63,178	44	701	18	4,159	56	91
Kankésanturai ...	25	200	63	4	16	1,107	62	15
Kataluwa ...	21	138	11	0	72	59	0	1
Katunayaka ...	4	21	87	0	49	—		—
Kégalla ...	109	2,808	65	34	5	—		—
Kochchikadé ...	106	2,834	64	33	62	—		—
Kollupitiya ...	112	3,103	25	37	26	611	6	18
Kosgoḍa ...	7	71	18	1	38	100	0	2
Koslanda ...	262	11,047	97	125	7	465	0	5
Koṭagala ...	347	12,879	67	151	36	210	0	7
Kótmalé ...	135	5,827	17	66	20	24	0	2
Kótṭé ...	15	174	17	2	86	—		—
Kúrunégala ...	235	6,760	20	80	51	15	0	1
Lindula ...	551	17,877	80	210	7	221	12	8
Lunugala ...	313	11,170	86	128	43	86	37	4
Mádampé ...	124	4,726	87	52	81	12	0	1
Maḷawalaṭenna ...	36	1,415	6	15	52	425	94	6
Maḍulkéłé ...	270	13,576	18	150	22	596	87	9
Manipay ...	52	732	56	9	98	2,231	17	60
Mannár ...	104	5,187	27	56	88	497	0	17
Maradána ...	167	5,032	96	60	49	118	87	9
Maradankadawala	80	2,199	0	26	10	—		—
Máráwila ...	50	1,079	4	14	2	—		—
Maskeliya ...	1,070	44,362	57	507	41	921	12	19
Mátalé ...	496	19,699	16	223	90	796	50	20
Mátara ...	59	678	84	10	70	10	0	1
Matugama ...	8	154	85	1	98	—		—
Maturaṭa ...	268	10,971	80	117	19	280	0	4
Minuwangoḍa ...	38	1,883	39	20	20	—		—
Moraṭuwa ...	73	1,445	93	18	62	195	75	10
Morawaka ...	102	3,320	96	39	87	160	0	3
Mullaittívu ...	6	200	93	2	36	202	50	3
Mutwal ...	75	1,876	68	22	46	15	0	1
Nainamaḷama ...	77	2,027	67	24	75	10	0	1
Nánu-oya ...	429	14,725	95	171	31	270	69	9
Náwalapitiya ...	582	24,444	9	274	85	344	44	13

	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs. c.	Number of Orders Paid.
Néboḍa ...	115	4,818 77	54 34	100 0	2
Negombo ...	246	6,711 78	79 57	473 0	11
Nikaweratiya ...	20	747 13	8 11	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	479	13,659 35	166 45	254 12	10
Pallai ...	9	127 73	1 73	10 0	1
Pánaḍuŕé ...	20	519 37	6 35	164 50	8
Pannala ...	13	213 0	2 85	—	—
Pamunugama ...	3	17 0	0 49	—	—
Passara ...	222	9,591 64	107 36	292 50	4
Peḷmaḍulla ...	31	481 91	6 94	—	—
Péŕáḍeniya ...	85	3,093 54	35 98	138 25	10
Pettah ...	140	3,948 59	46 86	151 50	2
Point Pedro ...	31	3,252 44	33 11	283 9	11
Pearl Fishery ...	3	105 0	1 12	705 0	8
Polgahawela ...	22	357 18	4 94	33 37	3
Pundalu-oya ...	469	6,869 22	78 38	430 0	4
Pusseḷláwa ...	343	13,258 73	153 83	70 0	4
Puttalam ...	189	6,931 26	79 96	12 0	2
Puṭṭur ...	1	25 0	0 25	97 62	3
Rakwána ...	221	7,075 61	83 66	130 25	4
Ramboḍa ...	149	6,687 73	72 78	110 0	2
Rangalla ...	102	4,948 99	54 2	62 0	4
Ratnapura ...	78	1,514 47	19 81	874 0	15
Rattoṭa ...	182	9,019 35	99 85	15 0	1
Rambukkana ...	30	796 6	10 7	30 0	1
Ruanwella ...	68	2,007 68	24 88	—	—
Slave Island ...	243	5,574 16	68 38	95 56	5
Talawakeḷé ...	572	23,486 38	264 57	627 25	21
Tangalla ...	18	130 33	3 7	—	—
Teldeniya ...	196	9,458 63	104 30	65 0	6
Trincomalee ...	415	19,352 11	210 57	4,008 61	76
Uḍugama ...	64	1,393 79	17 50	25 0	2
Uḍu Pusseḷláwa ...	307	16,460 97	181 0	100 68	4
Vavuniya ...	14	276 68	3 96	—	—
Valuvettiturai ...	12	886 93	9 12	932 12	20
Véyangoḍa ...	42	882 49	11 52	20 0	1
Wattégama ...	134	5,058 41	59 67	144 75	7
Watawala ...	317	13,904 28	155 34	277 0	9
Weligama ...	31	600 26	8 27	100 0	4
Wellawatta ...	114	2,564 0	31 34	85 0	3
Wilson's Bungalow	109	4,157 93	46 85	42 0	2
Yaṭiyantoṭa ...	139	4,799 3	56 53	152 0	3
Total ...	26,510	1,003,007 31	11,446 32	82,900 18	2,108

	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs. c.	Number of Orders Paid.
January ...	1,693	73,887 89	827 42	6,698 88	170
February ...	1,584	68,436 3	771 34	6,435 78	156
March ...	1,904	79,705 77	905 19	3,947 45	113
April ...	2,547	103,955 59	1,184 27	9,177 73	191
May ...	2,258	92,478 65	1,048 96	7,190 66	176
June ...	2,400	85,696 5	998 81	5,312 19	157
July ...	2,351	90,237 74	1,026 29	7,249 74	182
August ...	2,259	78,815 88	904 64	9,486 36	227
September ...	2,614	91,834 97	1,049 76	7,162 24	215
October ...	2,408	84,323 1	971 33	6,671 46	165
November ...	2,512	89,945 35	1,030 87	5,841 64	163
December ...	1,970	63,690 38	727 44	7,726 5	193
Total ...	26,510	1,003,007 31	11,446 32	82,900 18	2,108

E.—Statement of Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, during the year 1891.

To the Credit of London.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount of Orders issued on the United Kingdom ...	41,473 43
Exchange collected on above ...	17,751 98
Commission do. ...	839 75
Half-share of commission on Orders payable in Ceylon	207 96
Amount of Orders outstanding ...	1,580 4
Value of Orders returned, London ...	314 58
Total ...	62,167 74

To the Credit of Ceylon.	Amount. Rs. c.
Remittance to London	18,735 17
Half-share of commission on Orders payable in the United Kingdom ...	124 8
Exchange paid for drafts on London ...	7,886 59
Orders received	24,405 58
Exchange paid on above	9,831 58
Balance ...	1,184 74
Total ...	62,167 74

G.—Statement of Postal Orders showing Total Number of each Denomination, Value, and Commission earned during 1891.

Number of Orders.	Rate. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
899 ...	0 50 ...	449 50 ...	26 97
2,480 ...	1 0 ...	2,480 0 ...	74 40
1,455 ...	1 50 ...	2,182 50 ...	43 65
2,698 ...	2 0 ...	5,396 0 ...	80 94
1,810 ...	2 50 ...	4,525 0 ...	54 30
2,094 ...	3 0 ...	6,282 0 ...	104 70
1,241 ...	4 0 ...	4,964 0 ...	62 5
3,622 ...	5 0 ...	18,110 0 ...	181 10
269 ...	7 50 ...	2,017 50 ...	26 90
1,455 ...	10 0 ...	14,550 0 ...	145 50
18,023		60,956 50	800 51

H.—Report of the Post and Telegraph Library and Recreation Club for the year 1891.

Annual Report.—The Committee of the above Club beg to present their Annual Report for the year 1891.

Members.—There are 104 Colombo and 32 outstation members on the books of the Club, and the amount collected as subscription was Rs. 590·95.

During the year 5 members resigned, and 2 deaths occurred, whilst 4 new members were enrolled.

Periodicals.—The following periodicals and English and local newspapers are subscribed for, viz. :—"Young Ladies' Journal" (two copies), "Bow Bells," "Leisure Hours," "Family Herald," "Chambers' Journal," "Cornhill Magazine," "English Illustrated Magazine," "MacMillan's Magazine," "The Illustrated London News," "Pictorial World," "Graphic," "Penny Illustrated Paper," "Overland Mail," "Home News," "Punch," "Fun," "Sydney News," *Times of Ceylon, Ceylon Observer, Ceylon Independent.*

Besides the above, the editors of the *Observer, Times, Examiner,* and *Independent* are still good enough to continue to supply the Library with one copy each of their papers free of charge.

Books.—Early in March, 1891, a Sub-Committee was appointed to take stock of the books, when it was found that instead of 653 books which appeared in the catalogue, only 608 were forthcoming. On inquiries being made it was ascertained that 25 books which were issued to members had been lost by them, and that 20 others had been issued by the Librarian but could not be accounted for by him. These were replaced at the expense of the Librarian, and half the value of each of the lost books was recovered from the members to whom they were issued.

New Books.—204 new books were added to the Library during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 348·51. The total number of books at the end of December was 832, in addition to 50 bound periodicals.

Catalogue.—A new catalogue is in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

Funds.—The yearly donation from Government is now Rs. 400. The balance available at the end of December was Rs. 637·92. Messrs. H. S. King & Co.'s bill for periodicals, &c., has not yet been received, but will probably amount to Rs. 300, still leaving a balance of Rs. 337·92.

Lawn Tennis.—Your Committee are glad to be able to report that after several efforts to start this additional source of recreation for the members, a further attempt was made during the early part of the year, which proved successful, and they have now the pleasure to announce that the court was opened in November last. The thanks of the Club are due to the Government Agent, Western Province, for his kindness in granting the members permission to use the present ground.

Expenditure and Receipts.—A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1891 and an estimate of probable receipts and known expenditure for 1892 is annexed. A balance of Rs. 637 92, which appeared to credit at the end of December, 1891, has been carried forward to the accounts for 1892.

Resignation.—The Committee now beg to tender their resignation, and it will be for the General Meeting to elect new office-bearers for the current year.

By order of the Committee,

C. A. VANDERSTRAATEN,
Honorary Secretary.

Post and Telegraph Library and Recreation Club,
General Post Office, Colombo, 5th March, 1892.

Receipts and Expenditure for 1891.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance brought forward from 1890 ...	792	61	Librarian and Acting Librarian's salary ...	271	25
Subscriptions	590	95	Subscription to local papers ...	82	0
Donation from Government ...	400	0	Overland papers and magazines ...	272	61
Recovered on account of books, &c., lost...	47	13	Purchase of books	348	51
Donations and subscriptions on account of tennis court	80	0	Printing rules and annual report ...	23	25
			Re-binding books	71	53
			Cost of tennis court	125	0
			Purchase of rackets, balls, &c. ...	54	52
			Postage and sundry expenses ...	24	10
			Balance in hand	637	92
Total ...	1,910	69	Total ...	1,910	69

Estimate of Probable Receipts and Expenditure for 1892.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Subscriptions	650	0	Subscription to English papers, &c. ...	300	0
Donation from Government ...	400	0	Librarian's salary	270	0
			Wages, tennis court	100	0
			Local papers	100	0
			Printing catalogue, annual report, &c. ...	40	0
			Balance	240	0
Total ...	1,050	0	Total	1,050	0

I.—Statement showing the Number of Letters, &c., received at the Returned Letter Office during the year 1891, and how they were disposed of.

Western Province	26,075
Central Province	16,582
Southern Province	3,879
Northern Province	1,617
North-Western Province	2,948
Eastern Province	1,207
North-Central Province	219
Province of Uva	2,431
Province of Sabaragamuwa...	2,085
From abroad	2,314
Total number of registered letters	1,108
Total ...	60,465

Number of Inland Letters, &c., returned to Senders through the Returned Letter Office during the year 1891.

Paid Letters	25,325
Unpaid Letters	11,317
Registered Letters	1,108
Letters re-directed to Foreign Countries	13,431
Letters re-directed by Returned Letter Office to different Offices in the Island	274
Illegible and anonymous letters	9,010
Total ...	60,465

Number of Letters, &c., finally returned to Returned Letter Office (Senders not being known) and destroyed.

Paid Letters	1,708
Unpaid Letters	1,409

Number of Unregistered Letters, &c., and amount of Property found in them.

Number of Letters—255.	Rs. c.
In Money Orders	1,170 65
Postage Stamps	12 18
Cheques	3,595 99
Cash	15 0
Promissory Notes	263 90
Postal Orders	69 50
Jewellery	15 0
Drafts	95 75
Total ...	5,237 97

I 1.—Savings Bank Transactions on December 31, 1891.

Number of Offices	98
Deposits received :	
Number	27,938
Amount	Rs. 383,216·75
Withdrawals :	
Number	8,977
Amount	Rs. 297,393·71
Invested in Government of India Securities	Rs. 380,000·00
Interest on Investments	Rs. 13,300·00
Interest due to Depositors	Rs. 7,032·28
Depositors' accounts :	
Opened	20,843
Closed	3,456
Remaining open	17,387
Amount to credit of Depositors	Rs. 409,263·61
Average balance to each account	Rs. 23·54

	Rs. c.
Amount invested	380,000 0
Cost of investment	5,721 14
Amount in Bank of Madras	11,669 71
Balance with Postmasters	1,955 81
Amount in transit	2,884 67
Interest due to depositors credited in 1892	7,032 28
Total ...	409,263 61

Statement showing the Percentage of State and Private Messages, compared with previous year.

Class.	State.		Private.		Average for the year.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	State.	Private.
Urgent	69·67	64·56	10·14	9·14	67·11	9·64
Ordinary	16·75	22 99	21·02	20·02	19·87	20·52
Deferred	13·58	12·45	68·84	70·84	13·02	69·84
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

K.—Abstract of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1891.

	Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Despatched.									
Letters on Service ...	6,426,097	348,806	92.435	149,864	46,549	62,822	19,090	59,471	69,789
Letters Post Paid ...	7,004,640	2,085,269	298,228	512,937	101,217	174,986	31,982	261,237	179,501
Letters Post Not Paid ...	61,460	26,431	6,469	5,604	1,451	1,854	336	2,541	1,233
Parcels on Service ...	58,219	5,710	5,184	5,496	2,461	2,951	411	2,578	1,562
Miscellaneous Packets ...	83,972	43,272	4,428	9,986	2,317	3,048	544	7,176	3,892
Registered Letters ...	65,064	27,376	20,231	8,725	3,359	3,209	1,047	6,574	4,615
Printed Matter ...	16,996,462	221,218	66,529	76,501	13,304	19,003	4,307	26,668	20,269
Postcards ...	98,123	97,890	8,177	15,411	2,046	6,263	1,278	6,105	9,145
Value-Payable Parcels ...	13,622	2,685	136	213	326	82	—	203	39
Received.									
Letters on Service ...	9,077,735	361,997	96,235	152,332	45,227	60,075	18,230	51,903	64,459
Letters Post Paid ...	5,811,835	2,384,285	317.100	516,544	108,769	174,502	32,380	295,440	193,345
Letters Post Not Paid ...	15,011	33,698	5,718	7,187	2,810	3,279	663	5,264	2,822
Parcels on Service ...	22,576	11,746	5,683	8,017	2,208	4,087	502	3,211	2,619
Miscellaneous Packets ...	56,773	52,317	5,599	11,768	3,429	4,081	1,043	10,040	6,002
Registered Letters ...	57,236	16,029	11,032	8,710	1,784	2,382	258	3,152	2,432
Printed Matter ...	6,161,803	783,096	84,654	241,989	63,375	73,192	18,719	116,394	103,098
Postcards ...	38,600	13,790	10,124	18,481	3,042	6,908	1,460	12,025	9,833
Value-Payable Parcels ...	2,325	5,079	656	2,437	1,398	1,396	529	1,505	1,497

Despatched, 36,121,711 ; Received, 27,931,466 ; Grand total, 64,053,177.

L.—Revenue of the Postal Department.

	Rs.	c.
Sale of Postage Stamps	386,951	2½
Postage Collections	11,554	34
Fines on Subordinates and Contractors	359	26
Sale of Unserviceable Articles	93	44
Tender deposit forfeited	100	0
Subscriptions to Monthly Mail Notice	150	92
Commission on Duplicate Orders	56	78
Subscriptions to "Post Office Daily List"	814	75
Clearing fees on Registered Packets	25	0
Value of lost types, uniforms, and buttons	4	75
Sale of "Postal Guides"	47	75
Unclaimed balances	4	90
Sale of unclaimed articles	77	18
Local Money Orders lapsed to Government	433	59
Sea conveyance of mails with India	849	45
Amount earned on Post Office Savings Bank	6,000	0
Receipts on parcels exchanged with United Kingdom ...	1,500	0
Do. do. India	1,400	0
Do. do. Straits	250	0
Commission on Inland Money Orders	23,000	0
Do. Indian do.	16,052	95
Do. Overland do.	750	0
Do. Straits Settlements Money Orders	529	87
Do. Hongkong do.	3	66
Do. Mauritius do.	0	47
Do. Tasmania do.	0	87
Do. Victoria do.	15	19
Do. New South Wales do.	24	33
Do. South Australia do.	10	70
Do. Queensland do.	33	41
Do. Western Australia do.	6	96
Total ...	451,101	54½

M.—Number of Employés in the Postal and Telegraph Department during 1890 and 1891.

1890.		1891.
1	Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1
3	Assistant Postmasters-General	3
1	Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
1	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
87	Clerks	87
150	Postmasters	154
24	Signallers	23
2	Cashiers	2
6	Relieving Postmasters	6
21	Assistant Postmasters	23
3	Storekeepers	3
2	Inspectors of Telegraphs	2
2	Sub-Inspectors of Telegraphs	2
4	Inspectors of Postmen	4
19	Sorters	19
53	Receiving Officers	58
3	Bookbinders	3
2	Supervisors of Mails	2
41	Linemen	44
181	Postmen and Messengers	182
17	Office Coolies	18
1	Batteryman	1
36	Probationers	23
1	Recordkeeper	1
661		663

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1891.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report upon the general administration and results of working of the Ceylon Government Railways during the year 1891.

2. As I did not take charge of the Railways until towards the end of August I am not in a position to enter into any minute particulars, and therefore for full details affecting the working of the separate Branches of the Department reference should be made to the reports of the Engineer of Way and Works, the Locomotive Engineer, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant, which are appended, and which are generally satisfactory.

3. The main results for the year may thus be summarised. The receipts were Rs. 4,429,243, as compared with Rs. 3,862,313 for 1890, thus showing an increase of Rs. 566,930, equal to 14·67 per cent. The total working expenses, including new works, were Rs. 1,951,456, as compared with Rs. 1,722,755 during 1890, thus showing an increase of Rs. 228,701, equal to 13·27 per cent. The net profit is thus Rs. 2,477,787, as compared with Rs. 2,139,558 in 1890, thus giving an increase of Rs. 338,229, equal to 15·81 per cent. The working expenses are thus equal to 44·06 per cent. of the receipts as compared with 44·60 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 0·54 per cent.

4. The Railway debt at the end of 1890 was approximately Rs. 19,255,508. This includes a sum of Rs. 3,677,252 raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888 for the construction of the Haputalé Extension.

The profit on working in 1891 was thus 12·87 per cent. on the debt outstanding at the end of 1890, and 6·6 per cent. upon the total original cost of the whole system.

5. The total working expenses of Rs. 1,951,456 can be subdivided as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Maintenance of way, works, and buildings	413,370	0
Locomotive charges and repairs to carriages and wagons ...	932,654	0
Traffic charges	411,355	0
General charges	80,620	0
New works	70,818	0
Additional rolling stock	42,639	0
Total ...	1,951,456	0

The corresponding percentages of this expenditure to the total receipts being:—

Maintenance	9·3
Locomotive charges	21·1
Traffic charges	9·2
General charges	1·8
New works	1·6
Additional rolling stock	1·0

6. The length of line open for traffic remains at 191½ miles as at the end of 1890.

7. The traffic train miles run were 690,070, as compared with 647,151 in the previous year, or an increase of 42,919 miles, equal to 6·6 per cent.

8. The receipts per traffic train mile were Rs. 6·42, an increase of 45 cents over the receipts in the previous year, while the total working expenses, including that on new works and additional rolling stock, was Rs. 2·83 per traffic train mile, an increase of only 17 cents above that in 1890.

9. The receipts per mile of line open were Rs. 23,129, an increase of Rs. 2,667 above those in the previous year, while the total expenditure per mile of line open was Rs. 10,190, or an increase of Rs. 1,063 above that in the previous year.

10. The number of ordinary passengers, excluding season ticket holders, was 3,076,828, an increase of 368,109, equal to 13·6 per cent., and the receipts from passenger traffic have risen from Rs. 1,106,405 in 1890 to Rs. 1,262,197, thus showing an increase of Rs. 155,792, equal to 14·1 per cent.

11. The following table shows the number of ordinary passengers of each class carried, the corresponding numbers for 1890 being added for comparison:—

	1890.	1891.
First Class	45,566	47,883
Second Class...	160,031	173,267
Third Class (including coolies) ...	2,503,122	2,855,678

12. 281,499 tons of goods were carried during the year, an increase of 52,501 tons, equal to 22·9 per cent., and the receipts from goods traffic were Rs. 2,986,586, or Rs. 416,735, equal to 16·2 per cent. above the receipts from this traffic in the previous year.

13. The earnings from parcels, horses, carriages, &c., amounted to Rs. 122,254, being an increase of Rs. 3,290 above the earnings from this traffic in 1890. Under live stock there has been an increase of Rs. 1,383, the earnings for 1891 having been Rs. 8,237. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 49,969 showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 10,270, due entirely to the smaller sale of old materials.

14. When comparing the receipts and expenditure for the years 1890 and 1891 as given in the foregoing paragraphs, it should be remembered that the extension from Kalutara South to Alutgama was only opened for traffic for nine months in 1890.

15. The approximate results for the year of each section of the Railway are shown in the following table :—

	Coast Line.		Main Line.		Náwalapitiya Line.		Nánu-oya Line.		Mátalé Line.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	403,879	458,437	2,303,439	2,642,576	373,692	430,075	680,800	782,003	100,503	116,152
Expenditure ...	314,025	372,798	800,034	932,393	146,136	158,583	363,169	383,002	99,391	104,680
Profit ...	89,854	85,639	1,503,405	1,710,183	227,556	271,492	317,631	399,001	1,112	11,472

COAST LINE.

16. *Receipts.*—The receipts of this section show a satisfactory increase over 1890 of Rs. 54,558, of which Rs. 20,924 is due to the section between Kalutara South and Alutgama. Of the total increase in earnings the large proportion of Rs. 45,124 is due to passenger and parcels traffic.

17. This is the only section which shows a decrease in the profit earned as compared with the previous year. This is due entirely to an increase in the cost of locomotive power on the section, which has risen from 44 cents to 59 cents per engine mile, in consequence of renewal of boilers and use of coal as fuel owing to failure of wood supply.

MAIN LINE.

18. *Receipts.*—The receipts of this section are Rs. 339,137 in excess of those of the previous year. Of this total Rs. 64,725 was derived from passenger and parcels traffic, Rs. 280,487 from goods traffic, and Rs. 1,096 from live stock traffic. The miscellaneous receipts from this section show a decrease of Rs. 7,171.

Expenditure.—This is Rs. 132,359 in excess of that for 1890, a very slight increase compared with that of the receipts. Of this total increase Rs. 19,483 is due to new works, Rs. 43,917 to maintenance, Rs. 48,472 to locomotive charges, and Rs. 20,132 to traffic charges.

19. It was this section of the line that suffered the most serious damage from the exceptionally heavy rains which occurred during the latter portion of the year, and to which further reference will be made in a subsequent paragraph of this report.

NÁWALAPITIYA LINE.

20. *Receipts.*—These have increased, as compared with 1890, by Rs. 56,383, of which Rs. 15,379 was due to passenger and parcels traffic and Rs. 40,684 to goods traffic.

Expenditure.—The expenditure has increased by only Rs. 12,447, of which the large proportion of Rs. 8,854 is due to new works.

21. In considering the figures relating to this section, its favourable position upon the system should not be overlooked, for it forms as it were the connecting link between the Main line and Nánu-oya line, and thus obtains the full benefit of any increase in traffic between the sections without sharing in any of the terminal expenditure.

NÁNU-OYA LINE.

22. *Receipts.*—This section shows a most satisfactory increase of Rs. 101,203 as compared with the previous year. Of this total increase in the receipts, Rs. 23,857 has been contributed by passenger and parcels traffic and Rs. 78,859 by goods traffic. Live stock shows the small increase of Rs. 157 and miscellaneous earnings a decrease of Rs. 1,670.

Expenditure.—This has increased by Rs. 19,833 only, as compared with that incurred during 1890; but no comparison of the cost of working can be based on this sum without bearing in mind that there was a decrease of Rs. 13,526 in expenditure upon new rolling stock for this section as compared with the sum spent in the previous year. Even taking this into account the comparatively small increase in working expenditure of Rs. 4,283 under the head of Maintenance, Rs. 19,435 by the Locomotive Department, and Rs. 5,964 by the Traffic Department, will, I trust, be deemed to show very satisfactory results.

MÁTALÉ LINE.

23. *Receipts.*—These are Rs. 15,649 in excess of those during 1890. Of this total, passenger and parcels traffic contributed Rs. 9,995, goods traffic Rs. 5,590, and miscellaneous Rs. 120. On live stock there was a decrease of Rs. 56.

Expenditure.—The increase under this head as compared with the previous year is Rs. 5,289, and of this Rs. 4,336 is chargeable to maintenance, Rs. 2,775 to the Traffic Department owing to the line having been charged with a share of the expenditure at Kandy, Rs. 98 to general charges, and Rs. 1,388 to new works. The locomotive charges show, however, a decrease of Rs. 3,308 as compared with 1890.

24. It is satisfactory to observe a marked improvement in the results of the working of this section during the year, the profits, which were only Rs. 1,112 in 1890, having risen to Rs. 11,472 in 1891. This result is chiefly due to the fact that the increased traffic passing over the section was worked without any increase in the train mileage. In fact the train service already provided for this section is not yet worked to its full capacity, and is ample to provide for even a larger traffic than that obtained in 1891.

25. It should be noted that this section has not been debited with any share of the cost of new rolling stock built during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

26. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of wood fuel during the year, owing, as far as I have been able to gather, to certain forest regulations enforced in the Western Province. This resulted in a corresponding compulsory increase in the consumption of coal, a much more costly fuel. It is thus to be earnestly hoped that some measures may be found by which these regulations may be relaxed to such an extent that, while protecting the interests of the Government in other directions, they may permit an ample supply of good wood fuel, of which there is, I learn, no lack in the forests near the line, being in the future supplied.

27. The rainfall during the whole, but especially the last part of the year was exceptionally heavy over the greater part of the Island. At Kotuagodella estate, near Rambukkana, during October no less than 39·21 inches of rain fell, as compared with an average fall during the preceding three years of only 9·69 inches. This very abnormal rainfall caused several slips and subsidences of embankments upon the Kadugannáwa incline, resulting in a complete stoppage of through traffic over it from the night of the 21st October until noon on the 27th of that month. Detailed lists of these obstructions and of the monthly rainfall at Kotuagodella estate for the past few years will be found in the report of the Engineer of Way and Works, to which reference should be made.

28. During these interruptions through booking, both of goods and passengers, between the upper and lower sections of the line was of necessity suspended. No goods could of course be taken over the incline, but the passengers and mails were transferred, and every available means were taken to lessen the delay and inconvenience as much as possible.

29. After the resumption of through traffic the influx of goods into Colombo station for despatch up-country was so great as to be quite beyond the capacity of the rolling stock to deal with. The goods sheds were full to overflowing, the surplus goods being temporarily stacked on the passenger platforms.

30. At a very early date in my tenure of office my attention was prominently directed, not only to the insufficiency of accommodation in the Colombo station yard, to which reference was made in the Administration Report for last year, but also to the great difficulty, if not indeed impossibility, of adequately increasing it so as to provide for the necessary increase in accommodation generally, but especially in that for workshops and stores which will be required in the immediate future upon the opening for traffic of the extensions to Galle and Haputalé now sanctioned and under construction. After much consideration it appeared to me that the best, if not indeed the only practicable means of obtaining this essential space was by removing altogether from the Colombo yard either the passenger or the goods stations, and plans for the adoption of one or the other alternatives were at the end of the year receiving my very careful attention.

31. The accommodation at Hatton station has long been felt inadequate for the constantly increasing traffic, and the matter having been brought to the notice of the Legislative Council I was instructed to prepare plans for its improvement. These plans, involving a complete remodelling of the station yard, largely increased sidings and passenger station, and platform accommodation, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,943·75, having been submitted to and approved by the Government, the work will be taken in hand at once, and it is hoped will be finished during 1892.

32. A third class compartment is now reserved upon most trains for women, who, however, do not generally avail themselves of it.

33. Owing to the large increase of kerosine oil traffic it was found necessary to arrange, from the 1st of July, for its conveyance on two days weekly instead of one day only as heretofore.

34. The appointment of two additional relief clerks, ten additional booking clerks for outstations, and an additional warehouseman at Colombo goods shed, rendered necessary by the growth of the traffic, received the sanction of the Government.

35. The ordinary votes for 1891 provided for the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for additional rolling stock. For this amount one four-wheeled first class carriage, one four-wheeled second class carriage, two four-wheeled third class carriages, and two bogie third class carriages were built, but these few carriages were utterly inadequate to provide accommodation for the rapid growth of the passenger traffic, which since 1889 has risen from 2,285,208 passengers to 3,076,828 passengers, an increase of not less than 34·6 per cent.

The construction of the Haputalé railway rolling stock was therefore pressed forward, with the result that one bogie third class carriage, four bogie third class, and brake van composite carriage, built from the funds of that railway, were put into traffic. These latter vehicles will have to be replaced by others to be paid for out of revenue before the Haputalé line is opened, and provision for this was made in the Estimates for 1892.

36. In the goods traffic the increase during 1891 was even greater than in the passenger traffic, and strained our resources to the utmost. A vote for additional goods stock had not been provided in the original estimates for the year, but by supplementary estimates amounting to Rs. 108,000 provision was made for the construction locally of two four-wheeled heavy brake vans, two gunpowder vans, and in England of ten covered four-wheeled wagons, twenty high-sided four-wheeled wagons, and ten high-sided bogie wagons.

The Haputalé railway goods stock, which consists of two bogie brake vans and covered goods wagons (composite), ten four-wheeled covered goods wagons, and two bogie low-sided wagons were also built and put into traffic.

37. For the safety of the public I have been compelled to introduce stringent measures to prevent trespass on the line, with, so far as can be judged at present, the most beneficial results, the number of fatal accidents having in the last few months of the year shown a most satisfactory decrease.

38. I annex the usual calendar of events and list of casualties that occurred during the year, and much regret the delay in the submission of this report, which has been due to the very heavy work thrown on the Department generally.

F. J. WARING,
Acting General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, May 25, 1892.

ANNEXURE.

Calendar of Events.

January 1.—Temporary refreshment room opened at Hatton.
January 1.—Toll at Kiripane bridge abolished.
January 17.—Sale of surplus Nánu-oya and Chilaw railway survey stores.
January 30.—Engine No. 35 damaged by fire at Alutgama.
February 1.—Post Office opened at Maggona station.
February 1.—Kelaniya made a staff station.
February 13.—Visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarevitch to Kandy.
February 14.—His Imperial Highness travelled from Kandy to Nánu-oya.
February 17.—Return of H. I. H. by special train from Nánu-oya to Urugodawatta, where a temporary station was erected to proceed to the kraal.
March 14.—Earthslip at 56th mile on the Kadugamnáwa incline; 4.50 P.M. train detained all night at Rambukkana.
May 2.—Telephone fitted up at the Fort station.
May 10.—Three head guards arrived from England.
May 17.—Rockslip at 58th miles; slight delay to 7 A.M. up train.
May 18.—Earthslip at 40¼ miles; Main line trains delayed.
May 19.—Line flooded at Alagalla; trains delayed.
May 21.—Rockslip at 57½ miles on incline; trains delayed.
May 22.—The 4.50 P.M. up and 5 A.M. down trains ran to Rambukkana only from this date till 29th December.
May 25.—Heavy earthslip at 56½ miles; traffic stopped.
May 31.—Postal receiving office at Paiyagala South station closed.
June 1.—Postal receiving office opened at Paiyagala North.
June 1.—Construction of Amblangoda Extension transferred to Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.
June 15.—Separate third class compartments set apart for women
July 1.—An extra day per week allotted for conveyance of kerosine oil.
July 4.—A carriage on 4.50 P.M. up derailed by buffaloes.
July 6.—Ten new 10-ton wagons put into traffic.
August 5.—H. R. H. Prince Damrong of Siam travelled to Kandy and back by special train.
August 24.—Mr. Pearce, the General Manager, went on home leave, and Mr. Waring, Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions, assumed duties as Acting General Manager.
September 17.—Mr. Perman, Traffic Superintendent, returned from leave and resumed duties.
September 17.—Rock found on line at Wattegama.
September 21.—New goods office at Colombo opened.
September 30.—Bursting of boiler of engine No. 46 at Mahaiyáwa
October 4.—Heavy earthslip at Beruwala cutting; traffic suspended for the day.
October 6.—Rockslip at 64¼ miles; trains delayed.
October 14.—Slips on Main line at 45 and 48½ miles.
October 15.—Bank at 56¾ miles, Main line, sinking, and slip at Beruwala.
October 19 to 26.—Slips on Main, Náwalapitiya, and Nánu-oya lines. Traffic suspended on Kadugannáwa incline. Line cleared on 27th.
November 1.—Slip at 56½ miles; trains delayed.
November 2.—Slip at Beruwala, 180 yards long; trains delayed. Line cleared on 4th.
November 11.—Slip at 53rd mile; trains delayed.
November 13.—Slip at 56¼ miles; trains delayed.
November 14.—Slip at 53¼ miles.
November 16.—Slip at 56¼ miles.
December 9.—Bank at 65 miles 51 chains: road sunk about 5 inches for a length of 4 rails; trains delayed.

Casualties.

January 22.—A man killed by 2 P.M. up train at 81½ miles.
April 26.—A Tamil cooly run over and killed at 112¾ miles.
June 20.—A porter killed by 2 P.M. train at Kelaniya.
June 20.—A boy killed by 4.55 P.M. train at Pettah.
June 29.—Guard Parrott met with an accident while attempting to jump into the train at Kadugannáwa. He was conveyed to Kandy hospital, where he died on the 22nd August
September 2.—A man killed by 6.25 A.M. down train at 2¼ mile bridge.
September 17.—A woman killed in Poolbank tunnel by 6 P.M. down train.
September 20.—A porter killed at Péradeniya junction by 11.6 A.M. train.
October 13.—A Tamil man killed at 38 miles by 5 A.M. train.
October 27.—A railway cooly killed while working at slip at Beruwala.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1891.

1. *Occurrences.*—Nothing exceptional occurred in connection with the working of this Department during 1891.

2. *Staff.*—Two clerks were added to the staff to deal specially with the accounts of the Engineering Departments.

3. *Station Accounts.*—Notwithstanding the very great increase in the traffic booked—27 per cent. in the goods and 13½ per cent. in the passenger—the work of examining the station accounts was carried on regularly and thoroughly.

4. *Statistical Work.*—The statistical work was much too heavy for the one clerk appointed for this branch, and although he is a most efficient clerk and attended office considerably beyond "office hours" daily and on all holidays, his work was some three months in arrears at the end of the year.

To obtain the best results from statistics of a commercial concern such as a railway, it is absolutely necessary that they should be kept up to date, so that all changes in the current of affairs may be at once brought to notice and suitably dealt with. This can be attained on this Railway by the appointment of one or two lad clerks at low salaries, who can relieve the statistical clerk of the elementary work of recording, which now occupies a great deal of his time which could be profitably employed in obtaining results from the records.

5. *Traffic Office Work.*—The four clerks transferred from the Traffic to this Department in 1890 to attend to the portion of the work usually dealt with in the Traffic Superintendent's Office, but for which I had undertaken the responsibility during the Traffic Superintendent's absence on leave, were returned to their own office on the 18th September when the Traffic Superintendent resumed duties.

6. *Temporary Duties.*—From the 24th August, when Mr. Pearce left the Island on leave, I was charged with the duties of Assistant to the Acting General Manager, and assumed the whole responsibility for the financial work of the Railway Department.

7. *Special Work.*—Some very heavy special work was done in the office during the year, first in connection with the preparation of statements, &c., for the Committee appointed by Government to revise the Railway Regulations, then by the preparation of fare and rate tables for all stations, revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

The rate tables were made available for Sinhalese and Tamils as well as for the English-speaking races, by printing all but the figures in three languages, the Arabic figures being common to all.

8. *Personal.*—During the year I acted as Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to report on Railway Extension Northwards, and to the Committee appointed by Government to revise the Railway Rules and Regulations.

9. *Correspondence.*—14,850 inward and 22,980 outward letters were dealt with, as compared with 11,890 and 19,269 in 1890, an increase of over 21 per cent.

10. *Cash Transactions.*—The cash transactions of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,648,681·40, as compared with Rs. 5,776,060·64 in 1890, an increase of Rs. 872,620·76.

11. *Tickets.*—2,285,050 tickets were issued to stations, as compared with 2,856,955 in 1890.

12. *Excess Fares.*—Rs. 8,170·93 were collected as excess fares from 35,622 passengers found travelling without tickets or with tickets which were not in order, an increase of Rs. 2,060·84 and 4,702 passengers over 1890. This may be due to an increased vigilance on the part of the staff.

13. *Offences.*—For offences against the Railway Ordinance 41 convictions were obtained for ticket irregularities as compared with 55 in 1890; of these, 26 resulted in fines aggregating Rs. 161·75, and 15 were punished by imprisonment aggregating 305 days.

14. *Extension of Tickets.*—1,070 return tickets were extended during the year, showing that this privilege has been greatly appreciated.

15. *Excursion Tickets.*—The cheap excursion tickets issued during the year compare with 1890 as under:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.		Total Increase in 1891.
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
Easter	126	202½	189	274½	1,014	1,387½	1,329	1,864½	535½
Christmas	303½	340	454	470½	3,631½	4,389	4,389	5,199½	810½
Total ...	429½	542½	643	745	4,645½	5,776½	5,718	7,064	1,346

16. *Third Class Return Tickets.*—The issue of third class return tickets, which was 517,351 in 1890, rose to 602,102 in 1891, proving that the results of the concessions offered in 1889 have not yet been exhausted.

17. *Tabulated Statements.*—The usual tables are annexed, and for details of the increases and decreases under the various classes of passenger and goods, table 15 will be found most convenient. Table 28 shows at which stations the passengers were booked, and has now a separate column for coolies, and table 23 records from which station the various classes of goods were forwarded.

18. *Selected Statistics.*—It is difficult for me to remark on the results of the tables compiled in my office without encroaching on the reports of the other Departments. I therefore repeat the selection of statistical comparisons as given last year, and which seem to have been received with general interest.

(*a*) *Passengers.*—3,076,828 ordinary passengers were carried, as compared with 2,708,719 in 1890, or an increase of 368,109, or 13·6 per cent. The increase is made up of 2,317 first, 13,236 second, and 332,690 third class passengers, and 19,866 coolies.

The Mátalé line was closed for cooly traffic from 1st October to 20th November.

The average distance travelled per ordinary passenger was 17·11 miles, as compared with 16·93 in 1890.

The ordinary passenger paid an average of cents 40·4 per journey and cents 2·36 per mile. The season ticket holder paid only an average of 1·4 cent per mile.

The average seating capacity of a vehicle (four wheeled) is 22, and the loads obtained were 11·92 in 1888, 12·38 in 1889, 13·123 in 1890, and 13·29 in 1891, a steady and most satisfactory improvement, which is practically demonstrated by the earnings per coaching vehicle, which have risen from Rs. 5,229·08 in 1889 and Rs. 5,673 in 1890, to Rs. 5,817 in 1891, or an increase of 17 per cent. in the two years.

The work done per passenger vehicle has increased from 23,550 miles in 1890 to 24,878 in 1891.

(*b*) *Goods.*—The goods traffic shows even more satisfactory results than the passenger, 281,499 tons were conveyed, as compared with 228,998 in 1890, an increase of 52,501 tons, or 22·9 per cent.

The average distance carried has however decreased from 67·3 miles in 1890 to 64·8 in 1891, thus reducing the receipts from Rs. 11·22 per ton to Rs. 10·61 per ton.

The receipts per ton per mile have risen from cents 16·67 to 16·87.

The goods stock was augmented by ten covered goods wagons of the improved ten-ton type; but this small number was not sufficient to make any material alteration to the average carrying capacity of the goods vehicles, which has therefore remained at tons 6·3.

The average load per vehicle shows, however, a marked improvement, for whereas it was only tons 2·582 in 1888, it rose to tons 2·976 in 1889, tons 3·001 in 1890, and has now reached tons 3·14.

In 1891 each goods vehicle moved 35,532 tons of goods, one mile, as compared with tons 26·050 in 1889 and tons 31·095 in 1890, and as a result the earnings per vehicle have also risen from Rs. 4,602·96 in 1889, and Rs. 4,785·56 in 1890, to Rs. 5,415·59 in 1891, or an increase of Rs. 630·03 per vehicle over 1890.

The dead weight per unit of paying load has been reduced from 3·245 in 1890 to 3,192 in 1891, but these figures will be much more favourable when a larger proportion of ten-ton wagons are in traffic.

157,685 tons were conveyed in the direction away from Colombo, and tons 63,526 in the direction towards Colombo, or 2·48 to 1 as compared with 2·26 to 1 in 1890.

Railway Accountant's Office,
Colombo, May 24. 1892.

J. C. FARQUHARSON,
Railway Accountant.

ANNEXURES.

Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway.

		1890.		1891.		Increase.		Decrease.
Original capital cost	Rs.	37,516,494	...	37,517,667	...	1,173	...	—
Cost to December 31 including additional accommodation ...	,,	39,457,638	...	39,555,127	...	97,489	...	—
Capital outstanding on January 1 ...	,,	17,294,968*	...	19,255,508	...	1,960,540	...	—
Miles open on December 31 ...	Miles	191¼	...	191¼	...	—	...	—
Average miles open	,,	188¾	...	191¼	...	2¾	...	—
Train miles run (traffic only) ...	,,	647,151	...	690,070	...	42,919	...	—
Train miles run (service) ...	,,	16,946	...	13,138	...	—	...	3,808
Gross tons hauled one mile ...	Tons	126,383,478	...	145,617,388	...	19,233,910	...	—
Gross receipts	Rs.	3,862,313	...	4,429,243	...	566,930	...	—
Working expenses (excluding new works and rolling stock)	,,	1,642,045	...	1,837,999	...	195,954	...	—
Working expenses (including new works and rolling stock)	,,	1,722,755	...	1,951,456	...	228,701	...	—
Profit on working	,,	2,139,558	...	2,477,787	...	338,229	...	—
Profit on working per cent. on original outlay	Per cent.	5·7	...	6·6	...	0·9	...	—
Profit on working per cent. on original cost including additional accommodation ...	,,	5·42		6·26	...	0·84	...	—
Profit on working per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1 ...	,,	12·37	...	12·87	...	0·50	...	—
Interest paid on loans	Rs.	702,645	...	773,306	...	70,661	...	—
Net earnings after payment of interest...	,,	1,436,913	...	1,704,078	...	267,165	...	—
Net earnings per cent. of original capital cost-plus additional accommodation ...	Per cent.	3·64	...	4·31	...	·67	...	—
Working expenses (excluding new works) per cent. of gross receipts ...	,,	42·51	...	41·50	...	—	...	1·01
Working expenses (including new works) and rolling stock per cent. of gross receipts	,,	44·6	...	44·06	...	—	...	0·54
Per mile of line open — Receipts... ...	Rs.	20,462	...	23,129	...	2,667	...	—
Per mile of line open — Expenses gross ...	,,	9,127	...	10,190	...	1,063	...	—
Per mile of line open — Profit	,,	11,335	...	12,939	...	1,604	...	—

* The figures entered as outstanding capital are only approximate, for details see notes to table 22. The figure for 1890 has been revised from details supplied by the Crown Agents in December, 1891, and is different to that entered in the Administration Report for 1890.

			1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Per train mile	Receipts ...	Rs.	5·97	6·42	0·45	—
	Expenses gross	"	2·66	2·83	0·17	—
	Profit ...	"	3·31	3·59	0·28	—
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Receipts ...	"	30·56	30·42	—	0·14
	Expenses gross	"	13·63	13·40	—	0·23
	Profit * ...	"	16·93	17·02	0·09	—
Coaching traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic ...	"	1,106,405	1,262,197	155,792	—
	Receipts from other coaching ...	"	118,964	122,254	3,290	—
	Total receipts from coaching traffic ...	"	1,225,369	1,384,451	159,082	—
	Number of ordinary passengers carried ...	Pass.	2,708,719	3,076,828	368,109	—
	Passenger unit mileage (including season tickets)	"	46,977,685	53,925,124	6,947,439	—
	Tons of other coaching carried ...	Tons	4,012	4,125	113	—
	Other coaching traffic ton miles ...	"	222,807	229,405	6,598	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile ...	Cents	2·38	2·36	—	·02
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger ...	Rs.	0·40	0·40	—	—
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger ...	Miles	16·93	17·11	0·18	—
	Coaching freight, ton miles	Tons	3,981,022	4,543,415	562,393	—
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	"	56,798,202	64,359,665	7,561,463	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight) ...	"	60,779,224	68,903,080	8,123,856	—
Goods and Live Stock traffic	Receipts from goods traffic	Rs.	2,569,851	2,986,586	416,735	—
	Receipts from live stock ...	"	6,854	8,237	1,383	—
	Tons of goods carried ...	Tons	228,998	281,499	52,501	—
	Number of live stock carried	No.	21,754	23,137	1,383	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile ...	Cents	16·669	16·87	0·201	—
	Average freight paid per ton of goods	Rs.	11·22	10·61	—	0·61
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods ...	Miles	67·3	64·8	—	2·5
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	15,454,064	18,299,202	2,845,138	—
	Dead weight do. ...	"	50,150,190	58,415,106	8,264,916	—
	Total weight do. ...	"	65,604,254	76,714,308	11,110,054	—
Engines	With traffic trains ...	Miles	647,151	690,070	42,919	—
	Assisting traffic trains ...	"	102,679	125,606	22,927	—
	Light engines for traffic purposes ...	"	19,810	22,835	3,025	—
	Service	"	18,360	14,072	—	4,288
	Shunting ...	"	41,422	53,852	12,430	—
	Total	"	829,422	906,445	77,023	—
	Average miles per engine per day including Sundays	"	39·172	41·39	2·218	—
	Average earnings per engine	Rs.	65,553	72,988	7,435	—
	Do. per mile ...	"	4·58	4·83	0·25	—
Train miles	Traffic	Miles	647,151	690,070	42,919	—
	Service	"	16,591	13,138	—	3,453
	Total	"	663,742	703,208	39,466	—
	Average per day, including Sundays (Traffic only)...	"	1,773	1,891	118	—
	Average earnings per train per mile (Traffic only)...	Rs.	5·97	6·42	0·45	—
Vehicles	Traffic	Miles	10,060,497	11,264,628	1,204,131	—
	Service	"	282,329	217,366	—	64,963
	Total	"	10,342,826	11,481,994	1,139,168	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle ...	Rs.	5,673·00	5,817	144	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle ...	"	4,785·56	5,415·59	630·03	—
	Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile ...	No.	4,744,342	5,399,925	655,583	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle per mile ...	Cents	25·8	25·6	—	0·2
	Average number of passengers per vehicle ...	No.	13·12	13·29	0·17	—
	Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	5,316,155	5,864,702	548,547	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile (including brakes) ...	Cents	48·469	51·065	2·596	—
	Average load of a goods vehicle... ...	Tons	3·0	3·14	0·149	—
Load moved per goods wagon (exclusive of live stock)		"	462	—	—	—
Tons of goods moved one mile per wagon		"	31,094	35,532	4,938	—
No. of engines		No.	58	62*	4	—
Average number of vehicles per engine		"	12·4	12·7	0·3	—
Average number of vehicles per train ...		"	15·6	16·3	0·7	—

* As two of the engines were only put into traffic at the end of the year, the stock has, for statistical purposes, been treated as consisting of sixty engines only.

Table 2.—Nánu-oya Railway Construction Account up to December 31, 1891.—Length 41 m. 26 chs.

Dr.	To end of 1890.	In 1891.	Total.	*Cr.*	In 1891.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To under Contract ...	6,908,767 24	—	6,908,767 24	By Loans on Debentures ...		12,173,473 94
Beyond Contract...	1,735,171 4	22,919 30	1,758,090 34			
Engineering and administration ...	735,135 78	—	735,135 78	Amount credited on account beyond contract ...	8,044 29	8,044 29
Land and compensation ...	448,014 36	—	448,014 36			
Rolling stock ...	839,447 80	—	839,447 80			
Electric telegraph	23,887 61	—	23,887 61			
Contingencies ...	242,030 16	—	242,030 16			
	10,932,453 99	—	—			
Amount transferred to Bentota and Haputalé Extensions	1,220,000 0	—	1,220,000 0			
	12,152,453 99	22,919 30	12,175,373 29			
Balance ...	—	—	6,144 94			
			12,181,518 23			12,181,518 23

Table 2 *a*.—Particulars of Expenditure beyond Contract.

	Way and Works Department. Rs. c.
Building six bungalows at Náwalapitiya for married men ...	21,432 2
Building lines for uniform staff at Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya ...	1,487 28
Total ...	22,919 30

Table 2 *b*.—Particulars of Amount credited to Nánu-oya Construction Account in 1891.

	Rs. c.
Amount realised by sale of surplus stores	101 24
Amount recovered from Way and Works Department for materials taken over	100 0
Amount realised by sale of surplus materials	7,036 65
Amount recovered from Colonial Storekeeper being amount erroneously credited to Railway Store cash in October 1890 ...	806 40
Total ...	8,044 29

Table 3.—Bentota Railway Construction Account up to December 31, 1891.—Length 10 m. 70 chs.

Dr.	Nett Expenditure to December 31, 1890.	Expenditure in 1891.	Total Expenditure.	*Cr.*	In 1891.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Clearing land ...	2,781 96	108 21	2,890 17	By amount transferred from Nánu-oya construction account ...	—	500,000 0
Land and compensation...	92,039 83	4,130 3	96,169 86			
Cuttings ...	28,437 41	—	28,437 41			
Embankments ...	10,143 72	—	10,143 72	By difference of estimate advanced by Treasurer	—	161,733 37
Culverts ...	21,627 88	—	21,627 88			
Bridges ...	53,138 91	—	53,138 91	By amount credited to this account as per particulars annexed ...	28,011 70	28,011 70
Surveys ...	994 61	—	994 61			
Contingencies ...	678 91	28 24	707 15			
Engineering and administration ...	41,021 13	2,408 47	43,429 60			
Fencing ...	19,820 70	0 9	19,820 79			
Stations and buildings ...	36,108 22	6,075 3	42,183 25			
Road diversions and retaining walls ...	3,390 19	1,787 36	5,177 55			
Signals and level crossings	7,287 68	—	7,287 68			
Permanent way ...	274,839 70	120 80	274,960 50			
Electric telegraph ...	6,307 4	—	6,307 4			
Station approach roads ...	2,631 19	—	2,631 19			
Furniture and fittings ...	7,503 38	390 35	7,893 73			
	608,752 46	15,048 58	623,801 4			
Balance ...	—	—	65,944 3			
Total ...	—	—	689,745 7		—	689,745 7

In this account the expenditure previously shown under "General charges" has been apportioned as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Cuttings	3,728 34
Embankments	3,728 34
Bridges	1,804 79
Culverts	1,804 79
Permanent way	10,598 31
Total ...	21,664 57

Table 3 *a*.—Particulars of Credits.

	Rs.	c.
Clearing Land.		
Realised by sale of cocoanut trees felled	44	80
Signals and Level Crossings.		
Recovered from Way and Works on account signal fittings taken over ...	1,157	86
Permanent Way.		
Realised by sale of surplus material	22,427	81
Cuttings.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	1,485	46
Embankments.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	1,485	46
Culverts.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	490	44
Bridges.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	601	12
Engineering and Administration.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	318	75
Total ...	28,011	70

Table 4.—Expenditure incurred by the Railway Department on account of the Ambalangoda Extension up to May 31, 1891 (for total expenditure to end of 1891 see Table 6).

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1890. Rs.	c.	Expenditure up to May 31, 1891. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Engineering and administration	5,350	10	3,885	77	9,235	87
Land and compensation ...	19,881	82	20,912	83	40,794	65
General charges ...	178	35	4,577	7	4,755	42
Earthwork { Cuttings ...	67	65	—		67	65
Earthwork { Embankments	1,685	34	853	99	2,539	33
Bridges ...	1,555	79	6,428	92	7,984	71
Culverts	218	97	243	99	462	96
Permanent way ...	2,090	68	166,193	96	168,284	64
Clearing land ...	59	96	—		59	96
Level crossings ...	—		71	16	71	16
Fencing	—		16,362	95	16,362	95
Rolling stock ...	—		147	0	147	0
Contingencies ...	—		36	34	36	34
	31,088	66	219,713	98	250,802	64

	Rs.	c.
By amount of advance (sanctioned by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 446 of June 20, 1890) ...	200,000	0
1890.—By amount recovered on account tools lost ...	4	24
1891.—By amount recovered from agents of steamer on account 1 coil galvanised wire lost ...	16	71
By amount recovered on account sailmaker needle lost	0	5
By amount refunded by Government Agent unexpended, on account "Land" ...	1,189	82
By amount recovered on account tools lost ...	2	24
Do. do. ...	0	84
	201,213	90
By balance advanced by Treasurer from the cash balances of the Colony*...	49,588	74
	250,802	64

* The Hon. the Auditor-General's letter No. 111 of 1892 to General Manager.

Haputalé Extension.—Length 25 m. 37 chs.

Table 5.—Classification of Expenditure under the various Main headings of the work, showing the Total Amount of Estimate and the Total Expended up to December 31, 1891.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Total Amount of expenditure to Date.	
SCHEDULE No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
a Earthwork { Rock	1,303,039	71			532,973	50
a Earthwork { Earth	485,226	59			490,824	71
b Tunnels	897,800	4			850,117	2
c Bridges	219,553	45			136,714	98
d Culverts	512,769	49			331,758	52
e Retaining walls	640,961	9			93,657	51
f Permanent way	267,568	55			79,990	62
g Switches and crossings	7,062	49			—	
h Metalling roads	8,271	56			8	50
i Stations	210,739	7			50,078	25
j Reserve quantities	125,819	41			2,072	58
General charges on construction work ...	—		—		442,869	55
General stores	—		—		13,131	66
Carpenters' shop	—		—		1,416	65
Medical expenses	—		—		18,023	67
Smiths' shop	—		—		969	71
			4,678,811	45		
SCHEDULE No. 2.						
Telegraph	12,698	75			3,134	40
Land and compensation	61,875	0			50,494	84
Engineering and administration	355,561	50			245,436	42
Bridge materials, including manufacture, freight, and inspection, and all charges in Ceylon up to delivery at Nánu-oya	73,394	92			81,268	49
Permanent way materials, including manufacture, freight, and inspection, and all charges in Ceylon up to delivery at Nánu-oya	637,716	9			376,724	30
Rolling stock	303,644	75			269,511	64
Contingencies	376,297	54			116,573	96
			1,821,188	55		
Suspense account	—		—		6,799	12
Total ...	—		6,500,000	0	4,188,550	60

Galle Extension.—Length 33 m. 57 chs.

Table 6.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main headings of the work, showing the Total Amount Expended up to December 31, 1891.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Amount expended up to Dec. 31. 1890.		Amount expended during the year 1891.		Total Amount expended to end of 1891.	
SECTION No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
a Felling trees and clearing land ...	10,068	75			37	79	1,207	89	1,245	68
b Earthwork { Rock	—				—		664	27	664	27
b Earthwork { Earth	213,059	50			1,793	64	10,604	37	12,398	1
c Tunnels	—				—		—		—	
d Bridges	282,192	50			1,101	35	6,124	36	7,225	71
e Culverts	82,925	31			218	97	97	26	316	23
f Permanent way	210,958	34			1,645	0	2,047	35	3,692	35
g Switches and crossings	17,080	0			—		—		—	
h Fencing	136,000	0			—		16,362	96	16,362	96
i Level crossings	20,100	0			—		71	16	71	16
j Metalling roads	42,810	0			—		—		—	
k Stations	277,724	84			—		18,046	80	18,046	80
l Miscellaneous works	33,649	62			—		—		—	
m Contingencies	66,328	44			—		—		—	
General charges on construction work ...	—				1,737	42	20,733	79	22,471	21
General stores	—				365	8	14,230	66	14,595	74
			1,392,897	30						
SECTION No. 2.										
n Electric telegraph	16,781	25			—		—		—	
o Land and compensation	322,200	0			19,816	82	26,916	78	46,733	60
p Engineering and administration ...	100,000	0			1,242	88	13,995	48	15,238	36
q Wrought iron in bridge girders ...	175,165	10								
r Cast iron in bed plates	3,604	43			—		77,124	11	77,124	11
s Wrought iron and cast iron in cylinders and bearings to ditto, including bolts, nuts, and connections	87,423	51								
t Permanent way steel rails ...	432,108	48								
u Permanent way fastenings ...	88,634	70			—		462,362	8	462,362	8
v Switches and crossings	40,409	11								
w Baltic sleepers	353,547	34								
x Rolling stock	717,891	0			—		14,206	54	14,206	54
y Contingencies	116,888	24								
			2,454,653	16						
Total ...	—		3,847,550	46	27,958	95	684,795	86	712,754	81

Table 7.—Expenditure on account of the Bandârawela Survey.

	Rs.	c.
Engineering and administration	15,297	39

This expenditure was met from the Cash Balances of the Colony.°

Expenditure on account of the Kurunégala Survey up to 30th November, 1891.

	Rs.	c.
Engineering and administration	5,350	32
General stores	232	11
Total ...	5,582	43

This expenditure was met from the Cash Balances of the Colony.°

Table 8.—General Revenue Account for the year 1891 (Railway Form).

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Maintenance	413,370	27	Passengers	1,262,196	73
Locomotive Charges :—			Horses	13,927	98
General Superintendence ...	14,925	86	Carriages	7,028	23
Locomotive Power ...	757,835	50	Dogs	3,543	8
Carriages and Wagons ...	145,728	65	Parcels	74,387	48
Plant and Machinery ...	14,163	79	Mails	23,366	0
Traffic Charges :—			Merchandise	2,986,586	32
General Superintendence ...	28,804	94	Live Stock	8,237	25
Traffic Charges	257,043	85	Rent	12,576	68
Running Staff	75,017	60	Warehouse Rent	4,907	78
Telegraphs	50,488	63	Miscellaneous :—		
General Charges :—			Rs. c.		
General Manager's Department ...	17,742	69	Way and Works Dept. ... 26,851 18		
Accountant's do. ...	42,536	92	Locomotive Department 3,030 57		
Auditor-General's do. ...	3,328	44	Traffic do. ... 2,202 52		
Stores do. ...	15,066	49	Stores do. ... 299 4		
Crown Agents' Allowances ...	1,945	16	General Manager's Dept. 101 24		
New Works	113,457	18		32,484	55
	1,951,455	97			
Balance ...	2,477,786	92			
Total ...	4,429,242	89	Total ...	4,429,242	89

Table 9.—General Revenue Account for the year 1891 (Colonial Form).

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Provisional Salaries	606,794	18	Coaching	1,384,450	31
Railway Services	1,342,716	63	Merchandise	2,986,586	32
Allowances	1,945	16	Live Stock	8,237	25
	1,951,455	97	Miscellaneous :— Rs. c.		
			Rent ... 12,576 68		
			Warehouse Rent 4,907 78		
			Miscellaneous ... 32,484 55		
Balance ...	2,477,786	92		49,969	1
Total ...	4,429,242	89	Total ...	4,429,242	89

* The Hon. the Auditor-General's letter No. 111 of 1892 to General Manager.

Table 10.—Railway Construction Fund Account, 1891.

Dr.	To end of 1890.	In 1891.	Total.	*Cr.*	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Expenditure up to December 31, 1885. (For particulars see page 44 D of Administration Report for 1885)	1,101,693 35	—	1,101,693 35	By sums voted for Railway Construction purposes from 1876 to 1879, including Rs. 7,924·41 unexpended balance, Kalutara Railway ...	1,157,924 41
Expenditure incurred by Mr. Waring on account of Bentota-Mátara survey :—					
Engineering and administration	18,048 12	1,707 66			
Stores	413 59				
General charges ...	785 40		20,954 77		
Expenditure incurred by the Surveyor-General's Department on account of Bentota-Mátara Railway	182 40	—	182 40		
Expenses incurred by the Commission appointed to report upon Railway Extension southwards:—					
Mr. Moir's salary and allowances	2,582 90				
Wages of men to check traffic on road	185 76	—	2,768 66		
Jaffna Railway :—					
Expenses of the Commission ...	2,250 0	3,420 72	5,670 72		
Mátalé Railway :—					
Compensation for Land ...	599 0	—	599 0		
	1,126,740 52	5,128 38	1,131,868 90		
Balance ...	—	—	26,055 51		
Total ...	—	—	1,157,924 41		1,157,924 41

Table 11.—New Works, 1891.

	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
New shed for carriage shop, Colombo ...	955 37	Two bogie, thirds	15,532 3
Refreshment room, Hatton ...	2,605 90	Building two composite 1st and 2nd class (estimate of 1890) ...	0 75
Placing closets on dry-earth system ...	2,677 29	Shortening wheel base of 25 covered goods wagons	3 49
Renewal of bridge at 1 mile 70 chains ...	2,050 66		
Renewal of bridge at 15 miles 48 chains...	8,725 29		
Relaying running shed floor, Colombo ...	1,080 0		
Enlarging goods shed, Colombo ...	7,294 87		
Screw bench for maintenance shop ...	876 41		
Lathe for maintenance shop ...	1,646 0		
Building lines for coolies at Dimbula ...	1,255 5		
New siding at Nawalapitiya ...	2,417 74		
Forty-feet weigh-bridge, Colombo yard ...	6,018 69		
Additional Rolling Stock.		*New Machinery.*	
Third class rolling stock improvement ...	1,443 67	Oversurfacing and boring lathe ...	2,882 91
Two heavy goods brake vans ...	6,549 46	Wheel turning lathe	6,947 49
Two gunpowder vans ...	4,576 32	Two gap lathes	6,835 55
Two thirds, four-wheeled ...	6,036 9	Two hand slide lathes	3,191 17
One saloon, four-wheeled ...	4,591 23	Two flexible drills	1,048 34
One second class, four-wheeled ...	3,906 24	One semi-portable engine ...	7,229 87
		One drilling machine	689 46
		One twist drill grinder	700 65
		One circular saw bench	1,894 92
		One screwing machine	1,794 27
		Total ...	113,457 18

Table 12.—Estimates and Amounts expended for Heavy or New Works, 1891.

No of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure in 1891.	Balance.	Over-expended.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
9 of 1890	Forty-ft. weigh-bridge, Colombo Yard	4,400 0 °1,732 69	New Works	6,018 69	114 0	—
1	New shed for carriage shop, Colombo	955 37	do.	955 37	—	—
2	Refreshment room, Hatton ...	2,606 70	do.	2,605 90	0 80	—
3	Placing closets on dry-earth system...	3,121 80	do.	2,677 29	444 51	—
4	Renewal of bridge at 1 mile 70 chains	47,974 94	do.	2,050 66	45,924 28	—
5	Renewal of bridge at 15 miles 48 chains	40,000 0	do.	8,725 29	31,274 71	—
6	Relaying running shed floor ...	1,080 0	do.	1,080 0	—	—
7	Enlarging goods shed, Colombo ...	6,336 90	do.	7,294 87	—	957 97
8	Screw bench for maintenance shop ...	500 0	do.	876 41	—	376 41
9	Lathe for maintenance shop ...	800 0	do.	1,646 0	—	846 0
10	Lines for coolies at Dimbula ...	°1,287 74	do.	1,255 5	32 69	—
11	New siding, Nawalapitiya ...	2,450 49	do.	2,417 74	32 75	—
15 of 1888	Bungalows for married men at Nawalapitiya ...	27,044 10	Nánu-oya Construction	†529 0 ‡4,999 91 21,432 2	83 17	—
19 of 1888	Lines for uniform staff ...	8,926 2	do.	†6,124 84 ‡216 91 1,487 28	1,096 99	—
	Additional Rolling Stock.					
3 of 1890	Shortening wheel base of 25 covered goods wagons	375 0	New Works	‡352 57 3 49	18 94	—
6 of 1890	Building two composites, 1st and 2nd class	9,066 0	do.	‡8,010 24 0 75	1,055 1	—
—	Third class rolling stock improvements	1,500 0	do.	1,443 67	56 33	—
—	Building two heavy goods brake vans	°6,808 46	do.	6,549 46	259 0	—
—	Building two gunpowder vans ...	°4,601 18	do.	4,576 32	24 86	—
—	Building two thirds, four-wheeled ...	5,969 46	do.	6,036 9	—	66 63
—	Building one four-wheeled saloon ...	4,634 0	do.	4,591 23	42 77	—
—	Building one second class, four-wheeled ...	3,914 17	do.	3,906 24	7 93	—
—	Building two bogie, thirds ...	15,453 10	do.	15,532 3	—	78 93
	New Machinery.					
—	Oversurfacing and boring lathe	2,560 0 °329 29	New Works	2,882 91	6 38	—
—	Wheel turning lathe	1,975 0 °4,972 49	do.	6,947 49	—	—
—	Two gap lathes	5,165 76	do	6,835 55	—	1,669 79
—	Two hand slide lathes ...	2,091 17	do.	3,191 17	—	1,100 0
—	Two flexible drills	1,259 83	do.	1,048 34	211 49	—
—	One semi-portable engine ...	7,229 87	do.	7,229 87	—	—
—	One drilling machine ...	690 5	do.	689 46	0 59	—
—	One twist drill grinder ...	700 59	do.	700 65	—	0 6
—	One circular saw bench ...	1,894 92	do.	1,894 92	—	—
—	One screwing machine ...	1,823 64	do.	1,794 27	29 37	—

* Provided in Supplementary Estimates. † Expended in 1888. ‡ Expended in 1890.

Table 13.—Date when New Rolling Stock was put into Traffic.

Votes.	No. of Vehicles.	Description.	Date put into Traffic.
1890.			
Haputalé ...	1	Bogie, 3rd class ...	August 26, 1891.
	2	Bogie, 3rd class and brake ...	May 2, 1891.
	2	Do. do. ...	May 30, 1891.
	2	Bogie, lowsided ...	January 17, 1891.
	4	Four-wheeled, highsided ...	July 30, 1891.
	10	Covered goods wagons ...	July 6, 1891.
	2	Bogie, goods and brake vans ...	October, 1891.
1891.			
Additional rolling stock ...	2	Bogie, 3rd class ...	November 14, 1891.
	2	Four-wheeled, 3rd class ...	November 14, 1891.
	1	Do. 2nd class ...	November 14, 1891.
	1	Do. saloon ...	November 21, 1891.
	2	Gunpowder vans ...	December 1, 1891.
Repairs and renewals ...	2	Bogie, goods trucks converted into cooly carriages ...	March, 1891.
Haputalé ...	1 engine	Six-wheeled coupled bogie engine ...	March, 1891.
	1 do.	Do. do. ...	May, 1891.
	1 do.	Do. do. ...	October, 1891.
	1 do.	Do. do. ...	December, 1891.

Table 14.—Working Expenses, 1891, compared with 1890.

1890.							1891.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Tons Miles Gross.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
						WAY AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
						Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
54,836 47	1·4	3·2	290 52	0 8	0 44	General superintendence ...	57,605 98	1·3	3·0	300 81	0 8	0 40
126,798 12	3·3	7·3	671 78	0 20	1 1	Wages ...	136,921 46	3·1	7·0	714 99	0 19	0 94
143,079 30	3·7	8·3	758 4	0 22	1 14	Materials ...	177,926 0	4·0	9·1	929 12	0 26	1 22
15,440 17	·4	·9	81 80	0 2	0 12	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	11,444 91	·3	·6	59 76	0 2	0 8
27,038 84	·7	1·6	143 25	0 4	0 22	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	24,606 86	·5	1·3	128 50	0 4	0 17
3,724 87	·1	·2	19 74	0 1	—	Sundry charges	4,865 6	·1	·2	25 41	0 1	0 3
370,917 77	9·6	21·5	1,965 13	0 57	2 93	Total, Way and Works Department ...	413,370 27	9·3	21·2	2,158 59	0 60	2 84
						LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.						
14,800 40	·4	·9	78 41	0 2	0 12	General superintendence ...	14,925 86	·3	·7	77 94	0 2	0 10
						Locomotive Power.						
24,257 71	·6	1·4	128 52	0 4	0 19	Engine Running. Superintendence	28,471 95	·6	1·5	148 68	0 4	0 20
148,884 45	3·9	8·7	788 79	0 23	1 18	Engine Running. Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	164,721 57	3·7	8·4	860 17	0 24	1 13
25,939 8	·7	1·5	137 42	0 4	0 21	Engine Running. Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and greasers	26,732 96	·6	1·4	139 60	0 4	0 19
35,333 74	·9	2·0	187 20	0 5	0 28	Engine Running. Materials — Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	42,318 6	1·0	2·2	220 98	0 6	0 29
137,256 54	3·6	8·0	727 19	0 21	1 8	Engine Running. Materials — Wood — Wood ...	116,970 91	2·7	5·9	610 81	0 17	0 81
						Engine Running. Materials — Wood — Handling ...	14,898 84	·3	·8	77 80	0 2	0 10
139,659 70	3·6	8·1	739 92	0 21	1 11	Engine Running. Materials — Coal — Coal ...	186,814 26	4·2	9·6	975 53	0 27	1 28
						Engine Running. Materials — Coal — Handling ...	36,159 91	·8	1·9	188 83	0 5	0 25
4,957 35	·1	·3	26 26	0 1	0 4	Engine Running. Materials — Fittings ...	6,929 18	1	·3	32 53	0 1	0 4
3,256 94	·1	·2	17 26	0 1	0 2	Engine Running. Water ... — Wages ...	2,748 38	·1	·1	14 35	—	0 2
458 75	—	—	2 43	—	—	Engine Running. Water ... — Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,420 17	·1	·2	18 12	0 1	0 2	Engine Running. Water ... — Sundries ...	3,477 26	·1	·2	18 16	0 1	0 2
9,559 98	·3	·6	50 65	0 1	0 8	Engine Repairs. Superintendence ...	5,915 0	·1	·3	30 89	0 1	0 4
58,662 19	1·5	3·4	310 79	0 9	0 47	Engine Repairs. Wages	59,013 27	1·3	3·0	308 16	0 9	0 41
74,366 21	1·9	4·3	393 99	0 12	0 59	Engine Repairs. Materials	61,485 53	1·4	3·1	321 7	0 9	0 42
914 79	—	—	4 85	—	0 1	Engine Repairs. Sundries	1,878 42	·1	·1	9 81	—	0 1
666,927 60	17·3	38·7	3,533 39	1 3	5 28	Total ...	757,835 50	17·1	38·8	3,957 37	1 10	5 21
						Carriages and Wagons.						
13,715 18	·4	·8	72 66	0 2	0 11	Superintendence	14,810 15	·3	·8	77 34	0 2	0 10
						Running :—						
5,212 96	·1	·3	27 62	0 1	0 4	Passengers — Materials—Wages ...	7,703 75	·2	·4	40 23	0 1	0 5
4,718 21	·1	·3	25 0	0 1	0 3	Passengers — Running Stores ...	6,107 62	·1	·3	31 89	0 1	0 4
266 70	—	—	1 41	—	—	Passengers — Fittings ...	467 74	—	—	2 44	—	—
5,775 80	·1	·3	30 60	0 1	0 4	Goods ... — Materials—Wages ...	5,338 17	1	·3	27 88	0 1	0 4
7,709 84	·2	·5	40 85	0 1	0 6	Goods ... — Running Stores ...	7,682 56	·2	·4	40 12	0 1	0 5
1,541 80	—	·1	8 17	—	0 1	Goods ... — Fittings ...	1,980 30	·1	·1	10 34	—	0 1
						Repairs :—						
21,924 34	·6	1·3	116 16	0 4	0 18	Passengers — Wages ...	24,999 91	·6	1·3	130 55	0 3	0 17
21,633 55	·6	1·2	114 61	0 3	0 18	Passengers — Materials ...	31,869 93	·7	1·6	166 42	0 5	0 22
12,861 93	·3	·7	68 14	0 2	0 10	Goods ... — Wages ...	12,116 50	·3	·6	63 27	0 2	0 9
21,635 24	·6	1·3	114 62	0 3	0 18	Goods ... — Materials ...	32,184 20	·7	1·7	168 7	0 5	0 23
						Construction :—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passengers — Wages ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passengers — Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
853 5	—	—	4 52	—	—	Passengers — Sundries ...	467 82	—	—	2 44	—	—
117,848 60	3·0	6·8	624 36	0 18	0 93	Total ...	145,728 65	3·3	7·5	760 99	0 21	1 0
						Plant and Machinery.						
2,458 83	·1	·1	13 3	0 1	0 2	Superintendence	2,460 0	·1	·1	12 85	—	0 2
1,811 59	—	·1	9 60	—	0 1	Working... — Wages ...	1,420 20	—	·1	7 41	—	0 1
166 84	—	—	0 88	—	—	Working... — Tools ...	15 64	—	—	0 8	—	—
1,779 61	—	·1	9 43	—	0 1	Working... — Materials ...	2,341 85	—	·1	12 23	—	0 2
5,290 58	·2	·3	28 3	0 1	0 4	Repairs ... — Wages	4,863 99	·1	·2	25 40	0 1	0 3
4,105 58	·1	·3	21 75	0 1	0 4	Repairs ... — Materials... ..	3,062 11	·1	·2	15 99	0 1	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs ... — Sundries	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,613 3	·4	·9	82 72	0 3	0 12	Total ...	14,163 79	·3	·7	73 96	0 2	0 10
815,189 63	21·1	47·3	4,318 88	1 26	6 45	Total, Locomotive Department ...	932,653 80	21·0	47·7	4,870 26	1 35	6 41
						TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.						
						General Superintendence.						
						Superintendence :—						
18,064 22	·5	1·0	95 71	0 3	0 14	Salaries and Wages	20,944 43	·5	1·1	109 37	0 3	0 14
4,380 62	·1	·3	23 21	0 1	0 4	Allowances	4,183 50	·1	·2	21 85	0 1	0 3
419 81	—	—	2 22	—	—	Stationery ..	857 60	—	—	4 48	—	0 1
52 57	—	—	0 28	—	—	Stores	43 18	—	—	0 22	—	—
1,330 38	·1	·1	7 5	—	0 1	Printing and Advertising ...	1,355 17	—	·1	7 8	—	0 1
70 56	—	—	0 37	—	—	Furniture	38 85	—	—	0 20	—	—
1,052 65	—	·1	5 58	—	0 1	Compensation	1,376 46	·1	·1	7 19	—	0 1
7 94	—	—	0 4	—	—	Sundries (office)	5 75	—	—	0 3	—	—
25,378 75	·7	1·5	134 46	0 4	0 20	Total ...	28,804 94	·7	1·5	150 42	0 4	0 20

Table 14.—*continued.*

1890.								1891.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.			1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
						Traffic Charges.							
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Station Masters, Clerks, and Head Porters :—		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
98,785 13	2·6	5·7	523 36	0 15	0 78	Salaries ...	... ...	107,132 81	2·4	5·5	559 44	0 16	0 74
2,900 0	·1	·2	15 36	0 1	0 2	Fixed allowances	... ...	3,215 0	·1	·2	16 79	0 1	0 2
86 86	—	—	0 46	—	—	Overtime	... ...	481 59	—	—	2 52	—	—
2,862 61	·1	·2	15 17	—	0 2	Relief charges	... ...	1,826 86	·1	·1	9 54	—	0 1
1,750 65	—	·1	9 27	—	0 1	Clothing ...	... ...	1,756 0	·1	·1	9 17	—	0 1
4,442 56	·1	·3	23 54	0 1	0 3	Sundries (stations)	... ...	4,919 27	·1	·2	25 69	0 1	0 3
						Pointsmen :—							
22,246 47	·6	1·3	117 86	0 4	0 18	Wages ...	... ...	22,099 23	·5	1·1	115 40	0 3	0 15
178 55	—	—	0 95	—	—	Allowances	... ...	177 29	—	—	0 93	—	—
722 5	—	—	3 83	—	0 1	Clothing...	... ...	1,133 61	—	·1	5 92	—	0 1
						Porters :—							
20,806 2	·5	1·2	110 23	0 3	0 17	Wages ...	... ...	23,009 43	·5	1·	120 15	0 3	0 16
11 55	—	—	0 6	—	—	Allowances	... ...	16 27	—	·2	0 9	—	—
815 95	—	—	4 32	—	0 1	Clothing ..	... ...	1,241 33	—	·	6 48	—	0 1
						Coolies :—							
3,450 81	·1	·2	18 28	0 1	0 3	Wages ...	... ...	3,921 96	·1	·2	20 48	0 1	0 3
0 37	—	—	—	—	—	Allowances	... ...	0 50	—	—	—	—	—
						Porterage :—							
35,486 67	·9	2·1	188 1	0 6	0 28	Wages ...	... ...	34,167 87	·8	1·7	178 42	0 5	0 23
1,387 95	—	·2	7 35	—	0 1	Superintendence of Police and Gatemen ...	... ...	1,376 88	—	·1	7 17	—	0 1
						Policemen :—							
16,258 79	·4	·9	86 14	0 3	0 13	Wages ...	... ...	16,780 10	·4	·9	87 63	0 3	0 12
12 47	—	—	0 7	—	—	Allowances	... ...	25 9	—	—	0 13	—	—
1,130 67	—	·1	5 99	—	0 1	Clothing...	... ...	1,194 30	—	·1	6 24	—	0 1
						Gatemen :—							
13,184 89	·4	·8	69 85	0 2	0 10	Wages ...	... ...	13,167 80	·3	·7	68 76	0 2	0 9
1 87	—	—	0 1	—	—	Allowances	... ...	1 99	—	—	0 1	—	—
672 25	—	—	3 56	—	—	Clothing	... ...	658 50	—	—	3 44	—	—
						Stores and Stationery :—							
8,431 23	·2	·5	44 67	0 1	0 7	Stores ...	... ...	9,884 44	·2	·5	51 62	0 1	0 7
8,904 22	·3	·5	47 18	0 1	0 7	Stationery	... ...	8,855 82	·2	·4	46 25	0 1	0 6
244,530 59	6·3	14·2	1,295 52	0 38	1 93		Total ...	257,043 85	5·8	13·2	1,342 27	0 37	1 76
						Running Staff.							
						Guards and Train Porters :—							
46,859 52	1·2	2·7	248 26	0 7	0 37	Wages ...	... ...	51,416 60	1·2	2·6	268 49	0 7	0 35
241 0	—	—	1 28	—	—	Fixed allowances	... ...	116 0	—	—	0 61	—	—
3,964 45	·1	·3	21 0	0 1	0 3	Overtime	... ...	5,776 19	·1	·3	30 16	0 1	0 4
0 62	—	—	—	—	—	Relief batta	... ...	47 0	—	—	0 25	—	—
2,252 75	·1	·1	11 94	—	0 2	Night batta	... ...	3,887 25	·1	·2	20 30	0 1	0 3
2,719 50	·1	·2	14 41	—	0 2	Sunday pay	... ...	3,203 69	·1	·2	16 73	—	0 2
3,702 22	·1	·2	19 62	0 1	0 3	Mail allowances	... ...	3,658 31	·1	·2	19 10	0 1	0 3
1,906 86	—	·1	10 10	—	0 2	Clothing ...	... ...	2,213 36	—	·1	11 56	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sundries ...	... ...	4,699 20	·1	·3	24 54	0 1	0 3
61,646 92	1·6	3·6	326 61	0 9	0 49		Total ...	75,017 60	1·7	3·9	391 74	0 11	0 51
						Telegraph Charges.							
22,205 98	·6	1·3	117 65	0 3	0 18	Salaries ...	... ...	25,871 59	·6	1·3	135 10	0 3	0 18
—	—	—	—	—	—	Overtime ...	... ...	65 89	—	—	0 34	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Relief batta	... ...	112 87	—	—	0 59	—	—
14,584 10	·4	·8	77 27	0 2	0 12	Upkeep ..	... ...	15,169 32	·3	·8	79 21	0 2	0 11
3,807 7	·1	·2	20 17	0 1	0 3	Stores ...	... ...	4,470 29	·1	·2	23 34	0 1	0 3
4,454 47	·1	·3	23 60	0 1	0 3	Stationery ...	... ...	4,798 67	·1	·3	25 6	0 1	0 3
45,051 62	1·2	2·6	238 69	0 7	0 36		Total ...	50,488 63	1·1	2 6	263 64	0 7	0 35
376,607 88	9·7	21·9	1,995 26	0 58	2 98		Total, Traffic Department ...	411,355 2	9·3	21·2	2,148 7	0 59	2 82
						GENERAL CHARGES.							
						General Manager's Department.							
14,700 86	·4	·9	77 88	0 2	0 12	Salaries ...	... ...	15,096 4	·4	·8	78 83	0 3	0 11
1,500 0	—	·1	7 95	—	0 1	Transport or allowance ...	... ...	1,500 0	—	·1	7 83	—	0 1
158 49	—	—	0 84	—	—	Stores ...	... ...	40 18	—	—	0 21	—	—
250 52	—	—	1 33	—	—	Stationery ...	... ...	267 15	—	—	1 40	—	—
2 42	—	—	0 1	—	—	Printing ...	... ...	266 92	—	—	1 39	—	—
13 54	—	—	0 7	—	—	Advertising	... ...	73 34	—	—	0 38	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Office furniture	... ...	198 65	—	—	1 4	—	—
500 0	—	—	2 65	—	—	Advance to cover cost of books to Railway Reading Room	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
411 11	—	—	2 18	—	—	Sundry charges	... ...	300 41	—	—	1 57	—	—
17,536 94	·4	1·0	92 91	0 2	0 13		Total ...	17,742 69	·4	·9	92 65	0 3	0 12

Table 14.—*continued.*

1890.							1891.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
						Accountant's Department.						
32,328 24	·9	1·9	171 28	0 5	0 26	Salaries	35,726 61	·8	1·9	186 56	0 5	0 25
613 50	—	—	3 25	—	0 1	Travelling allowance to Accountant and Audit Clerks	382 0	—	—	2 0	—	—
360 0	—	—	1 91	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...	360 0	—	—	1 88	—	—
819 38	—	—	4 34	—	0 1	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...	848 78	—	·1	4 43	—	0 1
112 99	—	—	0 60	—	—	Stores	130 95	—	—	0 68	—	—
1,287 48	—	·1	6 82	—	0 1	Stationery	1,275 1	—	·1	6 66	—	0 1
6,576 23	·2	·4	34 84	0 1	0 5	Tickets	2,547 87	·1	·1	13 31	0 1	0 2
168 50	—	—	0 89	—	—	Bookbinding	276 42	—	—	1 44	—	—
198 30	—	—	1 5	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...	568 62	—	—	2 97	—	—
39 80	—	—	0 21	—	—	Office furniture	85 8	—	—	0 44	—	—
312 28	—	—	1 65	—	—	Sundry charges	335 58	—	—	1 75	—	—
42,816 70	1·1	2·4	226 84	0 6	0 34	Total ...	42,536 92	·9	2·2	222 12	0 6	0 29
						Auditor-General's Department.						
2,850 0	·1	·2	15 10	—	0 2	Salaries	3,162 50	·1	·2	16 52	0 1	0 2
14 73	—	—	0 8	—	—	Stores	6 26	—	—	0 3	—	—
64 23	—	—	0 34	—	—	Stationery	88 57	—	—	0 46	—	—
36 75	—	—	0 19	—	—	Bookbinding	39 0	—	—	0 20	—	—
41 50	—	—	0 22	—	—	Sundry charges	32 11	—	—	0 17	—	—
3,007 21	·1	·2	15 93	—	0 2	Total ...	3,328 44	·1	·2	17 38	0 1	0 2
						Stores Department.						
13,047 45	·4	·9	69 12	0 2	0 11	Salaries	13,649 24	·3	·7	71 27	0 2	0 9
253 76	—	—	1 35	—	—	Stores	317 25	—	—	1 66	—	—
400 0	—	—	2 12	—	—	Stationery	400 0	—	—	2 9	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bookbinding	—	—	—	—	—	—
269 23	—	—	1 43	—	—	Extra coolies	472 21	—	—	2 47	—	0 1
163 63	—	—	0 87	—	—	Sundry charges	227 79	—	—	1 19	—	—
14,134 7	·4	·9	74 89	0 2	0 11	Total ...	15,066 49	·3	·7	78 68	0 2	0 10
1,834 50	—	·1	9 72	—	0 2	*Crown Agents' Allowance*	1,945 16	·1	·1	10 16	—	0 2
79,329 42	2·0	4·6	420 29	0 12	0 63	Total, General Charges ...	80,619 70	1·8	4·1	420 99	0 12	0 55
80,710 11	2·1	4·7	427 61	0 13	0 64	*New Works*...	113,457 18	2·6	5·8	592 46	0 17	0 78

Figures on which these calculations are based :—

1890.		Column.		1891.
Rs. 3,862,313·16	...	2.—Receipts ...	...	Rs. 4,429,242·89
Rs. 1,722,754·81	...	3.—Expenditure ...	...	Rs. 1,951,455·97
188¼	...	4.—Miles Open ...	...	191½
647,151	...	5.—Train Miles ...	...	690,070
126,383,478	...	6.—Ton Miles Gross	...	145,617,388

Table 15.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1890 and 1891.

COACHING.

	Passengers, including Excess.								Season Tickets.						Other Coaching.										Total Coaching Receipts.
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coolies.		First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Horses.		Carriages.		Dogs and other small Animals.		Parcels.		Mails.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.		
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1890 ...	45,566	83,125 28	160,031	116,701 99	2,461,219	865,375 87	41,903	25,171 40	202	2,685 64	433	2,763 98	2,723	10580 47	1,966	14,108 95	543	6,481 34	4,388	3,403 88	231,565	71,791 87	23,178 50		1225369 17
1891 ...	47,883	95,109 13	173,267	129,021 24	2,793,909	977,811 30	61,769	42,071 8	219	3,043 26	537	3,514 45	2,914	11626 27	2,229	13,927 98	652	7,028 23	4,811	3,543 89	235,126	74,387 48	23,366 0		1384450 31
Increase	2,317	11,983 85	13,236	12,319 25	332,690	112,435 43	19,866	16,899 68	17	357 62	104	750 47	191	1,045 80	263	—	109	546 89	423	140 1	3,561	2,595 61	187 50		159081 14
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

GOODS.

	First Class.	Rice.	Tea.	Tea Leaf.	Arrack.	Salt.	Cinnamon.	Cacao.	Cardamoms.	Tobacco.	Beer, Second Class.	Tea Lead & Shooks, Second Class.	Manure, Second Class.	Plumbago, Second Class.	Other Second Class Goods.	Cotton.	Cinchona.	Coffee.	Cocoanut.	Cocoanut Oil.	Copperah.	Poonac.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c	T. c.	T. c.
1890 ...	5,936 17	63,440 8	21,493 8	1,630 5	1,523 16	3,018 16	44 1	811 18	204 0	691 0	80 15	1,957 7	20 5	16 6	34,668 17	282 10	2,523 8	3,676 4	4,403 5	1,793 6	1,184 10	4,068 2
1891 ...	6,396 18	71,682 8	30,611 16	1,627 0	1,703 1	3,121 13	56 17	989 3	236 9	642 17	92 5	2,195 14	250 2	31 19	38,727 0	149 2	1,684 3	3,558 6	4,852 11	1,674 17	1,875 10	4,567 2
Increase	460 1	8,242 0	9,118 8	—	179 5	102 17	12 16	177 5	32 9	—	11 10	238 7	229 17	15 13	4,058 3	—	—	—	449 6	—	691 0	499 0
Decrease	—	—	—	3 5	—	—	—	—	—	48 3	—	—	—	—	—	133 8	839 5	117 18	—	118 9	—	—

	Staves, Special Rate.	Timber, Special Rate.	Timber, at 10 cents.	Timber, Third Class.	Tea Lead and Shooks.	Manure, Third Class.	Plumbago, Third Class.	Beer, Third Class.	Staves, Third Class.	Barley, Third Class.	Other Third Class Goods.	Railway Material, Existing Lines.	Railway Material, Haputale Line.	Railway Material, Bentota Line.	Rice, Bentota Extension.	Rice, Haputale Extension.	Stone.	Free Goods.	Railway Material, Ambalangoda Extension.	Total Weight.	Total Goods Receipts.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	678 7	1,260 16	504 8	16 17	3,433 14	3,556 5	11,073 8	168 4	23 4	75 5	4,396 9	16,560 2	2,644 18	447 15	—	1,452 3	28,915 14	238 8	82 18	228,997 19	2,569,850 61
1891 ...	281 0	1,607 5	502 2	290 13	5,030 18	3,105 1	11,102 10	23 13	63 13	—	8,989 18	11,647 3	6,493 14	8,981 3	—	1,208 18	44,874 0	204 5	366 5	281,498 14	2,986,586 32
Increase	—	346 9	—	273 16	1,597 4	—	29 2	—	40 9	—	4,593 9	—	3,848 16	8,533 8	—	—	15,958 6	—	283 7	52,500 15	416,735 71
Decrease	397 7	—	2 6	—	—	451 4	—	144 11	—	75 5	—	4,912 19	—	—	—	243 5	—	34 3	—	—	—

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Amount.
	No.	No.	Rs. c.
1890	747	21,007	6,854 30
1891	892	22,245	8,237 25
Increase ...	145	1,238	1,382 95
Decrease ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Warehouse Rent.	Rent.	Sale of Old Material.	Other Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1890	3,995 22	12,985 56	41,042 35	2,215 95	60,239 8
1891	4,907 78	12,576 68	26,463 9	6,021 46	49,969 1
Increase ...	912 56	—	—	3,805 51	—
Decrease ...	—	408 88	14,579 26	—	10,270 7

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1890	1,225,369 17	2,569,850 61	6,854 30	60,239 8	3,862,313 16
1891	1,384,450 31	2,986,586 32	8,237 25	49,969 1	4,429,242 89
Increase ...	159,081 14	416,735 71	1,382 95	—	566,929 73
Decrease ...	—	—	—	10,270 7	—

Table 16.—Comparative Statement of Season Tickets (all Tickets converted into Monthly Tickets).

1890.					1891.			1890.					1891.		
First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Between	And	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class	Between	And	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.
—	3	59	Maradána ...	Pettah ...	—	6	40	371	734	3902		[Brought forward ...	406	931	4030
12	15	90		Fort ...	12	26	144	—	12	34	Kollupitiya	Moratuwa ...	—	12	30
—	—	13		Slave Island ...	—	—	12	—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	5
—	24	39		Kollupitiya ...	—	10	18	—	—	6		Kalutara North	—	—	—6
—	—	26		Bambalapitiya	—	—	40	—	—	—		Kalutara South	—	—	1
—	—	12		Wellawatta ...	—	6	18	—	—	2	B'pitiya ...	Wellawatta ...	—	—	6
—	—	12		Dehiwala ...	—	5	23	—	—	13		Dehiwala ...	—	—	12
—	—	6		Mount Lavinia	—	—	15	—	—	2		Mount Lavinia	—	—	3
—	—	1		Moratuwa ...	—	—	1	—	—	2		Lunáwa ...	—	—	
—	12	6		Pánaduré ...	—	6	14	—	2	—		Moratuwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Kalutara South	—	—	3	—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	1
—	—	4		Alutgama ...	—	—	7	—	—	1		Kalutara South	—	—	—
—	—	—		Kelaniya ...	—	5	56	—	—	12	Wellawatta	Dehiwala ...	—	—	23
3	—	—		Mahara ...	12	—	1	—	—	—		Mount Lavinia	—	—	7
—	—	—		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	12	—	—	12		Lunáwa ...	—	—	6
—	3	13	Pettah ...	Fort ...	—	—	10	—	—	—		Moratuwa ...	—	—	3
—	3	59		Slave Island ...	—	3	61	—	—	3		Kalutara South	—	—	—
7	30	212		Kollupitiya ...	—	48	251	—	—	6		Mount Lavinia	—	—	—
—	70	368		Bambalapitiya	1	48	316	—	—	17		Angulána ...	—	3	13
—	15	258		Wellawatta ...	—	27	281	—	—	12		Lunawa ...	—	—	—
41	—	290		Dehiwala ...	24	11	217	—	—	1		Moratuwa ...	—	—	5
16	1	99		Mount Lavinia	22	8	109	—	—	10	Mt. Lavinia	Lunáwa ...	—	—	16
—	—	34		Angulána ...	—	—	18	—	—	1		Angulána ...	—	—	—
—	12	117		Lunáwa ...	—	4	159	—	—	24	Lunáwa ...	Do. ...	—	—	—
—	24	153		Moratuwa ...	—	36	139	—	—	26	Moratuwa ...	Pánaduré ...	—	—	5
—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	1	—	—	9		Wádduwa ...	—	—	1
—	—	7		Wádduwa ...	—	—	3	—	—	3		Kalutara South	—	—	1
—	—	10		Kalutara North	—	—	19	—	—	3	Pánaduré ...	Wádduwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Alutgama ...	—	—	2	—	—	13		Kalutara North	—	—	2
—	—	36		Kelaniya ...	—	—	37	—	—	—		Kalutara South	—	—	16
—	—	3		Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	26	Wádduwa ...	Kalutara South	—	—	12
—	—	4		Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kalutara S.	Katukurunda	—	—	7
8	15	24	Fort ...	Slave Island ...	62	24	34	—	—	27		Paiyágala N. ...	—	—	5
100	186	281		Kollupitiya ...	83	163	315	—	—	—		Paiyágala S. ...	—	—	1
40	246	695		Bambalapitiya	66	333	705	—	—	—		Maggona ...	—	—	1
28	12	641		Wellawatta ...	11	31	627	—	—	29		Beruwala ...	—	—	9
43	11	7		Dehiwala ...	7	12	2	—	—	1	Katukurunda	Maggona ...	—	—	—
71	1	30		Mount Lavinia	101	—	25	—	—	6	Beruwala ...	Do. ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Moratuwa ...	—	1	4	—	—	5	Paiyágala N.	Alutgama ...	—	—	1
—	—	12		Kalutara South	—	—	8	—	—	2	Paiyágala S.	Maggona ...	—	—	—
—	—	9		Alutgama ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	Maggona ...	Beruwala ...	—	—	2
—	—	14		Kelaniya ...	—	—	18	—	—	—		Alutgama ...	—	—	25
—	—	—		Hunupitiya ...	—	28	—	—	—	—	Beruwala ...	Do. ...	—	—	19
—	—	—		Mahara ...	—	—	3	—	—	62	Colombo ...	Kelaniya ...	—	—	—
—	—	12		Véyangoda ...	—	—	12	—	—	12		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	—
1	15	34	Slave Island	Kollupitiya ...	—	9	19	3	—	—		Mahara ...	—	—	—
—	8	37		Bambalapitiya	—	25	50	—	—	—	Allawa ...	Polgahawela ...	—	—	8
—	—	23		Dehiwala ...	—	—	28	—	—	1	Rambukkana	Kandy ...	—	—	12
—	—	8		Mount Lavinia	—	3	3	—	—	—	P'deniya Jun.	Do. ...	—	3	13
—	—	—		Angulana ...	—	—	3	—	—	3	Péradeniya	Do ...	—	—	12
—	—	10		Lunáwa ...	—	—	6	—	—	6	Kandy ...	Gampola ...	—	—	—
—	—	9		Moratuwa ...	—	1	6	—	—	3	Mabaiyáwa	Katugastota ...	—	—	—
—	—	4		Pánaduré ...	—	—	—	—	24	—		Wattégama ...	—	42	—
—	19	33	Kollupitiya	Bambalapitiya	2	45	7	—	—	12	Gampola ...	Hatton ...	—	—	—
—	9	44		Wellawatta ...	—	7	56	—	—	3	Hatton ...	Watawela ...	—	—	—
—	—	13		Dehiwala ...	3	—	15	—	—	3		Kotagala ...	—	—	—
1	—	—		Mount Lavinia	—	—	16	—	—	—		Talawakelé ...	—	3	—
—	—	11		Angulána ...	—	—	11	—	—	3	Kotagala ...	Do ...	—	—	6
—	—	20		Lunáwa ...	—	—	29								
371	734	3902		Carried forward	406	931	4030	374	772	4318		Total...	406	994	4325

Table 17.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1891.

Month.	Traffic Department.									General Manager's Department.	Way and Works Department.								Locomotive Department.				Railway Store-keeper's Department.	Total.
	Sale of Unclaimed and Unservicesable Articles, Sweepings, &c.	Registration Fee on Found Property.	Telegrams.	Cancellation Fee on Season Tickets.	Cattle Trespass.	Cloak-room Charges.	Cost of upkeep of Level Crossing at Demataggoda.	Re-weighing Charges.		Sale of Unserviceable Articles belonging to Nanu-oya Extension.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools Lost.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Sale of Wire Tram.	Supervision Charge.	Forfeit of Deposit on account Ballast by D. C. de Silva.	Sale of Old Tools, &c., to Ambalangoda Extension.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Supervision and Wear and Tear of Machinery on Work done for other Departments.	Fines.	Sale of an Old Boiler.	Sale of Old Drums, Materials, &c.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ..	18 59	0 75	65 80	4 75	— —	— —	— —	2 54		101 24	675 0	— —	7 36	7 65	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 38	9 19	— —	78 34	983 59
February ...	11 81	0 50	98 70	1 25	— —	— —	250 0	3 20		— —	3455 99	— —	8 42	4 76	1250 0	548 74	25 0	— —	— —	0 43	3 25	— —	— —	5662 5
March ...	19 6	1 0	84 10	2 50	— —	0 70	— —	2 33		— —	1531 69	— —	3 24	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 88	— —	— —	1852 50
April	16 29	2 75	102 60	2 0	— —	5 10	— —	— —		— —	871 64	— —	14 22	4 76	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 32	3 36	— —	— —	1025 4
May	213 52	1 50	78 35	1 75	— —	1 12	— —	1 83		— —	4613 87	93 64	9 36	16 15	— —	— —	— —	— —	160 0	1 99	3 0	— —	120 28	5316 36
June	13 5	0 50	66 60	0 50	— —	5 50	— —	5 49		— —	1768 50	123 53	1 50	3 40	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	30 94	6 25	— —	28 50	2054 26
July ...	19 37	1 0	63 0	3 0	— —	— —	— —	2 22		— —	2354 79	— —	— —	14 96	— —	— —	— —	— —	11 62	0 88	6 27	— —	— —	2477 11
August ..	42 48	1 0	91 20	2 25	— —	0 4	— —	5 78		— —	3760 71	102 10	6 72	2 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 37	0 75	— —	10 75	4034 19
September ...	136 89	0 75	60 65	1 75	10 0	0 88	— —	4 52		— —	1137 46	— —	17 46	58 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 14	10 74	2533 5	2 58	3977 89
October ...	17 29	1 0	134 90	1 0	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —	861 72	— —	1 0	2 72	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0 92	1 32	— —	47 7	1068 94
November ...	10 86	0 75	77 90	1 0	— —	— —	— —	3 3		— —	424 67	32 0	6 17	112 38	— —	— —	— —	— —	192 0	— —	4 99	— —	11 52	877 27
December ...	249 60	0 25	106 40	1 50	— —	0 64	— —	63 59		— —	2240 12	16 14	13 37	69 96	— —	— —	— —	588 25	— —	1 21	4 32	— —	— —	3355 35
Total* ...	768 81	11 75	1030 20	23 25	10 0	13 98	250 0	94 53		101 24	23696 16	367 41	88 82	296 80	1250 0	548 74	25 0	588 25	363 62	62 58	61 32	2533 5	299 4	32484 55

* Traffic Department ... ... Rs. 2,202 c. 52
General Manager's Department 101 24
Way and Works Department 26,861 18
Locomotive Department 3,020 57
Railway Store Department 299 4

Total ... 32,484 55

Table 18.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1891.

Month.	Way and Works Department.						Locomotive Department.					Traffic Department.			Total.
	Trollying and cutting Rails.	Work done for sundry Persons.	For P. W. D. on account of Racket Court Siding, &c.	For Bentota Extension.	For Ambalangoda Extension.	For Galle Extension.	Old Sleepers.	Work done for sundry Persons.	For Haputalé Engineer on account of Landing Locomotives.	For Haputalé Engineer on account of Bogie Wagons.	For Galle Extension.	For Ambalangoda Extension.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Wages of Gatemen, Mahara Quarry.	Conservancy of Latrines.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	0 48	8 7	—	186 8	—	—	2 0	23 50	428 67	1186 4	—	—	—	15 0	7 12	1856 96
February ...	—	35 23	20 64	14 0	—	—	3 76	178 7	470 52	1197 97	—	—	34 0	15 0	7 12	1976 31
March ...	1 80	261 74	11 66	12 50	—	—	2 24	480 2	745 27	2805 90	—	—	12 24	15 0	7 12	4355 49
April ...	13 40	164 75	155 21	45 30	—	—	0 64	890 28	335 81	3596 7	—	—	40 33	15 0	7 12	5263 91
May ...	31 40	28 98	389 2	250 25	—	—	4 96	428 6	605 92	5390 87	—	—	81* 61	15 0	7 12	7233 19
June ...	19 30	320 59	662 19	151 25	12 87	—	0 96	169 72	302 41	1799 52	—		84 33	15 0	7 12	3545 26
July ...	14 0	1064 91	1060 2	36 54	64 52	—	8 72	262 53	1899 50	14006 1	—	14 85	123 26	15 0	7 12	18576 98
August ...	5 46	322 65	112 32	—	—	—	—	191 88	536 98	463 86	—	132 64	127 26	15 0	7 12	1915 17
September ...	5 58	349 93	15 24	108 21	1 0	—	4 80	88 83	440 80	277 1	—	3602 57	110 0	15 0	7 12	5026 9
October ...	15 50	87 39	23 41	111 58	437 56	—	—	245 3	504 68	308 5	24 32	8052 66	133 55	15 0	7 12	9965 85
November ...	31 93	62 90	44 0	—	—	—	0 32	228 54	112 13	374 34	20 69	6737 3	33 0	15 0	7 12	7667 0
December ...	18 70	1811 61	200 3	—	—	1415 20	0 96	426 42	93 29	2392 38	34 34	26035 33	78 85	15 0	7 12	32529 23
Total ...	157 55	4518 75	2693 74	915 71	515 95	1415 20	29 36	3612 88	6475 98	33798 2	79 35	44575 8	858 43	180 0	85 44	99911 44*

	Rs. c.
* Way and Works Department	10,246 26
Locomotive Department	88,541 31
Traffic Department	1,123 87
Total ...	99,911 44

Table 19.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1891.

Month.	Passengers. First Class. No.	Amount.	Second Class. No.	Amount.	Third Class, including Coolies. No.	Amount.	Total. No.	Amount.	Season Tickets. Amount.	Parcels and Mails. No.	Amount.	Horses. No.	Amount.	Carriages. No.	Amount.	Dogs. No.	Amount.	Other small Animals. No.	Amount.	Neat Cattle. No.	Amount.	Total Coaching.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	4222	8388 51	14598	10622 79	224396	77759 34	243216	96770 64	3763 87	20426	8487 4	202	1275 84	46	518 42	302	201 75	114	92 0	1	17 25	111126 81
February ...	4253	8432 94	14018	10210 56	206272	70287 54	224543	88931 4	1055 41	19369	8316 19	263	1294 53	75	488 33	253	164 75	122	95 50	—	—	100345 75
March ...	5196	11770 21	15371	12388 84	224081	80017 88	244648	104176 93	1038 91	19606	8372 57	171	1180 98	42	535 97	298	208 25	77	77 38	—	—	115590 99
April ...	4320	10050 17	14071	12521 67	236827	86920 68	255218	109492 52	1781 79	18981	8119 38	199	1359 38	63	869 48	323	237 75	65	55 0	2	2 0	121917 30
May ...	3265	6663 80	13354	10305 18	249024	90567 30	265643	107536 28	1072 14	17223	7616 74	174	944 80	52	475 71	321	210 75	88	73 25	1	1 0	117930 67
June ...	3823	6678 47	14576	10382 25	244669	90512 21	263068	107572 93	1188 40	17135	6955 78	169	1097 16	53	673 43	276	206 75	120	103 0	—	16 13	117813 58
July ...	3303	5283 82	13821	9373 17	243307	84934 27	260431	99591 26	2314 63	17326	7191 96	185	1117 92	42	485 84	314	192 0	96	78 0	—	—	110971 61
August ...	4360	7310 95	16022	12176 76	262909	96669 9	283291	116156 80	909 25	17464	7107 93	232	1629 62	76	944 56	260	164 75	78	54 50	—	—	126967 41
September ...	3581	6494 31	13670	10140 4	228509	83248 0	245760	99882 35	1072 76	18157	7786 96	179	1098 12	53	521 95	256	180 50	*95	67 0	—	—	110609 64
October ...	3278	6169 2	13578	9271 80	230029	79562 11	246885	95002 93	2112 89	22736	8844 90	154	784 35	51	410 34	236	179 0	213	164 75	—	—	107499 16
November ...	3664	7583 57	13429	8807 46	240482	85960 81	257575	102351 84	915 77	22225	9095 97	141	964 70	32	403 5	291	218 50	127	108 0	—	14 88	114072 71
December ...	4618	10283 36	16759	12820 72	265173	93443 15	286550	116547 23	958 16	24478	9858 6	160	1180 58	67	701 15	348	250 50	134	109 0	—	—	129604 68
Total ...	47883	95109 13	173267	129021 24	2855678	1019882 38	3076828	1244012 75	18183 98	235126	97753 48	2229	13927 98	652	7028 23	3478	2415 25	1329	1077 38	4	51 26	1384450 31

Month.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Calves, Sheep, and other small Animals.	Amount.	Goods. Quantity.	Amount.	Goods and Coaching Miscellaneous.	Other Miscellaneous which are not included in Station Cash Advices.	Gross Total.
			Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	59	2107	586 25	23732 13	261808 63	595 8	1711 85	375828 62
February ...	103	1552	752 75	20727 7	223351 25	379 69	6400 28	331229 72
March ...	38	2035	658 75	24129 12	242097 29	506 43	2878 25	361731 71
April ...	28	2078	592 0	21303 11	252566 99	1189 29	1841 82	378107 40
May ...	72	1510	694 75	24778 9	245846 51	700 88	6262 56	371435 37
June ...	142	1322	762 75	23133 3	256317 42	556 29	2912 36	378362 34
July ...	50	1720	613 50	25934 4	254617 34	467 20	3345 78	370015 43
August ...	65	995	548 50	23861 12	228058 54	438 57	4803 44	360816 46
September ...	61	2020	668 0	22839 5	250485 32	465 88	4704 68	366933 52
October ...	85	3879	794 0	19579 17	215952 22	577 53	1799 71	326622 62
November ...	81	910	564 75	27710 11	282144 54	621 59	1544 69	398948 28
December ...	108	2117	1001 25	23768 10	273340 27	586 36	4678 86	409211 42
Total ...	892	22245	8237 25	281498 14	2986586 32	7084 79	42884 22	4429242 89

[For Table 20 see pp. 23 and 24.]

Table 21.—Statement showing Dates of Opening, Cost of Construction, Length, and Cost per Mile of the Ceylon Government Railways.

Line.	Date of Commencement of Construction.			Date of Opening for Traffic.			Length of Line.		Original Cost.	Expended since on additional accommodation and improvement to December, 1890.	Expended on additional accommodation during 1891.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Miles.	Chains.					
Colombo to Ambépussa	1863	February	2	1865	October	2	34	45	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ambépussa to Polgahawela	—	—	—	1866	November	1	10	69	§17,384,831 58	1,663,678 14	70,810 75	19,119,320 47	256,420 5
Polgahawela to Kandy	—	—	—	1867	August	1	29	11					
Colombo to Fort	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	48	164,136 93				
Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	1873	August	—	1874	July	16	—	45	57,704 39	—	—	221,841 32	102,585 58
Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points ...	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	35	75,163 0	—	—	75,163 0	‖ 51,259 94
Breakwater Yard to Wharf	1878	January	—	1878	May	27	—	53	29,896 87	2,586 0	—	32,482 87	
Two Engines and 2 Vans paid for from Breakwater funds and transferred to Railway in 1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,221 0	—	81,221 0	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	17,711,732 77	1,747,485 14	70,810 75	19,530,028 66	247,764 39
Pérádeniya to Gampola	1871°	July	1	1873	January	15	7	60	2,674,626 58	60,302 19	6,322 48	2,741,251 25	163,169 71
Gampola to Náwalapitiya	—	—	—	1874	December	1	9	4					
Fort to Moratuwa	1875°	August	9	1877	March	1	11	61					
Moratuwa to Panaduré	—	—	—	1877	September	1	4	44	† 2,196,975 78	58,653 48	12,729 59	2,268,358 85	87,160 76
Panaduré to Kalutara North	—	—	—	1879	February	1	8	35					
Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	—	—	—	1879	September	22	1	22					
Kalutara South to Alutgama	1888	October	15	1890	March	31	10	70	‡ 595,789 34	—	—	595,789 34	54,785 23
Alutgama to Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712,754 81	—	—	712,754 81	—
Kandy to Mátalé	1878°	May	27	1880	October	4	17	49	3,391,952 55	217 98	—	3,392,170 53	192,600 17
Náwalapitiya to Hatton	1880°	May	20	1884	June	4	20	60					
Hatton to Talawakelé	—	—	—	1884	November	20	7	67	‡10,946,590 12	74,485 3	6,453 32	11,027,528 47	266,848 84
Talawakelé to Nánu-oya	—	—	—	1885	May	20	12	59					
Nánu-oya to Haputalé	1888	December	17	—	—	—	24	70	‡ 4,188,550 60	—	—	4,188,550 60	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	27	42,418,972 55	1,941,143 82	96,316 14	44,456,432 51	—

* Dates on which contracts were signed.
† The cost of constructing the Kalutara bridge has not been included. The cost, as given by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 604,200.
‡ Construction accounts not yet closed.
§ See Special Report on position and progress of Railways in Ceylon in 1876.
‖ The lines Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points and Maradana Junction to Breakwater Yard were constructed with Breakwater funds.

Expenditure on Additional Accommodation during 1891 which adds to the Capital Value of the Line.

	Rs. c.
Colombo to Rambukkana Section.	
New shed for carriage shop	955 37
Enlarging goods shed, Colombo	7,294 87
Screw bench for maintenance shop	876 41
Lathe for maintenance shop	1,646 0
Forty-feet weigh-bridge, Colombo	6,018 69
New machinery for locomotive workshop as per table No. 11	33,212 63
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	15,233 42
Total ...	65,237 39
Rambukkana to Kadugannáwa Section.	
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	3,188 15
Kadugannáwa-Pérádeniya Section.	
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	1,423 34
Pérádeniya-Kandy Section.	
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	961 87
Pérádeniya-Náwalapitiya Section.	
New Siding	2,417 74
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	3,904 74
Total ...	6,322 48
Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Section.	
Cooly Lines at Dimbula	1,255 5
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	5,198 27
Total ...	6,453 32
Coast Line.	
Proportion of Additional Rolling Stock ...	12,729 59

Table 20.—Statement showing Quantity and Description of Goods forwarded from and Amount earned at each Goods Station during 1891.

Station.	First Class	Rice	Tea	Tea Lead	[illegible]	Salt	Cinnamon	[illegible]	Cardamoms	[illegible]	Rice, Second Class	Tea Lead and [illegible], Second Class	Manure, Second Class	Plumbago, Second Class	Other Second Class Goods	Cotton	[illegible]	Coffee	Cocoanut	Cocoanut Oil	Copperah
	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.
	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wharf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veyangoda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mirigama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ambepussa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alawwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polgahawela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rambukkana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kadugannawa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peradeniya Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peradeniya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kandy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Katugastota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wattegama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ukuwela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gampola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nawalapitiya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galboda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watawala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hatton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kotagala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Talawakele	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watagoda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nanu-oya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moratuwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panadure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalutara South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alutgama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Station.	Poonac	[illegible], Special Rate	Timber, Special Rate	Timber at [illegible] to Colombo	Timber, Third Class	Tea Lead and [illegible], Third Class	Manure, Third Class	Plumbago, Third Class	Iron, Third Class	[illegible], Third Class	[illegible], Third Class	Other Third Class Goods	Railway Materials Existing Lines	Railway Materials Haputale Line	Railway Materials [illegible] Line	[illegible] Extension	[illegible] Extension	Stone	Free Goods	Railway Materials [illegible] Extension	Total
	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.	Weight. / Amount.
	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.	T. c. / Rs. c.
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wharf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahara Quarry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henaratgoda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veyangoda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mirigama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ambepussa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alawwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polgahawela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rambukkana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kadugannawa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peradeniya Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peradeniya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kandy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Katugastota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wattegama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ukuwela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gampola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nawalapitiya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galboda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watawala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hatton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kotagala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Talawakele	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watagoda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nanu-oya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moratuwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panadure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalutara South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alutgama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 22.—Statement showing the Payments made to the Crown Agents in England on account of Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans, 1891.

	Contribution to Sinking Fund. £ s. d.	Rs. c.	Interest. £ s. d.	Rs. c.
Mátalé Railway ...	2,750 0 0	... 38,778 37	... 10,828 16 2	... 152,464 14
Nánu-oya Railway...	10,000 0 0	... 140,794 44	... 39,492 0 0	... 556,038 62
Haputalé Railway ...	—	... —	... 4,514 17 11	... 64,802 90
Total ...	12,750 0 0	179,512 44	54,835 14 1	773,305 66

A considerable part of the amount shown as paid as interest is really credited to Sinking Fund, as it is the interest on debentures which have been drawn or otherwise acquired by that fund. The Crown Agents in their letter of the 17th December, 1891, state that they are unable to give accurately the actual position of the fund, as the outstandings on account of the various loans raised by the Colony have been blended into one account. (See note to table 20 of page C 18 of the Administration Reports for 1889.)

The Crown Agents have, however, prepared approximate statements, as under, of the position of the debts incurred on account of the different lines, based on the assumption that the sinking fund of so much of the debenture debt as had been converted into inscribed stock had accumulated at the rate of interest, three per cent., on which the currency of the stock is based :—

Statement of Debt on account of Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Line on December 31, 1889. Ordinance No. 9 of 1878.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000 0 0	... By Debentures redeemed, 1886 ...	9,900 0 0
		Do. 1887 ...	6,400 0 0
		Do. 1888 ...	7,000 0 0
		Do. 1889 ...	5,000 0 0
		Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	15,338 18 8
		Cash in Bank	2,621 19 0
		Balance to be provided for	953,739 2 4
	1,000,000 0 0		1,000,000 0 0
	953,739 2 4	... @ 1s. 4⅛d. = Rs 13,564,289·65.	

Statement of Debt on account of Mátalé Line on December 31, 1889. Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Loan ...	275,000 0 0	... By Debentures redeemed, 1886 ...	2,700 0 0
		Do. 1887 ...	2,700 0 0
		Do. 1888 ...	2,700 0 0
		Do. 1889 ...	1,400 0 0
		Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	2,358 19 8
		Cash in Bank	827 13 5
		Balance to be provided for	262,313 6 11
	275,000 0 0		275,000 0 0
	262,313 6 11	... @ 1s. 4⅛d. = Rs. 3,730,678·69.	

Statement of Debt on account of Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Line on December 31, 1890. Ordinance No. 9 of 1878.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000 0 0	... By Debentures redeemed 1886–1889 ...	28,300 0 0
		Do. 1890 ...	5,200 0 0
		Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	27,181 2 0
		Cash in Bank	2,694 3 11
		Balance to be provided for	942,624 14 1
	1,000,000 0 0		1,000,000 0 0
	942,624 14 1	... @ 1s. 6¼d. Rs. 12,396,160·37.	

Statement of Debt on account of Mátalé Line on December 31, 1890. Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Loan ...	275,000 0 0	... By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1889 ...	9,500 0 0
		Do. 1890 ...	1,500 0 0
		Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	21,181 2 0
		Cash in Bank	847 1 2
		Balance to be provided for	241,971 16 10
	275,000 0 0		275,000 0 0
	241,971 16 10	... @ 1s. 6¼d. = Rs. 3,182,095·43.	

* There being only one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. inscribed stock this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

Statement of Debt on account of Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Line on December 31, 1891.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1878.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1890 ...	33,500	0	0
					Do. 1891 ...	5,300	0	0
					Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock *	27,198	10	8
					Cash in Bank	2,866	9	6
					Balance to be provided for	931,134	19	10
	1,000,000	0	0			1,000,000	0	0
	931,134	19	10	...	@ 1s. 4½d. = Rs. 13,441,948·72.			

Statement of Debt on account of Mátalé Line on December 31, 1891.

Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1890 ...	11,000	0	0
					Do. 1891 ...	1,600	0	0
					Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock *	23,269	10	8
					Cash in Bank	824	0	8
					Balance to be provided for	238,306	8	8
	275,000	0	0			275,000	0	0
	238,306	8	8	...	@ 1s. 4½d. = Rs. 3,440,213·17.			

Ordinance No. 7 of 1888 authorised the transfer to the Haputalé and Bentota Extensions of any balance which might be over after the completion of the extension to Nánu-oya. Rs. 720,000 of this balance was transferred to the Haputalé Extension and Rs. 500,000 to the Bentota Extension in 1889. Under this Ordinance a further sum of £450,000 was to be raised by loan, and of this amount £300,500 was taken up in 1889† and realised Rs. 3,677,252·03 in local currency. In 1891 a further sum of £36,843 5s. 1d.‡ was raised realising Rs. 490,771·08, and as the whole of this was credited to Haputalé Extension on account, this extension has been debited with the whole of the interest.

Table 23.—Statement showing the Revenue Earned by the Railway from time of opening to date; also the Net Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses including New Works.	Profit on Working.	Interest paid.	Balance.	Sinking Fund.	Balance available for Colonial purposes.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1862 ...	—	—	—	59,550 0	59,550 00	—	59,550 00
1863 ...	—	—	—	133,170 0	133,170 00	—	133,170 00
1864 ...	—	—	—	209,160 0	209,160 00	—	209,160 00
1865 ...	27,103 0	53,899 0	26,796 00	221,430 0	248,226 00	—	248,226 00
1866 ...	240,105 0	262,952 0	22,847 00	263,400 0	286,247 00	—	286,247 00
1867 ...	815,603 0	479,338 0	336,265 0	368,335 0	32,070 00	1,310,448 94	1,342,518 94
1868 ...	1,636,671 0	746,860 0	889,811 0	477,240 0	412,571 0	919,976 50	507,405 50
1869 ...	1,809,650 0	725,003 0	1,084,647 0	420,900 0	663,747 0	1,115,202 79	451,455 79
1870 ...	2,066,403 0	735,468 0	1,330,935 0	418,770 0	912,165 0	160,000 0	752,165 0
1871 ...	1,996,051 0	742,717 0	1,253,334 0	418,740 0	834,594 0	160,000 0	674,594 0
1872 ...	1,867,494 0	738,082 0	1,129,412 0	423,960 0	705,452 0	160,000 0	545,452 0
1873 ...	2,384,505 0	889,855 0	1,494,650 0	378,860 0	1,115,790 0	220,000 0	895,790 0
1874 ...	2,425,560 0	886,849 0	1,538,711 0	406,080 0	1,132,631 0	234,666 67	897,964 33
1875 ...	2,896,224 0	982,831 0	1,913,393 0	403,552 0	1,509,841 0	381,666 66	1,128,174 34
1876 ...	2,992,728 0	1,010,566 0	1,982,162 0	398,186 0	1,583,976 0	387,666 66	1,196,309 34
1877 ...	3,641,940 0	1,266,215 0	2,375,725 0	383,360 0	1,992,365 0	334,666 67	1,657,698 33
1878 ...	3,450,465 0	1,354,021 0	2,096,444 0	382,720 0	1,713,724 0	234,666 66	1,479,057 34
1879 ...	3,340,509 0	1,424,461 0	1,925,048 0	145,888 0	1,779,160 0	474,666 66	1,304,493 34
1880 ...	3,012,391 0	1,367,597 0	1,644,794 0	419,136 0	1,225,658 0	444,000 0	781,658 0
1881 ...	2,882,705 0	1,357,893 0	1,524,812 0	589,296 0	935,516 0	444,000 0	491,516 0
1882 ...	2,632,628 0	1,361,115 0	1,271,513 0	771,633 24	499,879 76	—	499,879 76
1883 ...	2,496,380 0	1,276,800 0	1,219,580 0	667,937 33	551,642 67	—	551,642 67
1884 ...	2,544,585 0	1,359,102 0	1,185,483 0	624,434 28	561,048 72	—	561,048 72
1885 ...	2,605,658 0	1,467,699 0	1,137,959 0	652,966 86	484,992 14	84,413 80	400,578 34
1886 ...	2,687,875 0	1,451,716 0	1,236,159 0	715,334 42	520,824 58	178,909 93	341,914 65
1887 ...	2,947,628 0	1,466,002 0	1,481,626 0	704,348 59	777,277 41	175,998 92	601,278 49
1888 ...	3,387,658 0	1,505,680 0	1,881,978 0	742,473 91	1,139,504 9	186,072 31	953,431 78
1889 ...	3,549,135 0	1,670,044 0	1,879,091 0	737,432 35	1,141,658 65	186,520 37	955,138 28
1890 ...	3,862,313 0	1,722,755 0	2,139,558 0	702,645 25	1,436,912 75	163,293 43	1,273,619 32
1891 ...	4,428,840 0	1,951,456 0	2,477,384 0	773,305 66	1,704,078 34	179,512 44	1,525,565 90
Total ...	68,637,807 0	30,256,976 0	38,380,831 0	14,014,244 89	24,366,586 11	8,136,349 41	16,231,236 70

Table 24.—Statement showing Amounts expended on Railway Construction not raised by Loans.

	Rs.	c.
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Main Line ...	9,384,831	59
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Náwalapitiya Line	2,274,626	58
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Kalutara Line	2,192,214	56

* There being only one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. inscribed stock this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

† Brought to account in the Colony in 1890.

‡ Of this £28,143 10s. = Rs. 373,152·32 brought to account in 1891. £8,699 15s. 1d.= Rs. 117,618·76 will be brought to account in 1892.

§ Loss.

‖ The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875 Rs. 147,000, 1876 Rs. 153,000, and 1877 Rs. 100,000.

	Rs.	c.
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Wharf Line ...	29,896	87
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of Mahara Line	75,163	0
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of Breakwater Line	221,841	32
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction for two Engines and Vans	81,221	0
Advanced by the Treasurer for construction of the Bentota Line (see table 3)	161,733	37
Expenditure for construction of Galle Railway (see Table 6) ...	712,754	81
Expenditure on account of Bandárawela Survey (see Table 7) ...	15,297	39
Expenditure on account of Kurunégala Survey (see Table 7) ...	5,582	43
	15,155,162	92
Additional accommodation to December 31, 1891	2,037,459	96
Total ...	17,192,622	88

Table 25.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1891.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Nawalapitiya Line.	Matale Line.	Nanu-oya Line.	Total in one year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
October 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambepussa ...	Coaching ...	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
January 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
November 1, 1866	Ambepussa to Polgahawela	Coaching & Goods	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 69
August 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy ...	Coaching ...	29 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
September 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 11
October 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
January 15, 1873	Péradeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	7 60
February 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Junction ...	Do. ...	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	Do. ...	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	12 52
December 1, 1874	Gampola to Nawalapitiya	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	
December 21, 1874	Do.	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
March 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	
September 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Panaduré ...	Do. ...	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	Goods ...	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	0 53
February 1, 1879	Panaduré to Kalutara North ...	Coaching ...	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	
September 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	Coaching & Goods	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
October 4, 1880	Kandy to Matalé ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Nawalapitiya to Hatton ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	
November 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakelé ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 67	28 27
May 20, 1885	Talawakelé to Nanu-oya...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	12 59
March 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	Do. ...	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
		Total ...	74 45	38 40	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	41 26	191 37

Table 26.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1891.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on December 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays.
1865	34½	34½	10,839	119
1866	10⅞	45⅜	71,197	195
1867	29⅛	74½	133,846	366
1868	—	74½	242,804	663
1869	—	74½	245,464	672
1870	—	74½	252,305	691
1871	—	74½	251,921	690
1872	—	74½	237,997	650
1873	7¾	82¼	310,261	850
1874	12⅝	94⅞	320,021	876
1875	—	94⅞	383,401	1,050
1876	—	94⅞	421,445	1,151
1877	16⅜	111¼	547,556	1,500
1878	⅜	111⅝	585,496	1,603
1879	9⅝	121⅜	602,087	1,649
1880	17⅝	139	580,869	1,587
1881	—	139	636,211	1,743
1882	—	139	619,221	1,696
1883	—	139	603,080	1,652
1884	28⅝	167⅞	610,198	1,667
1885	12⅜	180⅛	626,447	1,722
1886	—	180⅛	632,440	1,733
1887	—	180⅛	640,946	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles.	
1887*	—	180⅛	569,730	1,561
1888 (Leap year) ...	—	180⅛	572,609	1,565
1889	—	180⅛	577,237	1,582
1890	10⅞	191	647,151	1,773
1891	—	191	690,070	1,891

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

Table 27.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

MAIN LINE.

Stations.	Length of Crossing Roads. M. chs. lks.	Length of Sidings for placing Wagons. M. chs. lks.	Total Length of Sidings. M. chs. lks.
Colombo ...	0 34 44	5 63 79	6 18 23
Maradána Junction...	0 2 90	0 11 45	0 14 35
Kelaniya ...	—	0 10 48	0 10 48
Mahara ...	—	0 36 38	0 36 38
Henaratgoda ...	—	0 18 19	0 18 19
Véyangoda ...	—	0 27 72	0 27 72
Mirigama ...	—	0 23 46	0 23 46
Ambépussa ...	—	0 42 20	0 42 20
Allawwa ...	—	0 20 0	0 20 0
Polgahawela ...	0 4 70	0 64 48	0 69 18
Rambukkana ...	0 10 90	1 10 7	1 20 97
Alagalla, passing place	—	0 18 18	0 18 18
Kadugannáwa ...	0 4 80	0 70 54	0 75 34
Péradeniya ...	0 4 7	0 77 93	1 2 0
Kandy ...	0 13 95	2 17 27	3 31 22
Gampola ...	0 9 0	0 56 72	0 65 72
Náwalapitiya ...	0 22 7	0 81 48	1 23 55
Galboda ...	0 2 65	0 26 88	0 29 53
Watawala ...	0 2 16	0 35 53	0 37 69
Hatton ...	0 6 50	0 57 53	0 64 3
Kotagala ...	0 2 85	0 35 56	0 38 41
Talawakélé ...	0 2 6	0 39 60	0 41 66
Watagoda ...	0 2 65	0 30 16	0 32 81
Nánu-oya ...	0 3 75	0 57 40	0 61 15
Total ...	1 49 45	19 53 0	21 22 45

COAST LINE.

	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.
Pettah ...	—	0 12 9	0 12 9
Racquet Court ...	—	0 34 47	0 34 47
Fort ...	—	—	—
Slave Island ...	0 14 96	—	0 14 96
Kollupitiya ...	—	—	—
Bambalapitiya ...	—	0 13 24	0 13 24
Wellawatta ...	0 12 71	—	0 12 71
Dehiwala ...	—	—	—
Mount Lavinia ...	—	0 13 12	0 13 12
Angulana ...	—	—	—
Lunáwa ...	—	—	—
Moratuwa ...	0 5 84	0 23 50	0 29 34
Pánaduré ...	—	0 39 82	0 39 82
Wadduwa ...	—	0 12 89	0 12 89
Kalutara North ...	—	0 12 65	0 12 65
Kalutara South ...	0 4 74	0 62 86	0 67 60
Paiyagala South ...	0 16 75	—	0 16 75
Beruwala ...	0 11 58	—	0 11 58
Alutgama ...	0 4 85	0 35 0	0 39 85
Total ...	0 71 43	3 19 64	4 11 7

WHARF LINE.

	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.
Breakwater Yard ...	0 7 6	2 53 21	2 60 27

MÁTALÉ EXTENSION.

	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.
Mahaiyáwa ...	—	—	—
Katugastota ...	0 6 1	0 29 50	0 35 51
Wattégama ...	—	0 54 50	0 54 50
Ukuwela ...	—	0 10 80	0 10 80
Mátalé ...	0 10 25	0 63 75	0 74 0
Total ...	0 16 26	1 78 55	2 14 81

GRAND TOTAL.

	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.
Main Line ...	1 49 45	19 53 0	21 22 45
Coast Line ...	0 71 43	3 19 64	4 11 7
Breakwater yard ...	0 7 6	2 53 21	2 60 27
Mátalé Line ...	0 16 26	1 78 55	2 14 81
Total ...	2 64 20	27 44 40	30 28 60

Table 28.—Statement of Expenditure and Receipts of each Station during 1891.

Stations.	Average Number of hands employed, including Station Masters.	Total Expenditure. (For details see table 29.)	Passengers. Number Return doubled and Excess.	Passengers. Amount, including Excess.	Season Tickets: Amounts including Deposits.	Parcels and Excess Luggage. Forwarded. No.	Parcels and Excess Luggage. Forwarded. Weight.	Parcels and Excess Luggage. Received. No.	Parcels and Excess Luggage. Received. Weight.	Parcels and Excess Luggage. Debit.	Horses. Forwarded.	Horses. Received.	Horses. Debit.
	No.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	101	39,607 95	70,368	117,010 25	—	40,125	8,593 2 6	15,197	2,224 2 6	14,313 74	649	446	4,959 24
Wharf ...	6	2,054 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maradána Junction	13	4,507 26	111,852	37,685 9	553 66	7,596	1,056 1 14	7,704	1,747 2 4	1,180 65	152	75	418 1
Kẹlaniya ...	9	2,268 87	40,387	22,071 89	334 51	658	130 1 12	955	190 3 3	160 94	—	—	—
Hunupiṭiya ...	7	1,758 33	9,279	3,547 20	27 30	253	27 1 15	449	45 3 22	69 93	—	—	—
Mahara ...	8	2,353 57	20,469	8,021 2	21 16	604	187 2 26	1,415	162 0 3	421 38	—	—	—
Henaratgoḍa ...	6	2,510 46	41,459	18,966 4	—	1,388	229 2 24	1,939	299 2 14	202 95	—	—	—
Veyangoḍa ...	9	3,270 21	45,560	24,747 80	—	2,483	395 0 25	5,688	1,184 3 13	447 81	17	43	122 25
Mirigama ...	8	2,370 79	25,112	12,922 32	—	1,093	154 1 16	1,442	241 3 6	213 9	2	4	3 88
Ambépussa ...	4	1,739 64	14,840	7,671 91	—	555	71 3 8	976	238 0 21	113 90	—	—	—
Allawwa ...	4	1,626 31	10,197	3,920 16	—	443	59 3 26	353	38 1 18	73 37	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	17	6,191 28	42,428	35,684 52	29 56	4,816	1,426 1 27	5,599	1,201 3 7	2,615 40	33	57	254 6
Rambukkana ...	17	4,741 45	15,835	11,291 96	—	955	231 0 4	1,621	304 0 7	340 96	4	4	14 64
Kaḍugamuwa ...	3	1,427 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagalla ...	4	1,648 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balani ...	3	1,573 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadugannáwa ...	11	4,161 5	28,112	14,818 78	—	3,028	630 2 9	7,340	713 1 14	439 31	9	19	46 66
Péradeniya Junction	20	5,803 39	25,400	9,141 11	44 53	712	144 1 15	981	90 0 10	180 43	—	—	—
Péradeniya ...	9	2,414 27	28,268	7,923 71	28 92	1,513	349 1 23	1,252	227 0 2	454 24	44	50	264 25
Kandy ...	54	22,902 39	137,176	114,171 60	180 36	31,849	5,129 2 19	22,679	5,291 0 18	6,634 89	411	411	1,519 91
Mahaiyáwa ...	4	1,381 57	30,155	10,215 93	—	2,905	579 2 16	667	140 0 23	519 45	—	—	—
Katugasṭota ...	7	2,261 37	17,782	5,799 14	—	263	42 1 18	737	131 2 19	51 5	2	2	5 63
Wattégama ...	12	3,841 28	43,938	15,263 86	230 6	987	129 2 6	3,131	661 0 20	429 32	25	33	174 43
Ukuwala ...	3	1,164 66	15,516	5,446 91	—	362	56 3 18	457	79 1 1	71 69	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	14	6,017 95	79,679	53,137 49	—	5,174	786 3 15	7,135	1,301 0 1	1,497 6	130	154	631 62
Gampola ...	21	7,855 27	91,602	49,091 7	—	3,663	598 0 23	8,029	1,576 2 23	1,510 48	93	108	509 33
Náwalapiṭiya ...	28	10,888 85	82,883	53,172 79	—	4,633	1,553 2 4	12,469	2,318 2 23	1,238 99	66	79	327 92
Galboḍa ...	6	2,391 99	9,988	3,824 22	—	416	28 1 14	1,004	205 3 16	169 71	4	4	15 50
Waṭawala ...	9	2,995 47	21,878	12,586 83	—	725	74 2 11	2,104	354 2 22	319 6	9	12	60 76
Hatton ...	21	8,859 38	94,786	76,265 94	75 80	4,798	757 1 17	11,163	2,993 0 22	3,361 18	188	206	1,506 85
Koṭagala ...	8	2,620 80	27,576	10,473 92	15 80	1,313	314 0 10	2,691	454 0 6	659 94	15	14	122 14
Talawakẹlé ...	14	5,665 96	52,368	36,810 62	—	2,048	241 1 18	4,244	1,689 3 6	1,722 66	36	65	365 39
Waṭagoḍa ...	8	3,255 34	13,168	6,241 40	—	676	86 0 27	1,144	208 1 12	418 49	12	20	62 2
Nánu-oya ...	17	10,282 93	38,340	56,494 46	—	10,175	3,102 3 14	13,079	2,546 3 19	7,735 63	236	258	1,949 20
Pettah ...	20	6,092 54	285,956	70,774 11	746 36	19,330	4,136 1 26	21,573	7,647 0 24	3,850 4	—	—	—
Fort ...	18	4,987 35	90,896	17,610 13	1,892 52	16,642	2,356 3 27	7,244	1,655 1 12	4,883 30	—	—	—
Slave Island ...	12	3,761 9	92,497	18,774 3	276 90	10,230	3,024 1 18	9,327	2,614 2 9	3,998 33	—	—	—
Kollupiṭiya ...	6	2,172 49	98,878	16,256 88	1,330 32	2,998	252 0 19	3,947	509 0 24	607 83	—	—	—
Bambalapiṭiya ...	5	2,113 27	80,210	9,719 61	3,564 7	1,454	78 3 13	2,260	254 2 19	233 64	—	—	—
Wẹllawatta ...	3	1,448 16	78,393	9,097 29	2,426 96	467	57 0 6	754	78 3 11	114 51	—	—	—
Dehiwala ...	3	1,367 9	89,044	13,319 49	1,263 46	1,219	178 2 18	1,592	210 0 19	296 34	—	—	—
Mount Lavinia ...	10	3,602 65	72,511	14,561 85	1,449 85	2,624	439 2 12	6,569	1,599 3 13	712 70	—	1	11 50
Angulána ...	3	1,406 13	38,700	6,915 10	165 50	4,135	1,634 2 7	1,027	196 3 1	1,330 51	—	—	—
Lunáwa ...	4	1,330 64	73,396	15,722 87	1,088 10	1,788	449 0 5	1,742	248 1 14	346 75		—	—
Moraṭuwa ...	10	3,292 44	141,207	32,017 67	1,179 0	9,895	3,102 0 17	5,061	800 1 6	2,012 68	—	—	—
Pánaduré ...	10	3,583 80	125,215	31,011 1	485 87	5,742	1,455 2 25	5,336	897 3 22	1,788 33	—	—	—
Wadduwa ...	6	1,821 85	62,629	12,512 63	49 40	3,044	728 2 14	2,744	266 1 16	308 1	—	—	—
Kalutara North	3	1,406 43	45,434	12,062 10	143 0	1,542	300 0 19	1,974	360 3 9	237 75	—	—	—
Kalutara South ...	16	5,175 73	85,525	26,136 81	192 40	6,232	2,264 0 11	9,422	1,986 3 8	1,373 93	12	16	61 25
Katukurunda ...	5	1,904 57	43,436	8,147 18	14 36	1,240	378 0 7	902	111 1 24	638 25	—	—	—
Paiyagala North ...	4	1,614 56	29,184	4,564 23	22 60	746	243 0 8	474	59 1 10	428 49	—	—	—
Paiyagala South ...	6	1,979 85	28,024	4,261 83	3 60	764	237 1 16	505	1,016 1 22	344 43	—	—	—
Maggona ...	4	1,577 42	41,298	6,480 13	2 80	2,878	1,011 0 14	875	167 0 29	1,055 74	—	—	—
Beruwala ...	7	2,291 73	79,292	16,668 99	46 95	2,670	1,145 1 24	1,703	411 2 28	1,085 15	—	—	—
Aluṭgama ...	16	5,043 9	108,702	52,906 87	298 30	3,277	707 2 13	6,451	1,395 0 19	1,173 7	80	148	521 54
Total, Stations	656	242,387 28	3,076,828	1,243,940 75	18,183 98	235,126	51,351 2 15	235,126	51,351 2 15	74,387 48	2,229	2,229	13,927 98
Special Trains ...	—	—	—	72 0	—	—	—	—	—	23,366 0	—	—	—
Mails ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Traffic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Office, Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Running Staff.													
Guards ...	40	44,848 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	15,055 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankriders ...	3	4,306 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	1,561 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gate Inspectors ...	2	720 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Train Porters ...	9	2,234 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	207 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Coolies ...	4	605 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	50 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relief.													
Clerks ...	6	6,250 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	2,617 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pointsmen ...	8	1,393 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	152 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	728	320,490 92	3,706,828	1,244,012 75	18,183 98	235,126	51,351 2 15	235,126	51,351 2 15	97,753 48	2,229	2,229	13,927 98

Stations.	Carriages. Forwarded.	Carriages. Received.	Carriages. Debit.	Dogs. Forwarded.	Dogs. Received.	Dogs. Debit.	Other small Animals. Forwarded.	Other small Animals. Received.	Other small Animals. Debit.	Telegrams. Forwarded.	Telegrams. Received.	Telegrams. Transit.	Goods. Forwarded. Weight.	Goods. Received. Weight.	Goods. Debit.
	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	No.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	226	172	2,457 72	320	283	356 25	64	48	125 13	12,910	16,388	1,145	122,438 15	72,418 15	1,652,296 59
Wharf ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	46	—	21,916 0	3,986 18	123,496 35
Maradána Junction	44	30	253 17	115	97	69 75	34	4	28 0	542	260	—	—	—	—
Kẹlaniya ...	—	—	—	11	8	6 50	—	2	—	156	328	38	—	—	—
Hunupiṭiya ...	—	1	—	2	1	0 75	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	1	—	5 0	19	21	9 50	2	5	2 0	376	272	183	750 3	789 2	3,796 55
Henaratgoḍa ...	—	4	—	24	36	12 0	3	4	2 0	491	429	61	1,367 13	359 17	961 25
Veyangoḍa ...	2	8	25 92	51	80	26 0	24	33	10 50	688	329	279	4,839 7	1,676 6	4,920 19
Mirigama ...	2	4	5 82	22	20	11 75	7	2	5 50	418	136	221	2,332 1	952 2	3,897 10
Ambépussa ...	—	4	15 96	10	5	5 25	4	5	2 50	421	214	72	2,375 6	841 2	4,082 22
Allawwa ...	—	—	—	6	5	2 0	1	—	1 0	412	317	28	653 1	367 14	2,395 68
Polgahawela ...	15	20	185 19	61	76	40 50	38	24	30 50	2,120	1,572	49	12,116 13	7,744 14	48,963 35
Rambukkana ...	—	—	—	8	16	2 50	8	6	6 0	6,179	3,421	1,206	3,400 8	2,487 4	7,954 67
Kaḍugamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	399	301	—	—	—
Alagalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	705	761	101	—	—	—
Balani ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	577	449	331	—	—	—
Kadugannáwa ...	4	7	34 38	53	55	19 50	4	9	4 50	3,854	2,428	402	2,108 16	2,191 1	14,886 26
Péradeniya Junction	—	—	—	14	11	8 50	8	—	4 50	2,529	3,067	3,009	444 8	358 5	1,144 38
Péradeniya ...	10	14	132 57	55	34	39 0	2	10	0 50	350	111	15	1,994 6	1,705 62	2,725 7
Kandy ...	146	107	1,019 70	393	425	277 25	59	106	65 0	15,325	22,644	5,519	10,649 0	27,048 16	290,883 63
Mahaiyáwa ...	—	1	—	47	31	16 0	7	20	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katugasṭota ...	1	—	5 0	13	9	3 0	1	2	2 50	488	149	334	1,403 15	513 13	4,681 19
Wattégama ...	3	3	66 52	77	65	35 75	10	25	9 75	450	435	55	2,884 13	4,767 16	14,821 41
Ukuwala ...	—	—	—	19	23	5 25	8	3	4 0	350	53	345	256 1	361 2	1,623 13
Mátalé ...	25	34	138 32	127	198	74 50	129	16	84 50	1,331	726	—	3,462 5	6,433 2	66,793 99
Gampola ...	15	20	126 61	136	159	80 0	26	28	37 25	3,957	1,651	508	5,410 12	12,527 15	78,357 70
Náwalapiṭiya ...	10	12	176 63	139	159	77 0	65	45	52 50	5,784	7,194	1,800	4,429 13	16,657 19	58,869 17
Galboḍa ...	—	—	—	18	15	15 25	1	3	5 50	3,023	1,003	16	307 3	591 11	808 26
Waṭawala ...	3	10	49 51	49	47	36 0	6	5	12 0	1,962	933	176	1,693 19	3,024 4	14,780 80
Hatton ...	31	35	570 49	311	232	243 75	22	57	30 50	4,226	4,019	919	10,226 2	25,034 7	240,441 71
Koṭagala ...	1	9	55 32	48	32	37 0	—	3	—	1,495	890	189	1,704 0	2,795 2	14,370 47
Talawakẹlé ...	5	15	203 64	131	75	157 25	6	22	11 0	2,216	1,025	277	6,529 16	14,963 18	97,583 73
Waṭagoḍa ...	2	3	7 50	45	36	40 75	4	3	4 0	1,181	172	382	784 3	1,736 14	11,681 0
Nánu-oya ...	68	64	1,111 98	278	200	348 75	15	34	42 13	4,514	8,927	—	4,445 3	18,396 10	167,026 96
Pettah ...	—	—	—	113	76	39 75	595	42	406 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort ...	—	—	—	109	84	34 75	30	1	18 50	49	67	115	—	—	—
Slave Island ...	1	—	5 50	51	62	18 0	8	6	7 0	59	214	22	—	—	—
Kollupiṭiya ...	—	—	—	65	56	25 0	3	14	6 50	64	92	78	—	—	—
Bambalapiṭiya ...	—	—	—	40	33	20 0	—	—	—	68	350	152	—	—	—
Wẹllawatta ...	—	—	—	17	34	7 25	6	—	5 50	28	22	100	—	—	—
Dehiwala ...	—	—	—	33	43	11 75	7	5	5 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	—	105	84	36 50	7	4	6 25	84	156	70	—	—	—
Angulána ...	—	—	—	4	11	1 50	10	5	6 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunáwa ...	—	1	—	20	38	5 0	11	20	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moraṭuwa ...	—	2	—	30	67	16 25	20	42	7 50	453	240	286	1,908 17	771 5	4,202 19
Pánaduré ...	1	—	5 0	40	64	13 25	26	10	14 50	433	181	163	738 10	374 12	1,889 52
Wadduwa ...	—	—	—	13	15	3 50	5	—	2 50	48	102	32	—	—	—
Kalutara North	—	—	—	13	20	4 50	5	4	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara South ...	8	31	74 82	108	128	51 0	11	365	24 38	1,104	313	1,937	1,401 0	1,398 7	4,144 86
Katukurunda ...	—	—	—	2	7	0 25	8	6	4 0	27	93	21	—	—	—
Paiyagala North ...	—	—	—	2	6	0 75	1	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paiyagala South ...	—	—	—	4	3	0 50	—	6	—	52	34	78	—	—	—
Maggona ...	—	—	—	3	4	2 75	—	9	—	23	7	67	—	—	—
Beruwala ...	—	—	—	8	20	4 75	5	158	3 0	178	169	18	—	—	—
Aluṭgama ...	28	41	295 96	96	169	61 0	17	111	15 25	1,222	670	—	1,653 5	3,346 19	6,897 19
Total, Stations	652	652	7,028 23	3,478	3,478	2,415 25	1,333	1,333	1,128 64	83,458	83,458	21,100	236,624 14	236,624 14	2,951,376 57
Special Trains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mails ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Traffic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,874 0	44,874 0	35,209 75
Head Office, Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Running Staff.															
Guards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankriders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gate Inspectors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Train Porters ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Coolies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relief.															
Clerks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pointsmen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	652	652	7,028 23	3,478	3,478	2,415 25	1,333	1,333	1,128 64	83,458	83,458	21,100	281,498 14	281,498 14	2,986,586 32

Stations.	Live Stock. Forwarded. Cattle.	Live Stock. Forwarded. Sheep and other small Animals.	Live Stock. Received. Cattle.	Live Stock. Received. Sheep and other small Animals.	Live Stock. Debit.	Total Traffic Debit.	Miscellaneous. Warehouse Rent.	Miscellaneous. Rent.	Miscellaneous. Cattle Trespass.	Miscellaneous. Telegrams.	Miscellaneous. Other Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous. Total Miscellaneous.	Gross Receipts.	No. of Coolies already included under "Passengers."
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Colombo ...	389	6,889	160	136	4,566 25	1,796,085 17	2,200 47	12 0	—	302 40	16 75	2,531 62	1,798,616 79	1,990
Wharf ...	—	—	—	—	—	123,496 35	115 32	—	—	2 0	—	117 32	123,613 67	—
Maradána Junction	—	—	—	—	—	40,188 33	—	—	—	—	0 25	0 25	40,188 58	78
Kẹlaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	22,573 84	—	—	—	2 60	1 96	4 56	22,578 40	10,721
Hunupiṭiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	3,645 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,645 18	48
Mahara ...	16	1	9	—	—	12,276 61	—	—	—	4 20	1 87	6 7	12,282 68	453
Henaratgoḍa ...	—	—	—	—	—	20,144 24	8 33	55 0	—	25 20	—	88 53	20,232 77	812
Veyangoḍa ...	4	15	9	100	62 0	30,362 47	18 48	137 50	—	40 80	—	196 78	30,559 25	500
Mirigama ...	21	30	30	37	4 0	17,063 46	—	5 0	—	8 0	—	13 0	17,076 46	159
Ambépussa ...	2	—	2	7	2 75	11,894 49	2 76	6 0	—	7 80	—	16 56	11,911 5	108
Allawwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	6,392 21	37 80	—	—	—	—	37 80	6,430 1	—
Polgahawela ...	61	108	36	16	108 50	87,911 58	192 56	165 0	—	15 50	0 57	373 63	88,285 21	841
Rambukkana ...	30	2	—	1	42 75	19,653 48	4 68	292 50	—	49 60	—	346 78	20,000 26	82
Kaḍugamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balani ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadugannáwa ...	9	3	7	5	14 0	30,263 39	7 36	—	—	76 0	—	83 36	30,346 75	134
Péradeniya Junction	2	1	4	—	—	10,523 45	3 20	—	—	8 60	0 25	12 5	10,535 50	826
Péradeniya ...	—	6	19	19	14 50	11,582 76	41 66	—	—	12 40	—	54 6	11,636 82	282
Kandy ...	70	573	76	3,522	475 50	415,227 84	413 30	—	—	79 5	6 27	498 62	415,726 46	2,367
Mahaiyáwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	10,755 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,755 38	104
Katugasṭota ...	36	1	—	—	32 75	10,580 26	43 72	—	—	—	1 39	45 11	10,625 37	46
Wattégama ...	2	—	21	—	49 25	31,080 35	37 16	10 0	—	—	0 8	47 24	31,127 59	686
Ukuwala ...	—	—	—	—	—	7,150 98	2 12	—	—	6 0	—	8 12	7,159 10	267
Mátalé ...	15	13,540	20	8	1,880 75	124,238 23	102 40	—	—	15 80	1 99	120 19	124,358 42	23,256
Gampola ...	38	198	57	1,953	86 75	129,799 19	149 4	220 0	—	21 20	0 50	390 74	130,189 93	1,652
Náwalapiṭiya ...	36	746	131	7,114	241 50	114,156 50	428 64	—	—	30 20	9 62	468 46	114,624 96	2,521
Galboḍa ...	6	4	—	—	47 50	4,885 94	4 48	—	—	22 60	—	27 8	4,913 2	58
Waṭawala ...	—	—	14	295	7 50	27,852 46	21 32	—	—	61 0	0 27	82 59	27,935 5	574
Hatton ...	42	28	123	6,814	251 25	322,749 97	247 70	132 0	—	39 80	27 41	446 91	323,194 38	4,655
Koṭagala ...	4	39	—	168	16 0	25,750 59	43 92	—	—	5 80	0 8	49 80	25,800 39	335
Talawakẹlé ...	28	1	21	957	86 75	136,938 54	230 44	—	—	14 40	0 31	245 15	137,186 19	2,387
Waṭagoḍa ...	4	39	8	39	22 50	18,477 66	—	—	—	—	0 20	0 20	18,477 86	345
Nánu-oya ...	20	15	88	809	133 0	234,842 11	508 76	—	—	18 45	7 41	534 62	235,376 73	2,468
Pettah ...	—	—	—	—	—	75,816 26	—	—	10 0	1 60	0 62	12 22	75,828 48	78
Fort ...	—	—	—	—	—	24,439 20	—	—	—	15 80	0 50	16 30	24,455 50	986
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	23,079 76	—	—	—	14 60	0 50	15 10	23,094 86	84
Kollupiṭiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	18,226 53	—	—	—	13 60	4 25	17 85	18,244 38	35
Bambalapiṭiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	13,537 32	—	—	—	6 40	8 25	14 65	13,551 97	22
Wẹllawatta ...	—	—	—	—	—	11,651 51	—	—	—	—	9 27	9 27	11,660 78	78
Dehiwala ...	—	—	—	—	—	14,896 54	—	—	—	—	1 67	1 67	14,898 21	—
Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	—	—	—	16,778 65	—	—	—	10 40	2 53	12 93	16,791 58	—
Angulána ...	—	—	—	—	—	8,419 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,419 11	—
Lunáwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	17,167 72	—	—	—	—	1 25	1 25	17,168 97	11
Moraṭuwa ...	46	1	13	9	21 25	39,456 54	3 60	—	—	—	0 33	3 93	39,460 47	202
Pánaduré ...	—	—	5	32	—	35,207 48	—	—	—	8 20	6 63	14 83	35,222 31	101
Wadduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	12,876 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,876 4	129
Kalutara North	—	—	—	—	—	12,449 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,449 85	101
Kalutara South ...	8	5	9	56	18 50	32,077 95	2 88	—	—	11 20	0 25	14 33	32,092 28	188
Katukurunda ...	—	—	—	—	—	8,804 4	—	—	—	3 20	3 0	6 20	8,810 24	—
Paiyagala North ...	—	—	—	—	—	5,017 7	—	—	—	—	0 25	0 25	5,017 32	—
Paiyagala South ...	—	—	—	—	—	4,610 36	—	—	—	1 0	—	1 0	4,611 36	16
Maggona ...	—	—	—	—	—	7,541 42	—	—	—	6 40	—	6 40	7,547 82	117
Beruwala ...	—	—	—	—	—	17,808 84	—	—	—	3 20	—	3 20	17,812 4	43
Aluṭgama ...	3	—	30	148	51 75	62,220 93	35 68	—	—	41 60	8 93	86 21	62,307 14	823
Total, Stations	892	22,245	892	22,245	8,237 25	4,320,626 13	4,907 78	1,035 0	10 0	1006 60	125 41	7,084 79	4,327,710 92	61,769
Special Trains ...	—	—	—	—	—	72 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 0	—
Mails ...	—	—	—	—	—	23,366 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,366 0	—
Stone Traffic ...	—	—	—	—	—	35,209 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,209 75	—
Head Office, Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,173 48	—	23 60	30,283 94	42,481 2	42,481 2	—
Running Staff.														
Guards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankriders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gate Inspectors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Train Porters ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Coolies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relief.														
Clerks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pointsmen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	892	22,245	892	22,245	8,237 25	4,379,273 88	4,907 78	13,208 48	10 0	1,030 20	30,409 35	49,565 81	4,428,839 69	61,769

Table 29.—Detailed Statement of Expenditure at Stations during 1891.

Stations.	Station Superintendents and Station Masters. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Goods Clerks. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Booking Clerks, &c. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Warehousemen. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Shroff and Kanakkapulle. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Shunters. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Head Porters. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Gatemen and Pointsmen. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Policemen and Sergeants. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Porters and Coolies. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Messengers. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Special Allowances. Amount. Rs. c.	Stores. Amount. Rs. c.	Stationery. Amount. Rs. c.	Grand Total No.	Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	1	3999 99	10	7929 40	4	2814 85	1	1696 77	2	1300 0	5	1623 74	15	3879 19	21	3618 3	13	2407 54	28	3385 18	1	156 13	50 2	4217 58	2529 53	101	39607 95
Wharf ...	1	1000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	1	180 0	2	372 91	—	—	1	108 0	—	41 32	112 30	6	2054 53
Maradána Junc. ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	536 50	4	658 27	4	523 20	—	—	389 28	231 21	168 80	13	4507 26
Kelaniya ...	1	600 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1080 0	—	—	2	302 59	—	—	29 69	189 8	67 51	9	2268 87
Hunupitiya ...	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	526 75	1	159 26	2	173 21	—	—	12 34	142 57	44 20	7	1758 33
Mahara ...	1	800 0	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	874 26	—	—	2	180 42	—	—	42 58	152 72	103 59	8	2353 57
Henaratgoda ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	600 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	356 50	1	152 53	1	175 38	—	—	156 69	116 18	153 16	6	2510 46
Véyangoda ...	1	1000 0	—	—	1	675 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	242 42	2	360 0	—	31 94	4	522 40	—	—	55 56	168 23	214 66	9	3270 21
Mirigama ...	1	899 98	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	717 50	—	—	3	330 24	—	—	7 25	129 17	86 65	8	2370 79
Ambépussa ...	1	784 95	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 3	—	—	1	155 24	—	—	74 73	87 5	78 64	4	1739 64
Allawwa ...	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	333 32	—	—	1	189 45	—	—	121 2	108 51	74 1	4	1626 31
Polgahawela ...	1	1200 0	1	750 1	1	788 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	560 0	10	1772 82	—	—	2	338 39	—	—	139 53	342 95	298 63	17	6191 28
Rambukkana ...	1	1245 80	—	—	1	562 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1400 42	2	317 14	5	770 90	—	—	60 65	200 65	183 38	17	4741 45
Kadugannáwa ...	1	637 51	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	178 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 82	41 7	14 60	3	1427 95
Alagalla ...	1	600 0	—	—	1	458 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	325 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	165 44	72 56	25 84	4	1648 1
Balani ...	1	700 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 94	41 41	17 7	3	1573 87
Kadugamuwa ...	1	1250 2	—	—	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25 0	5	893 22	—	34 0	4	615 6	—	—	91 11	222 21	330 43	11	4161 5
Péradeniya Junc.	1	1800 0	—	—	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1674 71	2	344 32	6	719 16	—	—	74 37	228 91	161 92	20	5803 39
Péradeniya ...	1	897 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	330 0	1	180 83	5	673 14	—	—	0 37	132 71	199 72	9	2414 27
Kandy ...	1	3965 87	3	2693 54	5	3162 51	1	1200 0	2	1300 0	—	219 [illegible]	4	1096 61	13	2248 0	11	1926 92	13	1607 6	1	150 0	574 67	1196 59	1561 46	54	22902 39
Mahaiyáwa ...	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177 58	1	180 0	1	153 69	—	—	20 68	77 36	72 26	4	1381 57
Katugastota ...	1	900 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	694 47	1	181 67	1	162 20	—	—	22 65	130 65	169 73	7	2261 37
Wattégama ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	4	719 67	2	360 0	3	421 69	—	—	34 48	171 28	194 16	12	3841 28
Ukuwela ...	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	300 0	—	—	15 7	68 95	80 64	3	1164 66
Mátalé ...	1	1800 0	1	900 0	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	234 19	3	522 52	3	477 1	4	530 8	—	—	33 98	266 84	453 33	14	6017 95
Gampola ...	1	1500 0	2	1400 0	2	1362 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	8	1447 26	2	360 0	5	749 8	—	—	150 22	271 81	374 39	21	7855 27
Náwalapitiya ...	1	1900 0	2	1600 0	2	1300 0	1	1200 0	—	—	—	—	2	470 69	10	1788 81	4	707 67	6	803 42	—	—	79 0	514 85	518 41	28	10888 85
Galboda ...	1	1000 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	509 83	—	—	1	150 0	—	—	76 62	55 85	99 69	6	2391 99
Watawala ...	1	983 87	—	—	1	484 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	540 0	—	—	4	593 94	—	—	149 6	111 53	132 79	9	2995 47
Hatton ...	1	2000 0	3	1958 34	2	1491 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	708 33	4	817 72	3	453 28	5	604 57	—	—	25 11	187 94	612 42	21	8859 38
Kotagala ...	1	900 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	540 0	—	—	3	453 12	—	—	21 74	67 77	138 17	8	2620 80
Talawakelé ...	1	1400 0	2	1200 2	1	562 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	500 0	4	705 0	2	360 0	2	308 65	—	—	6 25	199 79	423 74	14	5665 96
Watagoda ...	1	1400 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	540 0	—	—	3	450 0	—	—	184 87	64 4	116 43	8	3255 34
Nánu-oya ...	1	4245 0	2	1756 65	2	1374 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	469 3	3	535 16	2	344 51	5	729 41	—	—	71 57	214 89	541 72	17	10282 93
Pettah ...	1	1499 98	—	—	2	1400 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1076 61	4	644 40	7	780 82	—	—	272 59	238 57	179 57	20	6092 54
Fort ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1231 77	3	505 73	6	727 2	—	—	259 85	156 66	206 32	18	4987 35
Slave Island ...	1	1000 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	900 0	2	358 71	3	472 58	—	—	250 49	114 79	164 52	12	3761 9
Kollupitiya ...	1	900 0	—	—	1	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	365 8	2	316 8	—	—	15 75	243 54	132 4	6	2172 49
Bambalapitiya ...	1	900 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	179 3	1	169 58	2	323 66	—	—	12 61	205 21	123 18	5	2113 27
Wellawatta ...	1	900 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	174 76	1	168 43	—	—	7 60	121 97	75 40	3	1448 16
Dehiwala ...	1	900 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	150 0	—	—	2 75	70 6	64 28	3	1367 9
Mount Lavinia ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	360 0	2	353 63	4	497 55	—	—	82 48	189 52	119 47	10	3602 65
Anguláná ...	1	900 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	155 66	—	—	—	93 45	77 2	3	1406 13
Lunáwa ...	1	573 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	339 51	—	—	180 0	101 56	135 83	4	1330 64
Moratuwa ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	349 84	2	308 71	4	508 8	—	—	13 25	216 27	196 29	10	3292 44
Pánaduré ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	762 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 53	2	357 9	4	485 98	—	—	7 49	201 22	210 26	10	3583 80
Wadduwa ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	180 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	338 19	—	—	2	303 86	—	—	5 75	98 11	95 94	6	1821 85
Kalutara North...	1	900 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	151 0	1	167 83	—	—	—	94 66	92 94	3	1406 43
Kalutara South ...	1	1246 65	—	—	2	1200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1260 0	2	359 9	4	573 85	—	—	33 23	306 4	196 87	16	5175 73
Katukurunda ...	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150 74	1	176 55	2	342 77	—	—	240 0	97 6	97 45	5	1904 57
Paiyagala North	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	2	299 16	—	—	180 0	79 19	76 21	4	1614 56
Paiyagala South	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	360 42	1	175 16	2	310 65	—	—	168 50	89 3	76 9	6	1979 85
Maggona ...	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	179 58	2	302 23	—	—	152 50	66 50	76 61	4	1577 42
Beruwala ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	176 75	2	347 41	2	333 21	—	—	162 75	156 17	115 44	7	2291 73
Alutgama ...	1	986 42	—	596 80	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	4	670 45	2	294 11	7	935 81	—	—	257 25	258 12	304 13	16	5043 9
Total...	55	65817 28	26	20984 76	47	29280 37	3	4096 77	4	2600 0	5	1842 90	36	9151 46	198	34901 64	89	15470 39	190	25565 61	3	414 13	5428 20	13653 8	13160 84	656	242387 28
Average per head	—	1196 68	—	807 11	—	622 99	—	1365 59	—	650 0	—	368 58	—	254 21	—	176 27	—	173 82	—	134 55	—	138 4	—	—	—	—	—

RELIEF STAFF.

	No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Allowance. Rs. c.	Total. No.	Total. Amount. Rs. c.	Average per Head. Rs. c.
Clerks ..	6	6250 22	2617 72	6	8867 94	1477 99
Reliefmen ...	8	1393 69	152 55	8	1546 24	193 28
Total ..	14	7643 91	2770 27	14	10414 18	

RUNNING STAFF.

Stations.	Guards. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Allowance. Rs. c.	Gate Inspectors. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Train Porters. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Allowance. Rs. c.	Total. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	20	23404 91	8528 4	1	360 0	4	736 60	73 25	24	32742 80
Kandy ...	7	6553 66	2242 73	1	360 0		105 0	23 0	7	8924 39
Kadugamuwa ...	*3	4306 66	1561 82	—	—	†4	605 65	50 50	7	6524 63
Mátalé ...	2	2100 0	777 63	—	—	—	103 12	—	2	2980 75
Náwalapitiya ...	4	3757 42	842 46	—	—	1	472 58	71 10	5	5143 56
Nánu-oya ...	4	4133 96	536 78	—	—	1	125 0	1 0	5	4796 74
Alutgama ...	3	4898 45	2127 45	—	—	3	692 42	38 75	6	7757 7
Total...	43	49155 6	16616 91	2	720 0	13	2840 37	257 60	56	68869 94
Average per head ...	—	1143 14	386 44	—	360 0	—	218 49	19 81	—	—

* Bankriders † Bank coolies.

Table 30.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Way and Works Department, 1891.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	1,582	5	1,537 15	—	—	1,537 15	0 97
Kanganies ...	26,580	89	26,678 38	—	—	26,678 38	1 0
Carpenters ...	7,631	26	7,626 99	—	—	7,626 99	0 99
Coolies ...	80,811	270	34,242 58	—	—	34,242 58	0 42
Fitters ...	2,429	8	4,047 55	—	—	4,047 55	1 66
Gatemen ...	236	1	110 0	—	—	110 0	0 46
Masons ...	9,947	33	10,077 21	—	—	10,077 21	1 1
Do. head ...	27	—	54 0	—	—	54 0	2 0
Painters ...	777	2	754 3	—	—	754 3	0 97
Patrols ...	7,624	25	3,729 97	—	—	3,729 97	0 48
Platelaying coolies ...	186,387	621	84,454 16	—	—	84,454 16	0 45
Do. boys ...	1,962	7	693 59	—	—	693 59	0 35
Stokers ...	90	—	45 25	—	—	45 25	0 55
Strikers ...	1,483	5	775 92	—	—	775 92	0 52
Boys ...	4,689	16	1,173 66	—	—	1,173 66	0 20
Women ...	1,776	6	441 95	—	—	441 95	0 24
Serangs ...	12	—	15 0	—	—	15 0	1 25
Khalassies ...	480	1	327 55	—	—	327 55	0 68
Total ...	334,523	1,115	176,784 94	—	—	176,784 94	0 52

Table 31.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Locomotive Department, 1891.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	7,458	25	9,035 83	1,142 95	—	10,178 78	1 36
Do. apprentices ...	1,370	5	702 98	45 58	—	748 56	0 56
Kanganies ...	3,374	11	3,671 14	—	—	3,671 14	1 9
Carpenters ...	33,239	111	36,015 40	282 85	0 50	36,298 75	1 9
Do. apprentices ...	1,531	5	981 30	13 38	—	994 68	0 65
Do. head ...	804	3	1,913 60	—	—	1,913 60	2 38
Cleaners, carriage ...	6,428	21	3,025 79	—	—	3,025 79	0 47
Do. engine ...	23,163	77	10,858 73	—	29 50	10,888 23	0 47
Do. wagon ...	3,504	12	1,552 82	101 29	—	1,654 11	0 47
Coolies	29,692	99	13,397 40	290 15	—	13,687 55	0 46
Coppersmiths ...	307	1	998 95	—	—	998 95	3 25
Do. apprentices ...	303	1	294 25	12 75	—	307 0	1 0
Do. assistants ...	353	1	428 18	156 74	—	584 92	1 66
Engine lighters ...	3,071	10	2,985 14	—	3 75	2,988 89	0 97
Do. turners ...	1,235	4	1,852 46	—	—	1,852 46	1 50
Enginemen, stationary ...	1,614	5	1,767 57	—	1 0	1,768 57	1 10
Examiners, carriage ...	407	1	1,606 75	—	9 0	1,615 75	3 97
Engine drivers, 3rd class ...	184	1	555 0	—	—	555 0	3 2
Examiners, wagon ...	2,581	9	4,602 44	—	1 0	4,603 44	1 78
Firemen, native ...	28,127	94	26,719 27	0 75	886 50	27,606 52	0 98
Fitters	35,760	119	53,798 79	2,472 50	48 25	56,319 54	1 57
Do. apprentices ...	9,102	30	4,563 43	757 93	5 25	5,326 61	0 59
Do. assistants ...	55	—	24 61	—	—	24 61	0 44
Fuelmen	8,494	28	4,008 9	—	12 75	4,020 84	0 47
Greasers	4,955	17	2,428 84	—	—	2,428 84	0 49
Labourers	1,176	4	601 31	—	—	601 31	0 51
Lifters	4,070	14	2,022 8	—	—	2,022 8	0 50
Machinists ...	4,873	16	3,121 84	660 40	—	3,782 24	0 78
Moulders	654	2	477 30	26 44	—	503 74	0 77
Do. apprentices ...	77	—	19 29	—	—	19 29	0 24
Painters	8,034	27	6,641 46	783 20	—	7,424 66	0 92
Pattern makers ...	315	1	494 95	—	—	494 95	1 57
Do. assistants ...	241	1	332 13	—	—	332 13	1 38
Pumpers	4,648	15	2,222 73	—	—	2,222 73	0 48
Saddlers	307	1	384 63	—	—	384 63	1 25
Shunting drivers ...	312	1	936 75	—	—	936 75	3 0
Stokers	484	2	344 44	—	—	344 44	0 71
Strikers	9,330	31	4,124 90	765 92	—	4,890 82	0 52
Store coolies	358	1	146 13	—	0 25	146 38	0 41
Tinsmiths	549	2	550 0	—	—	550 0	1 0
Trimmers	1,142	4	1,065 61	—	—	1,065 61	0 93
Do. apprentices ...	280	1	69 75	—	—	69 75	0 25
Washers, boiler ...	593	2	889 83	—	—	889 83	0 50
Watchers	3,132	10	1,578 29	—	—	1,578 29	0 50
Total ...	247,686	825	213,812 18	7,512 83	997 75	222,322 76	0 90

Table 32.—Sectional Expenditure for 1891.

Particulars.		Coast Line. 1	Fort and Wharf. 2	Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point. 3	Colombo and Rambukkana. 4	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa. 5	Kadugannáwa and Péradeniya. 6	Péradeniya and Kandy. 7	*Wharf to Kandy and Mahara Branch, hitherto called the Main Line.* 8	Kandy and Mátalé. 9	Péradeniya and Náwalapitiya. 10	Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya. 11	All Lines. 12
Figures on which Calculations are based. — *Miles open*	...	38½	1½	1½	52½	12⅞	5⅝	3⅞	77½	17⅛	16¼	4⅛	191½
Train miles	...	168,096	1,026	1,370	220,614	46,796	23,549	24,897	318,252	38,157	62,178	103,387	690,070
Receipts	Rs.	458,437 36	8,911 77	5,759 68	1,965,722 2	417,095 35	164,457 16	80,629 95	2,642,575 93	116,152 8	430,074 95	782,002 57	4,429,242 89
Expenditure	Rs.	372,797 58	8,553 32	5,297 83	596,277 52	194,274 55	55,117 77	72,872 23	932,393 22	104,680 23	158,582 71	383,002 23	1,951,455 97
Gross ton miles	Tons	24,250,975	167,287	295,093	53,308,394	16,424,286	5,246,210	3,326,083	78,767,353	5,143,554	13,942,139	23,513,367	145,617,388
Engine miles	...	181,928	1,107	1,371	238,842	107,799	29,698	28,101	406,918	41,172	91,098	172,051	893,167
Vehicle miles	...	2,244,728	11,584	26,101	4,525,282	978,220	438,621	216,187	6,195,995	355,329	1,061,934	1,407,641	11,265,627
Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Bridges	Rs.	93,244 11	2,035 3	2,381 77	131,794 39	46,411 68	12,230 6	10,561 92	205,414 85	27,797 15	25,674 52	61,239 64	413,370 27
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,421 92	1,628 2	1,587 85	2,528 43	3,604 79	2,174 23	2,725 66	2,659 9	1,577 14	1,532 80	1,480 11	2,158 59
Per train mile	Rs.	0 55	1 98	1 74	0 60	0 99	0 52	0 42	0 65	0 73	0 42	0 59	0 60
Per cent. of earnings	...	20·34	22·84	41·35	6·71	11·13	7·44	13·10	7·78	23·93	5·97	7·82	9·33
Per cent. of expenditure	...	25·02	23·81	44·97	22·10	23·89	22·19	14·49	22·04	26·56	16·19	15·99	21·19
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 85	12 16	8 07	2 47	2 82	2 33	3 18	2 61	5 40	1 84	2 60	2 84
Locomotive Department, General Superintendence	Rs.	2,980 97	16 67	33 83	5,725 98	1,371 86	561 97	308 15	8,018 46	505 22	1,417 74	2,003 47	14,925 86
Per mile of line open	Rs.	77 43	13 34	22 55	109 85	106 55	99 91	79 52	103 80	28 67	84 64	48 42	77 94
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·65	0·19	0·59	0·29	0·33	0·34	0·38	0·31	0·43	0·33	0·25	0·34
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·79	0·20	0·64	0·96	0·74	1·01	0·42	0·87	0·48	0·89	0·52	0·73
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 11	0 8	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 10
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	1 33	1 44	1 30	1 27	1 40	1 28	1 43	1 29	1 42	1 34	1 42	1 33
Locomotive Power	Rs.	107,229 44	875 37	1,043 8	194,399 56	99,902 40	23,283 95	21,882 70	341,387 6	32,922 41	71,149 32	205,147 27	757,835 50
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,785 18	700 30	695 39	3,729 49	7,759 41	4,139 37	5,647 15	4,419 25	1,867 94	4,247 72	4,958 24	3,957 37
Per train mile	Rs.	0 63	0 85	0 76	0 88	2 13	0 99	0 88	1 7	0 86	1 14	1 99	1 10
Per cent. of earnings	...	23·39	9·82	18·11	9·89	23·95	14·16	27·14	12·92	28·34	16·54	26·23	17·12
Per cent. of expenditure	...	28·77	10·24	19·69	32·60	51·42	42·24	30·03	36·62	31·45	44·87	53·58	38·84
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	4 42	5 23	3 54	3 65	6 8	4 44	6 58	4 33	6 40	5 10	8 72	5 21
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 59	0 79	0 76	0 81	0 93	0 78	0 78	0 84	0 80	0 78	1 19	0 85
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	47 77	75 57	39 96	42 96	102 13	75 88	102 22	55 10	92 66	67 0	145 74	67 27
Carriages and Wagons	Rs.	29,621 58	153 87	321 48	58,422 29	12,686 38	5,654 73	2,780 5	80,018 80	4,608 65	13,330 34	18,149 28	145,728 65
Per mile of line open	Rs.	769 39	123 10	214 32	1,120 81	985 34	1,005 40	717 43	1,035 84	261 48	795 84	438 66	760 99
Per train mile	Rs.	0 18	0 15	0 23	0 27	0 27	0 24	0 11	0 25	0 12	0 22	0 17	0 21
Per cent. of earnings	...	6·46	1·73	5·58	2·97	3·05	3·44	3·45	3·03	3·97	3·10	2·32	3·29
Per cent. of expenditure	...	7·94	1·80	6·07	9·80	6·53	10·26	3·82	8·59	4·40	8·40	4·73	7·47
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 22	0 92	1 8	1 9	0 77	1 8	0 83	1 2	0 90	0 96	0 77	1 0
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	13 20	13 28	12 32	12 91	12 97	12 89	12 86	12 91	12 97	12 55	12 89	12 94
Plant and Machinery	Rs.	2,874 59	15 56	29 68	5,411 49	1,295 59	536 20	292 42	7,580 94	487 93	1,345 58	1,874 75	14,163 79
Per mile of line open	Rs.	74 66	12 45	19 79	103 82	100 63	95 32	75 46	98 14	27 68	80 33	45 31	73 96
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·63	0·17	0·52	0·27	0·31	0·32	0·36	0·29	0·42	0·31	0·23	0·32
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·77	0·19	0·56	0·91	0·66	0·98	0·40	0·81	0·46	0·84	0·48	0·73
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 12	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 10
Traffic, General Superintendence	Rs.	5,718 62	143 5	184 23	7,875 27	1,875 32	845 50	545 16	11,468 53	2,631 78	2,572 72	6,413 29	28,804 94
Per mile of line open	Rs.	148 54	114 44	122 82	151 8	145 66	150 32	140 69	148 46	149 32	153 59	155 1	150 42
Per train mile	Rs.	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 4	0 6	0 4
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·25	1·60	3·20	0·40	0·45	0·52	0·67	0·43	2·27	0·60	0·82	0·65
Per cent. of expenditure	...	1·53	1·68	3·47	1·32	0·96	1·53	0·74	1·23	2·51	1·62	1·69	1·48
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 24	0 86	0 62	0 15	0 12	0 16	0 16	0 15	0 51	0 18	0 27	0 20

Traffic Charges ...	Rs.	56,728 69	3,424 55	389 82	77,965 49	5,313 69	4,006 66	24,876 50	115,976 71	18,845 23	20,716 19	44,777 3	257,043 85
Per mile of line open...	Rs.	1,473 47	2,739 64	259 88	1,495 74	412 71	712 19	6,419 75	1,501 32	1,069 23	1,236 79	1,082 23	1,342 27
Per train mile ..	Rs.	0 34	3 34	0 28	0 35	0 12	0 17	1 0	0 36	0 49	0 33	0 43	0 37
Per cent. of earnings	...	12·38	38·43	6·77	3·96	1·27	2·43	30·85	4·39	16·23	4·82	5·75	5·80
Per cent. of expenditure	..	15·22	40·08	7·35	13·08	2·73	7·27	34·14	12·41	18·00	13·07	11·69	13·18
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	2 34	20 47	1 32	1 46	0 32	0 76	7 48	1 47	3 67	1 49	1 90	1 76
Running Staff ...	Rs.	14,884 31	1,024 48	49 20	28,272 37	10,346 23	2,066 54	2,699 71	44,458 53	3,504 42	6,144 21	6,026 13	75,017 60
Per mile of line open	Rs.	386 61	819 58	32 80	542 40	803 59	367 38	696 68	575 52	198 83	366 82	145 64	391 74
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 9	1 0	0 4	0 13	0 22	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 11
Per cent. of earnings	...	3·24	11·50	0·85	1·44	2·48	1·26	3·35	1·68	3·02	1·43	0·77	1·69
Per cent. of expenditure	...	3·99	11·98	0·93	4·74	5·32	3·75	3·71	4·77	3·35	3·88	1·57	3·85
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 61	6 12	0 17	0 53	0 63	0 39	0 81	0 56	0 68	0 44	0 26	0 51
Telegraph Charges ...	Rs.	15,480 50	—	—	11,699 41	5,750 16	1,012 3	2,912 87	21,374 47	3,926 7	2,294 36	7,413 23	50,488 63
Per mile of line open ...	Rs.	402 9	—	—	224 45	446 63	179 91	751 71	276 69	222 76	136 98	179 17	263 64
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 10	—	—	0 5	0 12	0 4	0 12	0 7	0 10	0 4	0 7	0 7
Per cent. of earnings ...	...	3·38	—	—	0·60	1·38	0·61	3·61	0·80	3·38	0·53	0·94	1·14
Per cent. of expenditure	...	4·16	—	—	1·96	2·95	1·84	3·99	2·29	3·75	1·45	1·92	2·59
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 63	—	—	0 22	0 35	0 19	0 88	0 27	0 76	0 16	0 32	0 35
General Charges ...	Rs.	23,061 27	864 74	864 74	19,173 2	2,863 20	2,038 59	4,220 50	30,024 79	7,845 50	4,037 19	15,650 95	80,619 70
Per mile of line open...	Rs.	599 0	691 79	576 49	367 83	222 38	362 41	1,089 17	388 67	445 14	241 3	378 27	420 99
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 14	0 84	0 63	0 8	0 6	0 9	0 17	0 9	0 21	0 6	0 15	0 12
Per cent. of earnings...	...	5·03	9·70	15·01	0·98	0·68	1·24	5·24	1·13	6·75	0·94	2·01	1·82
Per cent. of expenditure	...	6·18	10·02	16·32	3·22	1·47	3·70	5·80	3·22	7·50	2·55	4·09	4·14
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 95	5 17	2 93	0 36	0 18	0 39	1 27	0 38	1 53	0 29	0 67	0 55
Total Working Expenses...	Rs.	351,824 8	8,553 32	5,297 83	540,739 27	187,816 51	52,236 23	71,079 98	865,723 14	103,074 36	148,682 17	368,695 4	1,837,998 79
Per mile of line open...	Rs.	9,138 29	6,842 66	3,531 89	10,373 90	14,587 69	9,286 44	18,343 22	11,206 78	5,848 19	8,876 54	8,911 6	9,597 91
Per train mile ...	Rs.	2 10	8 33	3 86	2 45	4 1	2 22	2 85	2 72	2 70	2 39	3 56	2 66
Per cent. of earnings	...	76·75	95·98	91·98	27·51	45·3	31·76	88·15	32·76	88·74	34·57	47·14	41·50
Per cent. of expenditure	...	94·37	100·00	100·00	90·69	96·67	94·77	97·54	92·85	98·46	93·76	96·26	94·20
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	14 50	51 12	17 95	10 14	11 43	9 95	21 37	10 99	20 4	10 66	15 68	12 62
New Works, including rolling stock	Rs.	20,973 50	—	—	55,538 25	6,458 4	2,881 54	1,792 25	66,670 5	1,605 87	9,900 54	14,307 19	113,457 18
Per mile of line open ..	Rs.	544 76	—	—	1,065 48	501 60	512 27	462 52	863 4	91 11	591 8	345 79	592 46
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 12	—	—	0 25	0 14	0 12	0 7	0 21	0 4	0 16	0 14	0 17
Per cent. of earnings...	...	4·57	—	—	2·82	1·54	1·75	2·22	2·52	1·38	2·30	1·83	2·56
Per cent. of expenditure	...	5·63	—	—	9·31	3·33	5·23	2·46	7·15	1·54	6·24	3·74	5·80
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 87	—	—	1 4	0 39	0 55	0 54	0 85	0 31	0 71	0 61	0 78
Total Expenditure ...	Rs.	372,797 58	8,553 32	5,297 83	596,277 52	194,274 55	55,117 77	72,872 23	932,393 22	104,680 23	158,582 71	383,002 23	1,951,455 97
Per mile of line open	Rs.	9,683 5	6,842 66	3,531 89	11,439 38	15,089 29	9,798 71	18,805 74	12,069 82	5,939 30	9,467 62	9,256 85	10,190 37
Per train mile ...	Rs.	2 22	8 33	3 86	2 70	4 15	2 34	2 92	2 93	2 74	2 55	3 70	2 83
Per cent. of earnings...	...	81·32	95·98	91·98	30·33	46·57	33·51	90·37	35·28	90·12	36·87	48·97	44·06
Per cent. of expenditure	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	15 37	51 12	17 95	11 18	11 82	10 50	21 91	11 84	20 35	11 37	16 29	13 40

Table 33.—Sectional Earnings for 1891.

Particulars.	Coast Line. 1	Fort and Wharf. 2	Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point. 3	Colombo and Rambukkana. 4	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa. 5	Kadugannáwa and Péradéniya. 6	Péradéniya and Kandy. 7	*Wharf to Kandy and Mahara Branch, hitherto called the Main Line.* 8	Kandy and Mátalé. 9	Péradéniya and Náwalapitiya. 10	Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya 11	All Lines. 12
Figures on which Calculations are based.												
Original cost ...	2,956,902 5	87,801 26	75,163 0		17,384,831 58			17,547,595 84	3,391,952 55	2,674,626 58	10,946,590 12	37,517,667 14
Railway debt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,182,095 43	—	12,396,160 37	15,578,255 80
Miles open	38½	1½	1½	52⅛	12⅝	5⅜	3⅜	7⅞	17⅛	16⅜	41⅜	191½
Traffic train miles ...	168,096	1,026	1,370	220,614	46,796	23,549	24,897	318,252	38,157	62,178	103,387	690,070
Gross ton miles ...	242,509 75	167,287	295,093	53,308,394	16,424,286	5,246,210	3,326,083	78,767,353	5,143,554	13,942,139	23,513,367	145,617,388
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Earnings coaching traffic ...	406,799 16	—	—	418,034 42	80,849 38	35,139 81	39,750 76	573,774 37	72,558 51	127,332 29	203,985 98	1,384,450 31
Per mile open ...	10,566 21	—	—	8,019 84	6,279 56	6,247 8	10,258 26	7,427 50	4,116 79	7,601 93	4,930 17	7,229 51
Per train mile ...	2 42	—	—	1 89	1 73	1 49	1 59	1 80	1 90	2 5	1 97	2 1
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	16 77	—	—	7 84	4 92	6 70	11 95	7 28	14 11	9 13	8 68	9 51
Earnings from goods traffic...	43,703 64	8,741 94	5,705 65	1,520,189 98	333,096 74	128,586 81	36,565 72	2,032,886 84	41,739 99	295,355 1	572,900 84	2,986,586 32
Per mile open ...	1,135 16	6,993 55	3,803 77	29,164 32	25,871 59	22,859 88	9,436 32	26,315 69	2,368 23	17,633 13	13,846 54	15,595 75
Per train mile ...	0 26	8 52	4 16	6 89	7 12	5 46	1 47	6 39	1 9	4 75	5 54	4 33
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	1 80	52 26	19 33	28 51	20 28	24 51	10 99	25 81	8 11	21 18	24 36	20 51
Earnings from live stock ...	205 43	—	—	3,364 12	732 57	283 60	265 63	4,645 92	704 23	1,287 6	1,394 61	8,237 25
Per mile open ...	5 34	—	—	64 54	56 90	50 42	68 55	60 14	39 96	76 84	33 71	43 1
Per train mile ...	—	—	—	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	0 1	—	—	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 8	0 6	0 14	0 9	0 6	0 6
Miscellaneous earnings ...	7,729 13	169 83	54 3	24,133 50	2,416 66	446 94	4,047 84	31,268 80	1,149 35	6,100 59	3,721 14	49,969 1
Per mile open ...	200 75	135 86	36 2	462 99	187 70	79 45	1,044 60	404 77	65 21	364 21	89 94	260 93
Per train mile ...	0 5	0 16	0 4	0 11	0 5	0 2	0 16	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 4	0 7
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	0 32	1 1	0 18	0 45	0 15	0 8	1 22	0 39	0 22	0 44	0 15	0 34
Total earnings ...	458,437 36	8,911 77	5,759 68	1,965,722 2	417,095 35	164,457 16	80,629 95	2,642,575 93	116,152 8	430,074 95	782,002 57	4,429,242 89
Per mile open ...	11,907 46	7,129 41	3,839 79	37,711 69	32,395 75	29,236 83	20,807 73	34,208 10	6,590 19	25,676 11	18,900 36	23,129 20
Per train mile ...	2 73	8 68	4 20	8 91	8 92	6 98	3 23	8 30	3 4	6 92	7 56	6 42
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	18 90	53 27	19 51	36 86	25 39	31 34	24 24	33 54	22 58	30 84	33 25	30 42
Expenditure, excluding new works ...	351,824 8	8,553 32	5,297 83	540 739 27	187,816 51	52,236 23	71,079 98	865,723 14	103,074 36	148,682 17	368,695 4	1,837,998 79
Profit on working	106,613 28	358 45	461 85	1,424,982 75	229,278 84	112,220 93	9,549 97	1,776,852 79	13,077 72	281,392 78	413,307 53	2,591,244 10
Do. per cent. on original cost ...	3·61	0·41	0·61					10·13	0·39	10·52	3·77	6·91
Do. per cent. on capital outstanding on December 31 ...	—	—	—	—	10·21 —	—	—	—	0·41	—	3 33	16·63
Do. per mile open ...	2,769 18	286 76	307 90	27,337 80	17,808 7	19,950 39	2,464 51	23,001 33	741 99	16,799 57	9,989 31	13,531 30
Do. per train mile ...	0 63	0 35	0 34	6 46	4 90	4 77	0 38	5 58	0 34	4 52	3 99	3 75
Do. per 1,000 gross ton miles	4 40	2 14	1 57	26 73	13 96	21 39	2 87	22 56	2 54	20 18	17 58	17 79
New works (including rolling stock) ...	20,973 50	—	—	55,538 25	6,458 4	2,881 54	1,792 25	66,670 8	1,605 87	9,900 54	14,307 19	113,457 18
Profit after deducting new works ...	85,639 78	358 45	461 85	1,369,444 50	222,820 80	109,339 39	7,757 72	1,710,182 71	11,471 85	271,492 24	399,000 34	2,477,786 92
Profit after deducting New Works: per cent. on original capital cost	2·89	0·41	0·61					9 75	0·34	10·15	3·64	6·60
Profit after deducting New Works: per cent. on capital outstanding	—	—	—	—	9·83 —	—	—	—	0·36	—	3·22	15·90
Profit after deducting New Works: per mile open	2,224 41	286 76	307 90	26,272 32	17,306 47	19,438 11	2,001 99	22,138 29	650 88	16,208 49	9,643 51	12,938 84
Profit after deducting New Works: per train mile	0 51	0 35	0 34	6 21	4 76	4 64	0 31	5 37	0 39	4 37	3 86	3 59
Profit after deducting New Works: per 1,000 gross ton miles	3 53	2 14	1 57	25 69	13 57	20 84	2 33	21 71	2 23	19 47	16 97	17 1
Interest paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152,464 14	—	556,038 62	708,502 76
Net profit	85,639 78	358 45	461 85	1,369,444 50	222,820 80	109,339 39	7,757 72	1,710,182 71	loss140992 29	271,492 24	loss157038 28	1,769,284 16
Contribution to sinking fund ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,718 37	—	140,794 7	179,512 44
Amount available for Colonial purposes ...	85,639 78	358 45	461 85	1,369,444 50	222,820 80	109,339 39	7,757 72	1,710,182 71	Loss	271,492 24	Loss	1,589,771 72

34.—Statement of Details of Working Expenses from 1865 to 1891.—ALL LINES.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Average Miles open for Traffic.	Train Mileage.	General Superintendence: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	34½	109329	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	36½	71197	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	57½	133848	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	74½	242801	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	74½	245464	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	74½	232305	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	74½	251921	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	74½	237997	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	82	310261	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	84½	320021	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	95	383801	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	95	421445	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	106½	547556	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	111½	583406	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	119½	602067	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	126	586869	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	139½	636211	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	139½	613221	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	139½	603089	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884	152½	610198	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885	175½	626447	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886	180½	632449	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887	180½	640946	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887*	180½	569735	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	180½	572608	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888†	180½	572608	13383	74	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·12
1889	180½	577237	14153	78	0·02	0·8	0·4	0·12
1890	188½	[illegible]	14600	78	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·12
1891	191	[illegible]	14926	78	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·10

Year.	Locomotive Power: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	69290	1903	0·97	26·3	29·8	—	5664	156	0·08	2·1	2·2	—
1867	169911	2956	1·27	36·4	20·8	—	14356	249	0·10	2·9	1·7	—
1868	289097	3887	1·10	38·6	17·7	—	31013	416	0·13	4·2	1·8	—
1869	243189	3264	1·00	33·5	13·4	—	55101	712	0·22	7·3	2·8	—
1870	258270	3467	1·02	35·1	12·5	—	55795	719	0·22	7·6	2·7	—
1871	262785	3527	1·04	35·4	13·2	—	60495	812	0·24	8·2	3·0	—
1872	277604	3726	1·16	37·6	14·8	—	49058	658	0·21	6·7	2·7	—
1873	335625	4091	1·08	37·7	14·0	—	75532	921	0·23	8·5	3·0	—
1874	331366	3909	1·04	37·4	13·7	—	78398	931	0·24	8·9	3·2	—
1875	390569	4111	1·02	39·7	13·5	—	79304	835	0·21	8·1	2·7	—
1876	401672	4228	0·95	39·6	13·3	—	97623	1027	0·23	9·7	3·2	—
1877	468131	4584	0·90	39·5	13·4	—	126375	1189	0·23	10·0	3·3	—
1878	500395	4463	0·85	36·9	14·2	—	116980	1048	0·20	8·8	3·4	—
1879	552869	4606	0·92	39·8	16·7	—	121434	1013	0·20	8·5	3·6	—
1880	498044	3953	0·86	36·4	16·5	—	140576	1115	0·24	10·3	4·7	—
1881	439200	3381	0·78	30·9	17·3	—	141936	1019	0·22	10·4	4·9	—
1882	477196	3429	0·77	35·1	18·1	—	147833	1061	0·24	10·9	5·6	—
1883	454285	3263	0·75	35·6	19·3	—	131300	942	0·21	10·3	5·6	—
1884	500723	3289	0·82	36·9	19·7	—	118900	775	0·19	8·7	4·6	—
1885	556413	3168	0·89	37·9	21·4	—	143612	818	0·23	9·8	5·5	—
1886	587145	3250	0·93	40·4	21·9	—	119056	659	0·19	8·2	4·4	—
1887	581958	3222	0·91	39·2	19·7	—	109342	605	0·17	7·5	3·7	—
1887*	*557958*	*3222*	*1·02*	*39·7*	*19·7*	—	*109342*	*605*	*0·19*	*7·5*	*3·7*	—
1888	569376	3268	1·00	39·2	17·4	—	132897	736	0·23	9·8	3·9	—
1888†	572253	3168	1·00	39·0	16·9	3·20	127094	703	0·22	8·4	3·7	1·12
1889	622200	3445	1·00	37·2	17·2	3·40	117414	650	0·20	7·0	2·9	1·02
1890	666928	3534	1·03	39·7	17·8	3·28	117849	624	0·18	6·8	3·0	0·92
1891	737835	3957	1·10	38·8	17·1	3·21	145729	761	0·21	7·5	3·8	1·02

Year.	Plant and Machinery: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Total Expenditure, Locomotive Department: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	10433	302	0·96	19·3	28·4	—
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	74894	2052	1·05	28·4	31·1	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	184267	3206	1·37	38·3	22·5	—
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	320622	4303	1·32	43·9	19·6	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	298284	3976	1·22	40·8	16·3	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	314065	4216	1·24	42·7	15·2	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	323280	4339	1·28	43·6	16·2	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	326640	4384	1·37	44·3	17·5	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	411157	5013	1·33	46·2	17·0	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	410264	4840	1·28	46·2	16·9	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	469872	4946	1·23	47·8	16·2	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	499297	5255	1·18	49·5	16·5	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	614506	5783	1·13	48·5	16·9	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	617355	5531	1·05	45·5	17·0	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	673803	5621	1·12	47·3	20·3	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	638620	5067	1·16	46·7	21·2	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	651136	4604	1·00	47·2	22·2	—
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	625029	4490	1·01	46·0	23·7	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	585563	4205	0·96	43·9	23·6	—
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	618723	4064	1·01	45·6	24·3	—
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	700025	3986	1·12	47·7	26·9	—
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	706201	3909	1·12	48·6	26·3	—
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	691300	3827	1·08	47·2	23·4	—
1887*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*691300*	*3827*	*1·21*	*47·2*	*23·4*	—
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	722273	3994	1·26	47·9	21·3	6·56
1888†	9842	53	·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	722273	3999	1·26	47·9	21·3	6·56
1889	12718	70	·02	0·8	0·4	0·11	766486	4243	1·33	45·9	21·6	6·61
1890	15618	83	·03	0·9	0·4	0·12	815190	4319	1·46	47·3	21·1	6·45
1891	14164	74	·02	0·7	0·3	0·10	932654	4870	1·55	47·7	21·0	6·41

Year.	Way and Works Dept. — Maintenance of Way and Works and Buildings: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	New Works: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	27860	806	2·56	51·6	102·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	109625	3014	1·54	41·7	45·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	179013	3113	1·34	37·4	21·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	249045	3342	1·03	33·3	15·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	259616	3499	1·06	36·0	14·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	253542	3384	1·03	33·3	12·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	260777	3500	1·03	35·1	13·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	251772	3379	1·06	34·1	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	297069	3622	0·96	33·4	12·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	283408	3416	0·90	32·6	12·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	287894	3031	0·75	29·3	9·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	278929	2936	0·66	27·6	9·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	350972	3350	0·65	28·2	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	412448	3695	0·70	30·5	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	400474	3341	0·66	28·1	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	412875	3276	0·71	30·2	13·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	393325	2839	0·62	29·1	12·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	406903	2922	0·66	29·9	15·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	371128	2665	0·61	29·0	14·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884	404092	2654	0·66	29·7	15·9	—	1664	11	·0	·1	·0	—
1885	409425	2331	0·65	27·9	15·7	—	576	3	·0	·0	·0	—
1886	373696	2069	0·59	25·8	14·0	—	3631	20	·0	·2	·1	—
1887	367709	2036	0·57	25·1	12·5	—	12720	70	·02	·8	·4	—
1887*	*367709*	*2036*	*0·63*	*25·1*	*12·5*	—	*372*	*70*	*·02*	*·8*	*·4*	—
1888	342388	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	2·11	26483	146	·05	1·8	·8	0·24
1888†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889	371507	2057	0·64	22·2	10·5	2·23	110477	612	·19	6·6	3·1	0·96
1890	370918	1965	0·57	21·8	9·6	2·93	80710	428	·13	4·7	2·1	0·64
1891	413170	2159	0·60	21·2	9·3	2·64	113457	592	·17	5·8	2·6	0·79

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Year.	General Superintendence: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	% Total Work. Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Traffic and Police Charges: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	86170	1499	0·64	19·0	10·5	—
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	122292	1642	0·50	16·4	7·5	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	122289	1641	0·50	16·9	6·8	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	120530	1617	0·48	16·4	5·8	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	119066	1599	0·47	16·1	5·8	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	122006	1637	0·51	16·5	6·5	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	139569	1702	0·44	15·7	6·1	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	148856	1756	0·46	16·8	6·0	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	174474	1836	0·46	17·8	6·0	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	182657	1936	0·41	19·4	6·2	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	237814	2238	0·43	19·8	6·5	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	261536	2343	0·45	19·3	7·6	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	287273	2396	0·48	20·2	8·5	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	249869	1983	0·43	18·3	8·3	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	251466	1805	0·40	18·5	8·5	—
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	254299	1826	0·41	18·6	8·7	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	245898	1765	0·42	19·3	9·8	—
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	260704	1712	0·42	19·2	10·3	—
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	274372	1562	0·43	18·7	10·2	—
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	280560	1554	0·44	19·2	10·4	—
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	301963	1672	0·47	20·6	10·3	—
1887*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*301963*	*1672*	*0·53*	*20·6*	*10·3*	—
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	313629	1736	0·55	20·9	9·3	2·94
1889	22232	123	·04	1·4	·6	·19	288718	1599	0·50	17·3	8·1	2·51
1889‡	*22232*	*123*	*·04*	*1·4*	*·6*	*·19*	*229564*	*1271*	*0·40*	*13·7*	*6·5*	*1·99*
1890	23379	124	·04	1·5	·7	0·20	244520	1296	0·38	14·2	6·3	1·93
1891	28605	150	·04	1·5	·7	·20	257044	1342	0·37	13·2	5·8	1·76

Year.	Running Staff: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Telegraph Charges: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	5561	96	0·04	1·2	0·7	—
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	12067	162	0·05	1·6	0·7	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	10697	144	0·04	1·5	0·6	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	9917	133	0·04	1·3	0·5	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	9273	124	0·05	1·1	0·5	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	10287	139	0·04	1·4	0·6	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	9853	120	0·03	1·1	0·4	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	9680	114	0·04	1·1	0·4	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	13029	137	0·03	1·3	0·5	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	13438	142	0·03	1·3	0·5	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	13113	123	0·02	1·0	0·4	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	16069	144	0·03	1·2	0·5	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	16865	140	0·02	1·2	0·4	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	19750	159	0·03	1·4	0·7	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	18640	134	0·03	1·4	0·6	—
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	24625	178	0·04	1·8	0·9	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	26464	190	0·04	2·1	1·0	—
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	27483	181	0·04	2·0	1·1	—
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	31817	182	0·06	2·2	1·2	—
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	33309	185	0·05	2·3	1·2	—
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	33717	187	0·05	2·3	1·3	—
1887*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*33177*	*187*	*0·06*	*2·3*	*1·1*	—
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	33690	187	0·06	2·5	1·0	0·36
1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	37212	206	0·06	2·2	1·1	0·32
1889‡	*60153*	*333*	*0·10*	*3·6*	*1·6*	—	*37212*	*206*	*0·06*	*2·2*	*1·1*	*0·32*
1890	61647	327	0·09	3·6	1·6	—	45052	238	0·07	2·6	1·2	0·36
1891	75017	392	0·11	3·8	1·7	·51	50499	264	0·07	2·6	1·1	0·33

Year.	Total Traffic Expenditure: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	General Charges: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.
1865	12344	357	1·14	22·9	45·5	—	3322	97	0·31	6·2	12·2	—
1866	60704	1669	0·85	22·4	25·2	—	17729	487	0·25	6·8	7·4	—
1867	91731	1596	0·68	19·3	11·2	—	24327	423	0·19	5·1	3·1	—
1868	134359	1804	0·55	18·0	8·2	—	42884	575	0·17	5·7	2·6	—
1869	132976	1785	0·54	18·4	7·4	—	35127	472	0·14	4·8	1·9	—
1870	130447	1750	0·52	17·7	6·3	—	31414	422	0·12	4·3	1·5	—
1871	128339	1723	0·52	17·3	6·3	—	30301	407	0·12	4·1	1·5	—
1872	132293	1776	0·55	17·9	7·1	—	27277	366	0·12	3·7	1·4	—
1873	149422	1822	0·47	16·8	6·5	—	32207	393	0·10	3·6	1·3	—
1874	158536	1870	0·50	17·8	6·4	—	28641	338	0·09	3·2	1·2	—
1875	187513	1973	0·49	19·1	6·5	—	37352	393	0·09	3·8	1·3	—
1876	199295	2099	0·44	19·7	6·7	—	33045	348	0·08	3·2	1·0	—
1877	250927	2361	0·45	19·8	6·9	—	43810	412	0·08	3·3	1·2	—
1878	277605	2487	0·48	20·5	8·1	—	46613	417	0·08	3·5	1·3	—
1879	304137	2536	0·50	21·4	8·9	—	46047	385	0·08	3·2	1·4	—
1880	269610	2142	0·46	19·7	9·0	—	46292	369	0·08	3·4	1·5	—
1881	270106	1939	0·43	19·9	9·4	—	51326	369	0·08	3·8	1·8	—
1882	278843	2004	0·45	20·4	10·6	—	50078	359	0·08	3·7	1·9	—
1883	272272	1955	0·46	21·4	10·8	—	47815	344	0·08	3·7	1·9	—
1884	288187	1893	0·47	21·2	11·4	—	46436	305	0·08	3·4	1·8	—
1885	306189	1744	0·49	20·9	11·7	—	51464	294	0·08	3·5	2·0	—
1886	313869	1739	0·49	21·6	11·6	—	54299	300	0·09	3·8	2·0	—
1887	335700	1859	0·52	22·9	11·4	—	58573	324	0·09	4·0	2·0	—
1887*	*335700*	*1859*	*0·59*	*22·9*	*11·4*	—	*58573*	*324*	*0·10*	*4·0*	*2·0*	—
1888	347829	1925	0·61	23·1	10·3	3·24	67057	371	0·12	4·4	2·0	0·61
1889	348162	1929	0·60	20·9	9·8	3·02	73413	406	0·13	4·4	2·1	0·64
1889‡	*348162*	*1929*	*0·60*	*20·9*	*9·8*	*3·02*	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	376098	1995	0·58	21·9	9·7	2·98	79329	420	0·12	4·6	2·0	0·62
1891	411355	2148	0·59	21·2	9·3	2·82	80620	421	0·12	4·1	1·8	0·55

Year.	Total Working Expenses: Amount.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Receipts: Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Net Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865	53899	1562	4·97	100	Loss	—	25632	—	—	1471	27103	—26796
1866	262952	7229	3·69	100	Loss	—	165246	60343	442	7486	230105	—32847
1867	479338	8336	3·58	100	58·7	—	237236	547009	709	10569	815603	336265
1868	746660	10025	3·07	100	45·6	—	371694	1251779	2012	11185	1636671	889811
1869	725085	9732	2·96	100	40·0	—	367575	1414814	2962	24139	1809650	1084617
1870	735449	9872	2·91	100	35·5	—	413763	1626196	4072	22373	2066403	1330955
1871	742717	9969	2·95	100	37·0	—	414041	1554289	4431	20990	1998051	1253334
1872	738082	9907	3·10	100	39·5	—	405735	1435996	4799	21574	1867494	1129412
1873	889655	10852	2·86	100	37·3	—	574288	1779476	3861	24880	2384505	1494850
1874	880849	10464	2·77	100	36·6	—	635491	1751205	6349	31524	2423569	1538711
1875	982831	10315	2·56	100	32·9	—	792041	2107071	3695	40718	2896234	1913393
1876	1010666	10637	2·36	100	33·5	—	697714	2140292	11071	33650	2992729	1982192
1877	1266215	11915	2·31	100	34·8	—	972628	2398453	14279	36580	3641940	2375725
1878	1354021	12130	2·21	100	39·2	—	990288	2424279	14128	33670	3459465	2505444
1879	1424461	11883	2·36	100	42·5	—	1020995	2251450	9314	21830	3319309	1925048
1880	1367397	10854	2·35	100	45·4	—	985287	1940890	7281	79433	3012591	1644794
1881	1357898	9751	2·13	100	47·1	—	954589	1885798	7173	35143	2882705	1524612
1882	1361115	9773	2·20	100	51·7	—	925157	1670021	6214	31134	2632828	1271513
1883	1274890	9169	2·11	100	51·2	—	879436	1568692	6225	22907	2476890	1199590
1884	1359162	8927	2·22	100	53·4	—	916978	1592496	5222	29909	2544585	1185483
1885	1467699	8358	2·34	100	56·2	—	873025	1695616	4707	32200	2605638	1137939
1886	1451716	8037	2·29	100	54·9	—	869463	1790121	4863	23138	2687875	1236159
1887	1466002	8116	2·28	100	49·7	—	962731	1955311	5558	24098	2947698	1481626
1887*	*1466002*	*8116*	*2·57*	*100*	*49·7*	—	*962731*	*1955311*	*5558*	*24098*	*2947628*	*1481626*
1888	1505680	8336	2·63	100	44·5	13·66	1087982	2262970	5727	40879	3387628	1881978
1889	1670045	9246	2·89	100	47·1	14·50	1087646	2402744	6489	52252	3549134	1879089
1889‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	1722755	9127	2·66	100	44·6	13·63	1225369	2569851	6854	60239	3862313	2139556
1891	1951456	10190	2·83	100	44·0	13·40	1384450	2986587	8257	49069	4429243	2477787

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888. † The second line for 1888 shows the locomotive expenditure under new heads of classification. ‡ The second line for 1889 shows traffic and running charges separately to compare with 1890.

Table 35.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Main Line from 1865 to 1891 (from 1884 the Earnings and Expenses of the Breakwater and Wharf Lines have been included in those of the Main Line).

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount.* (Rs. c.)	Earnings. Per Mile Open.* (Rs. c.)	Earnings. Per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Locomotive General Superintendence. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Gen. Supt. Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Gen. Supt. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Gen. Supt. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1865	34½	10839	27103 0	786 0	2 50	27800 0	102·6	806 0	2 56	—	—	—	—
1866	36⅜	71197	240105 0	6601 0	3 37	109625 0	45·6	3014 0	1 54	—	—	—	—
1867	57½	133846	815603 0	14167 0	6 9	179013 0	21·9	3113 0	1 34	—	—	—	—
1868	74½	242804	1636671 0	21969 0	6 74	249045 0	15·2	3343 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
1869	74½	245464	1809650 0	24291 0	7 37	260616 0	14·4	3499 0	1 6	—	—	—	—
1870	74½	252305	2066403 0	27737 0	8 19	259542 0	12·6	3484 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
1871	74½	251921	1996051 0	26793 0	7 92	260777 0	13·0	3500 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
1872	74½	237997	1867494 0	25067 0	7 84	251772 0	13·5	3379 0	1 6	—	—	—	—
1873	74½	287510	2261726 89	30359 0	7 86	279778 69	12·3	3755 0	0 97	—	—	—	—
1874	74½	294769	2273333 83	30514 0	7 71	268900 24	11·8	3610 0	0 91	—	—	—	—
1875	74½	312256	2570918 13	34509 0	8 23	241947 59	9·4	3248 0	0 77	—	—	—	—
1876	74½	335013	2637059 2	35397 0	7 87	223905 0	8·5	3005 0	0 67	—	—	—	—
1877	74½	378590	3051355 4	40958 0	8 6	268696 89	8·8	3607 0	0 71	—	—	—	—
1878	74½	388661	2821933 36	37878 0	7 29	284573 16	10·1	3820 0	0 73	—	—	—	—
1879	74½	369285	2648981 47	35556 80	7 17	270511 99	10·2	3631 3	0 73	—	—	—	—
1880	74½	316209	2290396 79	30743 58	7 24	268782 0	11·7	3607 81	0 85	—	—	—	—
1881	74½	302528	2076606 87	27873 92	6 86	214571 87	10·4	2880 16	0 71	—	—	—	—
1882	74½	290938	1851867 83	24857 29	6 36	227366 99	12·3	3051 91	0 78	—	—	—	—
1883	74½	299641	1770881 22	23611 75	5 92	225003 47	12·7	3000 4	0 75	—	—	—	—
1884°	74½	310523	1740990 23	23368 99	5 61	250986 12	14·4	3368 94	0 81	—	—	—	—
1885°	74½†	278875	1658193 15	22109 24	5 94	227964 36	13·7	3039 52	0 82	—	—	—	—
1886°	74½	276105	1715224 94	22869 67	6 21	196733 67	11·5	2623 12	0 71	—	—	—	—
1887°	77¼‡	264879	1844266 47	23873 99	6 96	171509 70	9·3	2220 19	0 65	—	—	—	—
1888	77¼	266113	2075863 52	26872 2	7 80	141029 3	6·8	1825 62	0 53	7553 38	0·4	97 78	0·03
1889	77¼	266345	2136896 20	27662 8	8 2	147144 2	6·9	1904 78	0 55	7887 41	0·4	102 10	0·02
1889													
1890	77¼	297859	2303439 3	29817 98	7 73	161497 83	7·0	2090 59	0 54	8106 81	0·4	104 94	0·03
1891	77¼	318252	2642575 93	34208 10	8 30	205414 85	7·8	2659 9	0 65	8018 46	0·3	103 80	0·03

Working Expenses (continued).

Year.	Locomotive Power. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Power. Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Power. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Power. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Carriages and Wagons. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Carriages. Percentage of Receipts.	Carriages. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Carriages. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Plant and Machinery. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Plant. Percentage of Receipts.	Plant. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Plant. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1865	10433 0	38·4	302 0	0 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	69230 0	28·8	1903 0	0 97	5664 0	2·3	156 0	0 8	—	—	—	—
1867	169911 0	20·8	2956 0	1 27	14356 0	1·7	249 0	0 10	—	—	—	—
1868	289607 0	17·7	3887 0	1 19	31015 0	1·9	416 0	0 13	—	—	—	—
1869	243183 0	13·4	3264 0	1 0	53101 0	2·9	712 0	0 22	—	—	—	—
1870	258270 0	12·5	3467 0	1 3	55795 0	2·7	749 0	0 22	—	—	—	—
1871	262785 0	13·2	3527 0	1 4	60495 0	3·0	812 0	0 24	—	—	—	—
1872	277604 0	14·8	3726 0	1 16	49036 0	2·7	658 0	0 21	—	—	—	—
1873	319699 39	14·1	4291 0	1 11	72119 72	3·1	968 0	0 25	—	—	—	—
1874	313129 95	13·8	4203 0	1 6	75098 20	3·3	1008 0	0 26	—	—	—	—
1875	318049 19	12·4	4269 0	1 2	67529 7	2·6	906 0	0 21	—	—	—	—
1876	325767 0	12·4	4372 0	0 97	82602 0	3·1	1009 0	0 25	—	—	—	—
1877	373610 70	12·3	5015 0	0 99	107454 42	3·5	1442 0	0 28	—	—	—	—
1878	375287 85	13·3	5037 0	0 97	92506 0	3·3	1242 0	0 24	—	—	—	—
1879	396453 95	15·0	5321 53	1 8	95338 0	3·6	1729 71	0 26	—	—	—	—
1880	332573 7	14·5	4464 7	1 5	106939 0	4·7	1435 42	0 34	—	—	—	—
1881	276546 80	13·3	3712 4	0 91	83185 4	4·0	1116 58	0 28	—	—	—	—
1882	259100 16	14·0	3477 85	0 89	77606 52	4·2	1041 70	0 27	—	—	—	—
1883	274803 64	15·5	3664 4	0 92	65996 13	3·7	879 94	0 22	—	—	—	—
1884°	295009 51	17·0	3959 86	0 95	58410 14	3·3	784 3	0 19	—	—	—	—
1885°	353393 79	21·3	4711 92	1 27	102685 50	6·2	1369 14	0 37	—	—	—	—
1886°	318006 90	18·5	4240 9	1 15	70833 82	4·1	944 45	0 25	—	—	—	—
1887°	305698 2	16·6	3957 25	1 16	51312 29	2·8	664 24	0 19	—	—	—	—
1888	268135 3	12·9	3471 0	1 1	72226 18	3·5	934 97	0 27	5452 62	0·3	70 58	0·02
1889	280611 2	13·1	3632 50	1 6	65245 95	3·1	844 61	0 25	7161 31	0·3	92 70	0·03
1889												
1890	306008 30	13·3	3961 27	1 3	65834 43	2·9	852 23	0 22	5583 91	0·4	111 11	0·03
1891	341387 6	12·9	4419 25	1 7	80018 80	3·0	1035 84	0 25	7580 94	0·3	98 14	0·02

Year.	Traffic General Superintendence. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Gen. Supt. Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Gen. Supt. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Gen. Supt. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Charges. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Police. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Police. Percentage of Receipts.	Police. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Police. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1865	—	—	—	—	12344 0	45·5	357 0	1 14	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	60704 0	25·2	1669 0	0 85	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	73186 0	—	—	—	12984 0	—	—	—
1868	—	—	—	—	104637 0	—	1405 0	0 42	17655 0	—	237 0	0 7
1869	—	—	—	—	104949 0	—	1408 0	0 42	17340 0	—	233 0	0 7
1870	—	—	—	—	104473 0	—	1402 0	0 40	16057 0	—	215 0	0 6
1871	—	—	—	—	102577 0	—	1377 0	0 40	16509 0	—	222 0	0 7
1872	—	—	—	—	105688 0	—	1418 0	0 44	16318 0	—	219 0	0 7
1873	—	—	—	—	108301 46	4·7	1454 0	0 38	16479 21	0·7	221 0	0 6
1874	—	—	—	—	106441 30	4·7	1429 0	0 36	16978 58	0·7	228 0	0 6
1875	—	—	—	—	112895 77	4·4	1515 0	0 36	17190 50	0·7	231 0	0 6
1876	—	—	—	—	122535 0	4·6	1645 0	0 36	17056 0	0·7	229 0	0 5
1877	—	—	—	—	135655 44	4·4	1821 0	0 36	18504 72	0·6	248 0	0 5
1878	—	—	—	—	146535 60	5·2	1967 0	0 38	20804 39	0·7	279 0	0 5
1879	—	—	—	—	154191 12	5·8	2069 68	0 42	16951 12	0·6	227 53	0 4
1880	—	—	—	—	119330 6	5·2	1601 75	0 38	12273 90	0·5	164 75	0 4
1881	—	—	—	—	106661 78	5·0	1431 70	0 35	12823 28	0·6	172 13	0 4
1882	—	—	—	—	119491 78	6·4	1603 92	0 41	14724 99	0·8	197 65	0 5
1883	—	—	—	—	117982 12	6·7	1573 9	0 41	14034 86	0·8	187 13	0 4
1884°	—	—	—	—	126861 8	7·3	1702 84	0 41	14746 98	0·9	197 94	0 5
1885°	—	—	—	—	126407 13	7·6	1685 43	0 45	14523 51	0·9	193 65	0 5
1886°	—	—	—	—	123329 41	7·2	1644 39	0 45	14264 39	0·8	190 19	0 5
1887°	—	—	—	—	139292 37	7·5	1803 14	0 52	14844 60	0·8	192 16	0 6
1888	—	—	—	—	134283 9	6·5	1738 29	0 50	16306 9	0·8	211 8	0 6
1889	9327 78	0·4	120 75	0·4	140938 67	6·6	1824 45	0 53	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889										Running Staff.		
1890	10401 75	0·3	134 65	0·4	111668 13	4·8	1445 54	0 38	31895 48	1·4	412 89	0 11
1891	11468 53	0.4	148 46	0·4	115976 71	4·4	1501 32	0 36	44458 53	1·7	575 52	0 14

Year.	Telegraph. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Telegraph. Percentage of Receipts.	Telegraph. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Telegraph. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	General. Amount. (Rs. c.)	General. Percentage of Receipts.	General. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	General. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Amount. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Percentage of Receipts.	New Works. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Total. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Total. Percentage of Receipts.	Total. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Total. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1865	—	—	—	—	3222 0	12·2	97 0	0 30	—	—	—	—	53899 0	Loss	1562 0	4 97
1866	—	—	—	—	17729 0	7·4	487 0	0 25	—	—	—	—	262952 0	Loss	7229 0	3 69
1867	5561 0	0·7	96 0	0 4	24327 0	3·1	423 0	0 19	—	—	—	—	479338 0	58·7	8336 0	3 58
1868	12067 0	0·7	162 0	0 5	42834 0	2·6	575 0	0 17	—	—	—	—	746860 0	45·6	10025 0	3 7
1869	10687 0	0·6	144 0	0 4	35127 0	1·9	472 0	0 14	—	—	—	—	725003 0	40·0	9732 0	2 96
1870	9917 0	0·5	133 0	0 4	31414 0	1·5	422 0	0 12	—	—	—	—	735468 0	35·5	9872 0	2 91
1871	9273 0	0·5	124 0	0 5	30301 0	1·5	407 0	0 12	—	—	—	—	742717 0	37·0	9969 0	2 95
1872	10387 0	0·6	139 0	0 4	27277 0	1·4	368 0	0 12	—	—	—	—	738082 0	39·5	9907 0	3 10
1873	8487 90	0·3	114 0	0 3	30614 11	1·3	411 0	0 11	—	—	—	—	835480 48	36·5	11214 0	2 91
1874	8762 75	0·4	117 0	0 3	27517 26	1·2	369 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	816828 28	35·9	10964 0	2 77
1875	11345 6	0·4	152 0	0 4	35918 50	1·4	482 0	0 11	—	—	—	—	804875 68	31·3	10803 0	2 57
1876	11228 0	0·4	151 0	0 3	29285 0	1·1	393 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	812378 0	30·8	10904 0	2 42
1877	11151 45	0·4	150 0	0 3	34075 70	1·1	457 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	949149 32	31·1	12740 0	2 51
1878	13928 6	0·5	187 0	0 4	33878 23	1·2	455 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	967513 29	34·3	12987 0	2 50
1879	14799 36	0·6	198 65	0 4	32271 41	1·2	433 17	0 9	—	—	—	—	980516 95	37·0	13161 30	2 66
1880	13745 5	0·6	184 50	0 4	24220 84	1·1	325 11	0 8	—	—	—	—	877863 92	38·3	11783 41	2 78
1881	11378 69	0·6	152 73	0 4	24445 64	1·2	328 13	0 8	—	—	—	—	729613 10	35·1	9793 47	2 41
1882	17919 64	0·9	240 53	0 6	23528 61	1·3	315 85	0 8	—	—	—	—	739738 69	39·9	9939 41	2 54
1883	16031 22	0·9	213 75	0 5	24385 26	1·4	348 13	0 9	—	—	—	—	738236 90	41·7	9866 12	2 48
1884°	15695 31	0·8	210 67	0 5	23769 23	1·4	319 5	0 7	—	—	—	—	785478 37	45·1	10543 33	2 53
1885°	14820 94	0·9	197 61	0 5	21679 77	1·3	289 6	0 8	576 38	—	7 69	—	862051 38	51·9	11494 2	3 9
1886°	14170 47	0·8	188 94	0 5	23031 0	1·4	307 8	0 9	3650 86	0·2	48 68	0 1	764020 52	44·5	10186 94	2 76
1887°	15056 34	0·8	194 90	0 6	25004 99	1·3	323 69	0 9	12571 70	0·7	162 74	0 4	735290 1	39·8	9518 31	2 77
1888	16787 62	0·8	217 32	0 6	28586 27	1·4	370 5	0 11	22900 88	1·1	296 45	0 9	713260 19	34·4	9233 14	2 68
1889	16572 92	0·8	214 54	0 6	29757 41	1·4	385 21	0 11	72965 60	3·4	944 54	0 27	777612 9	36·4	10066 18	2 92
1889																
1890	19181 8	0·8	248 30	0 6	29668 79	1·3	384 6	0 10	47187 38	2·0	610 84	0 16	800033 59	34·7	10356 42	2 69
1891	21374 47	0·8	276 69	[illegible] 7	30024 79	1·2	388 67	0 9	66670 8	2·5	863 4	0 21	932393 22	35·3	12069 82	2 93

* Includes Earnings and Working Expenses of Breakwater and Wharf Lines.

† The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.

‡ The Mileages of the Breakwater [illegible] Wharf Lines have been included this year.

Table 36.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Náwalapiṭiya Line from 1873 to 1891.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Earnings. Per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Earnings. Per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Locomotive General Superintendence. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Gen. Supt. Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Gen. Supt. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Gen. Supt. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1873	7¾	22751	122777 97	15842 0	5 39	17290 76	14·0	2305 0	0 76	—	—	—	—
1874	8½	25252	151481 66	17821 0	6 0	20200 0	13·3	2376 0	0 79	—	—	—	—
1875	17	65414	311726 48	18337 0	4 76	41301 25	13·2	2429 0	0 63	—	—	—	—
1876	17	72118	338281 74	19899 0	4 69	45434 0	13·4	2673 0	0 63	—	—	—	—
1877	17	82258	406490 1	23911 0	4 61	47659 0	11·7	2803 0	0 54	—	—	—	—
1878	17	91036	399449 34	23497 0	4 39	81000 0	20·3	4764 0	0 89	—	—	—	—
1879	17	83222	388510 62	22853 57	4 50	66188 11	17·1	3893 42	0 77	—	—	—	—
1880	17	80111	327697 20	19276 31	4 9	56203 81	17·2	3306 11	0 70	—	—	—	—
1881	17	76922	296150 55	17420 62	3 85	72605 5	24·5	4270 89	0 95	—	—	—	—
1882	17	75988	290202 88	17070 76	3 82	75264 29	25·9	4427 31	0 99	—	—	—	—
1883	17	73493	268450 95	15791 23	2 91	41304 21	15·3	2423 77	0 45	—	—	—	—
1884	17	75866	286785 12	16869 71	3 78	41794 33	14·6	2458 49	0 55	—	—	—	—
1885*	17	60966	251994 85	14823 22	4 13	43467 0	17·2	2556 88	0 71	—	—	—	—
1886	17	56105	267355 60	15726 80	4 76	26837 69	10·0	1578 69	0 48	—	—	—	—
1887	16¾	54052	294802 32	17600 14	5 45	40767 90	13·3	2433 91	0 76	—	—	—	—
1888	16¾	53872	333955 7	19937 62	6 20	40746 63	12·2	2432 63	0 76	1286 47	0·4	76 80	0·02
1889	16¾	54885	348310 73	20794 67	6 35	50014 72	14·4	2985 95	0 91	1414 54	0·4	84 45	0·02
1889													
1890	16¾	57331	373691 65	22309 95	6 52	28747 34	7·7	1716 26	0 50	1414 22	0·4	84 43	0·02
1891	16¾	62178	430074 95	25676 11	6 92	25674 52	6·0	1532 80	0 42	1417 74	0·3	84 64	0·02

Year.	Locomotive Power. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Power. Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Power. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Power. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Carriages and Wagons. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Carriages. Percentage of Receipts.	Carriages. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Carriages. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Plant and Machinery. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Plant. Percentage of Receipts.	Plant. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Plant. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1873	15925 70	12·1	2124 0	0 70	3412 65	2·4	455 0	0 15	—	—	—	—
1874	17900 0	12·0	2106 0	0 70	3800 0	2·4	447 0	0 15	—	—	—	—
1875	66722 28	21·4	3925 0	1 2	11774 52	3·8	697 0	0 18	—	—	—	—
1876	62021 0	18·3	3648 0	0 86	14423 0	4·3	848 0	0 20	—	—	—	—
1877	78550 0	19·3	4621 0	0 89	17652 0	4·3	1038 0	0 20	—	—	—	—
1878	77836 62	19·5	4579 0	0 86	19230 0	4·8	1131 0	0 21	—	—	—	—
1879	77325 14	19·9	4548 52	0 90	15972 60	4·1	939 57	0 18	—	—	—	—
1880	68687 63	21·0	4040 45	0 86	19330 17	5·9	1140 60	0 24	—	—	—	—
1881	73535 22	24·9	4325 60	0 95	20447 6	6·9	1202 77	0 26	—	—	—	—
1882	75160 80	25·9	4421 22	0 99	22429 94	7·7	1319 41	0 29	—	—	—	—
1883	69131 25	25·7	4066 54	0 75	21200 25	7·9	1247 7	0 23	—	—	—	—
1884	65310 96	22·8	3841 82	0 86	18121 60	6·3	1065 98	0 24	—	—	—	—
1885*	33355 18	13·2	1962 7	0 55	15546 31	6·2	914 49	0 25	—	—	—	—
1886	64329 84	24·0	3784 10	1 15	14393 55	5·4	846 68	0 25	—	—	—	—
1887	62058 39	21·1	3704 98	1 15	10416 68	3·5	621 89	0 19	—	—	—	—
1888	53335 60	16·0	3184 22	0 99	12153 50	3·6	725 58	0 23	918 18	0·3	54 82	0·02
1889	57112 29	16·4	3409 69	1 5	11455 78	3·3	683 93	0 21	1260 72	0·4	75 27	0·02
1889												
1890	62443 21	16·7	3727 95	1 9	11067 11	3·0	660 72	0 19	1485 24	0·4	88 67	0·03
1891	71149 32	16·6	4247 72	1 14	13330 34	3·1	795 84	0 22	1345 58	0·3	80 33	0·02

Year.	Traffic General Superintendence. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Gen. Supt. Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Gen. Supt. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Gen. Supt. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Charges. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Police. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Police. Percentage of Receipts.	Police. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Police. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1873	—	—	—	—	12058 3	9·8	1608 0	0 53	2730 12	2·2	364 0	0 12
1874	—	—	—	—	20936 0	13·8	2463 0	0 82	4399 84	2·9	517 0	0 17
1875	—	—	—	—	32929 0	10·6	1937 0	0 50	6497 0	2·1	382 0	0 10
1876	—	—	—	—	33470 0	9·9	1969 0	0 46	6404 0	1·9	377 0	0 9
1877	—	—	—	—	34397 0	8·5	2023 0	0 39	6676 66	1·6	393 0	0 7
1878	—	—	—	—	36346 43	9·2	2138 0	0 40	8159 56	2·1	480 0	0 9
1879	—	—	—	—	37780 1	9·7	2222 35	0 44	9457 67	2·4	556 34	0 11
1880	—	—	—	—	37780 49	11·5	2222 38	0 47	5009 61	1·5	294 68	0 6
1881	—	—	—	—	35212 79	11·9	2071 34	0 46	4983 17	1·7	293 13	0 6
1882	—	—	—	—	31800 7	10·9	1870 59	0 42	3895 66	1·4	229 16	0 5
1883	—	—	—	—	31455 56	12·1	1850 32	0 42	4074 41	1·2	239 67	0 5
1884	—	—	—	—	30475 73	10·6	1792 69	0 40	3733 97	1·3	219 64	0 5
1885*	—	—	—	—	27961 89	11·1	1644 82	0 46	4045 94	1·6	237 99	0 7
1886	—	—	—	—	27771 30	10·4	1633 61	0 49	3427 91	1·3	201 64	0 6
1887	—	—	—	—	29770 67	10·1	1777 35	0 55	3939 69	1·3	235 20	0 7
1888	—	—	—	—	28271 93	8·5	1687 88	0 52	3194 95	0·9	190 74	0 6
1889	2065 11	0·6	123 29	0·4	29164 60	8·4	1741 17	0 53	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889										Running Staff.		
1890	2192 23	0·6	130 88	0·4	23022 69	6·1	1374 49	0 40	7932 9	2·1	473 56	0 14
1891	2572 72	0·6	153 59	0·4	20716 19	4·8	1236 79	0 33	6144 21	1·4	366 82	0 10

Year.	Telegraph. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Telegraph. Percentage of Receipts.	Telegraph. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Telegraph. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	General. Amount. (Rs. c.)	General. Percentage of Receipts.	General. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	General. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Amount. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Percentage of Receipts.	New Works. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Total. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Total. Percentage of Receipts.	Total. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Total. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1873	1365 6	1·1	182 0	0 6	1592 57	1·1	212 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	54374 89	42·7	7250 0	2 39
1874	916 82	0·6	108 0	0 3	1123 74	0·7	132 0	0 4	—	—	—	—	69276 40	45·7	8149 0	2 70
1875	1694 0	0·5	100 0	0 3	1633 0	0·5	96 0	0 3	—	—	—	—	162551 5	52·1	9561 0	2 49
1876	2210 0	0·7	130 0	0 3	3200 0	0·9	188 0	0 5	—	—	—	—	167162 0	49·4	9833 0	2 32
1877	1761 70	0·4	104 0	0 2	4910 0	1·2	289 0	0 6	—	—	—	—	191606 73	47·0	11271 0	2 17
1878	2141 4	0·5	126 0	0 2	4879 74	1·2	287 0	0 5	—	—	—	—	229593 39	57·5	13505 0	2 52
1879	2065 16	0·5	121 48	0 2	4596 10	1·2	270 36	0 5	—	—	—		213384 79	54·9	12552 4	2 47
1880	2435 68	0·7	143 27	0 3	6575 31	2·0	386 78	0 8	—	—	—	—	196082 70	59·8	11534 27	2 44
1881	2798 82	0·8	164 63	0 4	6682 4	2·3	393 6	0 9	—	—	—	—	216264 15	73·0	12721 42	2 81
1882	1703 35	0·6	100 20	0 2	6146 25	2·2	361 54	0 8	—	—	—	—	216400 36	74·6	12729 43	2 84
1883	2565 37	0·9	150 90	0 3	5425 78	2·0	309 18	0 7	—	—	—	—	175156 83	65·1	10287 45	2 5
1884	2468 87	0·9	145 23	0 3	5604 47	1·9	329 67	0 8	—	—	—	—	167509 93	58·4	9853 52	2 21
1885*	2646 90	1·1	155 70	0 4	4919 14	1·9	289 36	0 8	—	—	—	—	131942 36	52·3	7761 31	2 16
1886	3128 51	1·2	184 3	0 6	5062 39	1·9	297 79	0 9	—	—	—	—	144951 19	54·2	8526 54	2 58
1887	2841 49	0·9	169 64	0 5	5425 67	1·8	323 92	0 10	—	—	—	—	155220 49	52·6	9266 89	2 87
1888	2786 46	0·8	166 36	0 5	6264 86	1·9	374 2	0 12	—	—	—	—	148958 58	44·6	8893 5	2 77
1889	2914 35	0·8	173 99	0 5	4051 87	1·1	241 90	0 7	1425 26	0·4	85 9	0 3	160879 24	46·2	9604 73	2 93
1889																
1890	2785 71	0·7	166 31	0 5	4000 0	1·1	238 81	0 7	1046 1	0·3	62 45	0 2	146135 85	39·1	8724 53	2 55
1891	2294 36	0·5	136 98	0 4	4037 19	1·0	241 3	0 6	9900 54	2·3	591 8	0 16	158582 71	36·9	9467 62	2 55

* The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.

Table 37.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Breakwater Line from 1874 to 1891 (called Mahara Quarry Branch from 1888).

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Earnings. Per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Earnings. Per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Locomotive General Superintendence. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Gen. Supt. Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Gen. Supt. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Gen. Supt. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1874	2	—	744 16	372 8	—	308 0	—	154 0	—	—	—	—	—
1875	2	5731	13578 60	6789 30	—	4645 2	—	2322 51	—	—	—	—	—
1876	2	14314	35866 44	17933 22	2 51	9590 0	—	4795 0	—	—	—	—	—
1877	2	—	39217 71	19608 85	2 27	6347 0	—	3173 50	—	—	—	—	—
1878	2	13174	36608 0	18304 0	2 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	2	8580	23846 0	11923 0	2 78	9316 74	—	4658 37	1 8	—	—	—	—
1880	2	16782	49564 0	24782 0	2 95	5318 67	—	2659 34	0 32	—	—	—	—
1881	2	32764	89717 0	44858 50	2 74	17646 1	—	8823 0	0 54	—	—	—	—
1882	2	29800	88842 0	44421 0	2 98	20860 0	—	10430 0	0 70	—	—	—	—
1883	2	13283	37772 0	18886 0	2 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887	Included in Main Line												
1888*	1½	678	2798 79	1865 86	4 13	1587 61	56·7	1058 41	2 34	33 52	1·2	22 35	0·05
1889	1½	672	2843 57	1895 71	4 23	1139 18	40·1	759 45	1 69	21 92	0·8	14 61	0·03
1889													
1890	1½	873	3562 58	2375 5	4 8	811 3	22·8	540 69	0 93	24 72	0·7	16 48	0·03
1891	1½	1370	5759 68	3839 79	4 20	2381 77	41·3	1587 85	1 74	33 83	0·6	22 55	0·02

Year.	Locomotive Power. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Power. Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Power. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Loco. Power. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Carriages and Wagons. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Carriages. Percentage of Receipts.	Carriages. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Carriages. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Plant and Machinery. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Plant. Percentage of Receipts.	Plant. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Plant. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1874	336 0	—	168 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	5797 0	—	2898 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	13884 0	—	6942 0	—	600 0	—	300 0	—	—	—	—	—
1877	8048 0	—	4024 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	3432 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	6864 80	—	7178 56	0 80	1448 44	—	724 22	0 17	—	—	—	—
1880	14357 13	—	9901 90	0 85	125 0	—	62 50	0 1	—	—	—	—
1881	19803 79	—	11920 0	0 60	828 73	—	414 36	0 3	—	—	—	—
1882	23840 0	—	—	0 80	1392 0	—	696 0	0 5	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887												
1888*	794 15	28·4	529 43	1 17	279 72	10·0	186 48	0 42	22 40	0·8	14 93	0·03
1889	825 82	29·0	550 55	1 23	416 32	14·6	277 55	0 62	20 73	0·7	13 82	0·03
1889												
1890	730 94	20·5	487 29	0 84	213 70	6·0	142 47	0 24	27 21	0·8	18 14	0·03
1891	1043 8	18·1	695 39	0 76	321 48	5·6	214 32	0 23	29 68	0·5	19 79	0·02

Year.	Traffic General Superintendence. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Gen. Supt. Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Gen. Supt. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Gen. Supt. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Charges. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Traffic Charges. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Police. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Police. Percentage of Receipts.	Police. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Police. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1874	—	—	—	—	100 16	—	50 8	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	2579 0	—	1289 50	—	2383 0	—	1191 50	—
1876	—	—	—	—	2720 0	—	1360 0	—	3672 0	—	1836 0	—
1877	—	—	—	—	3157 0	—	1578 50	—	3572 50	—	1786 25	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	840 0	—	420 0	0 10	2340 0	—	1170 0	0 27
1880	—	—	—	—	3158 29	—	1579 15	0 19	1132 49	—	566 24	0 7
1881	—	—	—	—	2809 92	—	1404 96	0 8	1092 70	—	546 35	0 3
1882	—	—	—	—	3013 82	—	1506 91	0 10	1115 28	—	557 64	0 3
1883	—	—	—	—	2475 0	—	1237 50	0 18	1140 0	—	570 0	0 8
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887												
1888*	—	—	—	—	376 24	13·4	250 83	0 55	188 11	6·8	125 40	0 27
1889	150 54	5·3	100 36	0·22	403 50	14·2	269 0	0 60	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889										Running Staff.		
1890	158 99	4·4	105 99	0·18	412 57	11·6	275 5	0 47	296 82	8·3	197 88	0 34
1891	184 23	3·2	122 82	0·14	389 82	6·8	259 88	0 28	49 20	0·9	32 80	0 4

Year.	Telegraph. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Telegraph. Percentage of Receipts.	Telegraph. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Telegraph. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	General. Amount. (Rs. c.)	General. Percentage of Receipts.	General. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	General. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Amount. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Percentage of Receipts.	New Works. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	New Works. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)	Total. Amount. (Rs. c.)	Total. Percentage of Receipts.	Total. Cost per Mile Open. (Rs. c.)	Total. Cost per Train Mile. (Rs. c.)
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	744 16	—	372 8	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15404 2	—	7702 1	—
1876	—	—	—	—	560 0	—	280 0	—	—	—	—	—	31026 0	—	15513 0	—
1877	200 0	—	100 0	—	724 0	—	362 0	—	—	—	—	—	22048 50	—	11024 25	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	250 0	—	125 0	0 3	—	—	—	—	21059 98	—	10529 99	2 45
1880	—	—	—	—	738 92	—	369 46	0 4	—	—	—	—	24830 50	—	12415 25	1 48
1881	—	—	—	—	836 0	—	418 0	0 3	—	—	—	—	43017 15	—	21508 57	1 31
1882	—	—	—	—	2410 9	—	1205 4	0 8	—	—	—	—	52631 19	—	26315 59	1 76
1883	—	—	—	—	949 63	—	474 81	0 7	—	—	—	—	4564 63	—	2282 31	0 33
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887																
1888*	—	—	—	—	556 87	19·9	371 25	0 83	—	—	—	—	3838 62	137·1	2559 8	5 66
1889	38 78	1·4	25 85	0·6	847 61	29·8	565 7	1 26	—	—	—	—	3864 40	135·9	2576 26	5 74
1889																
1890	—	—	—	—	852 47	23·9	568 31	0 98	—	—	—	—	3528 45	99·0	2352 30	4 4
1891	—	—	—	—	864 74	15·0	576 49	0 63	—	—	—	—	5297 83	92·0	3531 89	3 86

* From 1888 the line between Mahara Points and Mahara Quarry Yard has been taken as the Quarry Branch.

Table 38.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Seaside Line from 1877 to 1891.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount. Rs. c.	Earnings. Per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Earnings. Per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Maintenance. Amount. Rs. c.	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts. %	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
1877	12¾	63460	144877 54	11703 0	2 28	34268 0	—	2768 0	0 54
1878	17¾	—	184890 93	10718 0	2 0	35875 10	19·4	2080 0	0 39
1879*	27¾	136351	278010 64	—	2 4	52274 73	18·8	—	0 38
1880	27¾	151692	301791 90	10875 38	1 99	76501 78	25·4	—	0 51
1881	27¾	152510	273484 33	9855 29	1 80	46299 79	17·0	1668 48	0 30
1882	27¾	150669	274513 26	9892 37	1 82	47196 15	17·2	1700 76	0 31
1883	27¾	152962	301944 15	10783 74	1 90	80519 99	28·5	2875 71	0 51
1884	27¾	152796	282661 68	10186 1	1 85	50281 51	17·8	1811 95	0 33
1885†	27¾	131163	252174 76	9006 24	1 92	65970 45	26·2	2356 8	0 50
1886	27¾	117446	251803 72	8992 99	2 14	63238 12	25·1	2258 50	0 54
1887	27¾	119996	254745 69	9221 56	2 12	79534 87	31·2	2879 9	0 66
1888	27¾	120920	297573 88	10771 90	2 46	70905 92	23·8	2566 77	0 59
1889	27⅝	119312	318777 34	11539 45	2 67	79589 16	25·0	2881 6	0 67
1889									
1890‡	35¾	154546	403879 48	11297 33	2 62	100254 44	·8	2804 32	0 65
1891	38⅝	168096	458437 36	11907 46	2 73	93244 11	20·3	2421 92	0 55

Year.	Locomotive Department. General Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Locomotive. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1877	—	—	—	—	27922 0	—	2255 0	0 44	1269 0	—	103 0	0 2	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	41848 83	22·6	2426 0	0 45	4813 58	2·6	279 0	0 5	—	—	—	—
1879*	—	—	—	—	67047 77	24·1	—	0 49	8051 41	2·9	—	0 6	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	69664 83	23·1	—	0 46	12742 40	4·2	—	0 8	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	70751 24	25·9	2549 59	0 47	26866 9	9·8	968 15	0 17	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	69767 74	25·4	2514 15	0 46	36209 59	13·2	1304 85	0 24	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	73047 8	25·9	2608 82	0 46	36523 54	12·9	1304 41	0 23	—	—	—	—
1884	—	—	—	—	67230 24	23·8	2422 71	0 44	33660 12	11·9	1212 98	0 22	—	—	—	—
1885†	—	—	—	—	59220 59	23·5	2115 2	0 45	12924 88	5·1	461 60	0 10	—	—	—	—
1886	—	—	—	—	53756 45	21·3	1919 87	0 46	14510 38	5·8	518 23	0 12	—	—	—	—
1887	—	—	—	—	55578 62	21·8	2011 89	0 46	25539 86	10·0	924 52	0 21	—	—	—	—
1888	2360 57	0·8	85 45	0 2	54992 25	18·5	1990 67	0 45	22978 82	7·7	831 81	0 19	1670 39	0·6	60 47	0 1
1889	2461 53	0·8	89 10	0 2	65427 26	20·5	2368 41	0 54	21973 35	6·9	795 41	0 18	2213 3	0·7	80 11	0 2
1889																
1890‡	2857 85	0·7	79 94	0 2	72112 91	17·8	2017 14	0 47	22687 78	5·6	634 62	0 15	3016 69	0·7	84 38	0 2
1891	2980 97	0·6	77 43	0 2	107229 44	23·4	2785 18	0 63	29621 58	6·5	769 39	0 18	2874 59	0·6	74 66	0 2

Year.	Traffic Department, Working Expenses. General Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Police. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Telegraph. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1877	—	—	—	—	29483 27	—	2382 0	0 46	6367 60	—	514 0	0 10	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	32495 2	17·6	1884 0	0 35	8839 99	4·8	512 0	0 10	—	—	—	—
1879*	—	—	—	—	49053 39	17·7	—	0 36	12329 80	4·4	—	0 9	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	48368 70	16·0	—	0 32	7702 27	2·6	—	0 5	3568 85	1·2	—	0 2
1881	—	—	—	—	40229 44	14·7	1449 71	0 26	7708 88	2·8	277 80	0 5	4462 11	1·6	160 80	0 3
1882	—	—	—	—	41815 97	15·2	1506 89	0 27	7371 57	2·7	265 64	0 5	3292 94	1·2	118 67	0 2
1883	—	—	—	—	40755 29	13·4	1455 54	0 26	7591 85	2·5	271 13	0 4	5112 17	1·6	182 57	0 3
1884	—	—	—	—	43330 46	15·3	1561 45	0 28	7932 38	2·8	285 85	0 5	5076 48	1·8	182 93	0 3
1885†	—	—	—	—	42663 25	16·9	1523 69	0 33	7986 73	3·2	285 24	0 6	4899 78	1·9	174 99	0 4
1886	—	—	—	—	44357 29	17·6	1584 19	0 38	8583 99	3·4	306 57	0 7	5106 84	2·0	182 39	0 4
1887	—	—	—	—	44098 71	17·3	1596 34	0 37	8330 96	3·3	301 57	0 7	5666 54	2·3	205 12	0 5
1888	—	—	—	—	52145 64	17·5	1887 62	0 43	8775 30	3·0	317 65	0 7	2752 12	0·9	99 62	0 2
1889	3655 1	1·1	132 31	0 3	56593 68	17·8	2048 64	0 48	Included in Traffic Charges.				6055 67	1·9	219 21	0 5
1889									Running Staff.							
1890‡	4736 80	1·2	132 50	0 3	54015 31	13·4	1510 92	0 35	12153 76	3·0	339 97	0 7	11825 46	2·9	330 78	0 7
1891	5718 62	1·3	148 54	0 3	56728 69	12·4	1473 47	0 34	14884 31	3·2	386 61	0 9	15480 50	3·4	402 9	0 10

Year.	General. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	New Works. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Total. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1877	4100 0	—	331 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	103409 87	—	8353 0	1 63
1878	6713 33	3·6	389 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	130585 85	70·6	7570 0	1 41
1879*	8401 9	3·0	—	0 6	—	—	—	—	197158 19	70·9	—	1 44
1880	13682 7	4·5	—	0 9	—	—	—	—	232230 90	77·0	—	1 53
1881	13248 20	4·8	477 41	0 9	—	—	—	—	209565 75	76·6	7551 92	1 37
1882	12265 59	4·5	442 0	0 8	—	—	—	—	217919 55	79·4	7852 96	1 43
1883	13091 41	4·5	390 56	0 7	—	—	—	—	256641 33	89·3	9088 74	1 60
1884	11672 72	4·1	420 64	0 8	—	—	—	—	219183 91	77·5	7898 51	1 43
1885†	8102 12	3·2	289 36	0 6	—	—	—	—	201767 80	80·0	7205 98	1 54
1886	8338 6	3·3	297 79	0 7	—	—	—	—	197891 13	78·5	7067 54	1 68
1887	8941 83	3·5	323 69	0 7	148 3	0·1	5 36	—	227839 42	89·5	8247 58	1 89
1888	10255 79	3·5	371 25	0 9	2635 17	0·9	95 39	0·2	229471 97	77·1	8306 68	1 89
1889	16335 73	5·1	591 34	0 14	10961 71	3·4	396 80	0·9	265266 13	83·2	9602 39	2 22
1889												
1890‡	22446 26	5·6	627 87	0 14	7917 84	2·0	221 48	0·5	314025 10	77·7	8783 92	2 3
1891	23061 27	5·0	599 0	0 14	20973 50	4·6	544 76	0·12	372797 58	81·3	9683 5	2 22

* Opened 8¾ miles on February 1 and 1½ mile on September 22.

† The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.

‡ Opened 10⅞ miles on March 31, 1890.

Table 39.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Wharf Line from 1878 to 1891.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount.	Earnings. Per Mile Open.	Earnings. Per Train Mile.	Maintenance. Amount.	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open.	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile.
	Chains.								
1878	53	1868	7583 0	—	4 6	1250 0	—	—	0 67
1879	53	3118	10161 0	—	3 25	2182 60	—	—	0 70
1880	53	2176	7598 50	—	3 49	837 59	—	—	0 38
1881	53	2120	9201 50	—	4 34	1321 91	—	—	0 62
1882	53	1698	6523 30	—	3 84	1063 96	—	—	0 63
1883	53	1997	7898 0	—	4 16	—	—	—	—
1884 1885 1886 1887	Included in Main Line								
	Miles.								
1888*	1¼	1130	4830 70	3864 56	4 27	1898 31	39·3	1518 65	1 68
1889	1¼	787	6206 98	4965 58	7 89	1653 29	26·6	1322 63	2 10
1889									
1890	1½	866	6024 71	4819 77	6 96	3080 38	51·1	2464 30	3 54
1891	1½	1026	8911 77	7129 41	8 68	2035 3	22 9	1628 2	1 98

Year.	Loco. Gen. Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Locomotive. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1878	—	—	—	—	1737 70	—	—	0 93	410 0	—	—	0 22	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	4677 0	—	—	1 49	623 60	—	—	0 20	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	1861 58	—	—	0 86	540 51	—	—	0 25	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	2650 9	—	—	1 25	612 99	—	—	0 29	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	2122 50	—	—	1 25	441 48	—	—	0 26	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884–1887																
1888*	16 19	0·3	12 95	0 1	1080 97	22·4	864 77	0 96	140 75	2·9	112 61	0 14	10 48	0·2	8 38	0 1
1889	13 22	0·2	10 57	0 2	925 94	14·9	740 75	1 18	99 27	1·6	79 42	0 12	11 86	0·2	9 49	0 1
1889																
1890	13 18	0·2	10 54	0 2	818 21	13·6	654 57	0 94	93 19	1·6	74 55	0 11	13 42	0·2	10 74	0 2
1891	16 67	0·2	13 34	0 2	875 37	9·8	700 30	0 85	153 87	1·7	123 10	0 15	15 56	0·2	12 45	0 1

Year.	Traffic Gen. Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Police. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Telegraph. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1878	—	—	—	—	1890 97	—	—	1 1	632 8	—	—	0 34	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	3609 32	—	—	1 16	720 0	—	—	0 23	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	3977 26	—	—	1 83	596 18	—	—	0 27	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	2643 38	—	—	1 25	560 0	—	—	0 26	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	2581 36	—	—	1 52	557 25	—	—	0 32	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	2312 94	—	—	1 22	587 42	—	—	0 30	—	—	—	—
1884–1887																
1888*	—	—	—	—	2797 71	57·9	2238 16	2 48	942 56	19·5	754 4	0 83	22 55	0·5	18 5	0 1
1889	120 26	1·9	96 21	0 15	4163 40	67·1	3330 72	5 29	Included in Traffic Charges.				37 74	0·6	30 19	0 5
1889									Running Staff.							
1890	128 20	2·1	102 56	0 15	3055 45	50·7	2444 36	3 51	969 60	16·1	775 68	1 11	37 74	0·6	30 19	0 4
1891	143 5	1·6	114 44	0 14	3424 55	38·4	2739 64	3 34	1024 48	11·5	819 58	1 0	—	—	—	—

Year.	General. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	New Works. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Total. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1878	91 47	—	—	0 5	—	—	—	—	6012 52	—	—	3 22
1879	528 85	—	—	0 17	—	—	—	—	12341 37	—	—	3 95
1880	161 6	—	—	0 7	—	—	—	—	7974 18	—	—	3 66
1881	184 15	—	—	0 9	—	—	—	—	7972 43	—	—	3 76
1882	137 40	—	—	0 8	—	—	—	—	6903 95	—	—	4 6
1883	142 84	—	—	0 7	—	—	—	—	3043 20	—	—	1 59
1884–1887												
1888*	371 26	7·7	297 1	0 32	745 27	15·4	596 22	0·66	8026 5	166·1	6420 84	7 10
1889	847 61	13·7	678 9	1 8	—	—	—	—	7872 59	126·8	6298 7	10 0
1889												
1890	852 47	14·2	681 98	0 98	—	—	—	—	9061 84	150·4	7249 47	10 42
1891	864 74	9·7	691 79	0 84	—	—	—	—	8553 32	96·0	6842 66	8 33

* For 1888 the line between Fort Points and Wharf has been taken as the "Wharf line."

Table 40.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Mátalé Line from 1880 to 1891.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount.	Earnings. Per Mile Open.	Earnings. Per Train Mile.	Maintenance. Amount.	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open.	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile.
	Miles								
1880	17⅝	13899	35342 47	2019 57	2 54	5231 25	14·8	298 93	0 38
1881	17⅝	53309	126808 88	7246 22	2 38	38621 84	30·5	2206 96	0 72
1882	17⅝	53215	107942 91	6168 17	2 3	31929 0	29·6	1824 51	0 60
1883	17⅝	53432	89440 74	4968 93	1 67	24299 91	27·2	1349 99	0 45
1884	17⅝	38478	91051 69	5202 95	2 37	21912 10	24·1	1252 12	0 57
1885*	17⅝	26505	75170 3	4176 11	2 83	20881 38	27·8	1160 8	0 79
1886	17⅝	34795	80076 42	4448 69	2 30	19713 80	24·6	1095 21	0 57
1887	17⅝	35449	86130 23	4886 82	2 43	22340 11	25·9	1267 52	0 63
1888	17⅝	36760	95872 88	5439 60	2 6	26145 2	27·3	1483 40	0 71
1889	17⅝	39030	98514 75	5589 49	2 52	25654 70	26·0	1455 59	0 66
1889									
1890	17⅝	38027	100502 87	5702 29	2 64	23461 51	23·3	1331 15	0 62
1891	17⅝	38157	116152 8	6590 19	3 4	27797 15	24·0	1577 14	0 73

Year.	Loco. Gen. Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Locomotive. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1880	—	—	—	—	10899 88	30·8	622 85	0 78	835 41	2·4	47 74	0 6	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	50930 4	40·2	2910 29	0 96	8690 21	6·9	496 58	0 16	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	42572 0	39·4	2432 69	0 80	7982 25	7·4	456 13	0 15	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	37402 40	41·8	2077 91	0 70	7480 37	8·4	415 58	0 14	—	—	—	—
1884	—	—	—	—	21753 48	23·9	1243 6	0 57	2742 22	3·0	156 70	0 7	—	—	—	—
1885*	—	—	—	—	15318 69	20·4	851 4	0 58	6760 72	9·0	375 59	0 25	—	—	—	—
1886	—	—	—	—	39895 86	49·8	2216 44	1 15	8926 55	11·2	495 92	0 26	—	—	—	—
1887	—	—	—	—	40637 92	47·2	2305 70	1 15	6126 11	7·1	347 58	0 15	—	—	—	—
1888	539 12	0·6	30 59	0 1	37043 53	38·6	2101 76	1 1	4879 5	5·1	276 83	0 13	374 94	0·4	21 27	0 1
1889	554 76	0·6	31 48	0 1	41758 62	42·4	2369 28	1 8	4108 12	4·2	233 8	0 10	487 28	0·5	27 65	0 1
1889																
1890	514 3	0·5	29 16	0 1	36901 35	36·7	2093 69	0 97	3879 60	3·9	220 12	0 10	536 89	0·5	30 46	0 1
1891	505 22	0·4	28 67	0 2	32922 41	28·3	1867 94	0 86	4608 65	4·0	261 48	0 12	487 93	0·4	27 68	0 1

Year.	Traffic Gen. Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Police. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Telegraph. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1880	—	—	—	—	9108 88	25·8	520 51	0 66	1422 9	4·0	81 26	0 10	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	29442 29	23·2	1682 42	0 55	5212 42	4·1	297 85	0 10	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	22470 0	20·8	1281 14	0 42	3979 23	3·7	227 39	0 7	1708 72	1·6	97 63	0 3
1883	—	—	—	—	19297 88	21·8	1072 10	0 36	4101 10	4·4	231 58	0 7	2755 59	3·1	153 8	0 5
1884	—	—	—	—	14329 60	15·7	818 83	0 37	3506 10	3·8	200 35	0 9	3064 63	3·4	175 12	0 8
1885*	—	—	—	—	11914 3	15·8	661 89	0 45	2893 89	3·9	160 77	0 11	3098 70	4·1	172 15	0 12
1886	—	—	—	—	15820 97	19·8	878 94	0 45	2518 2	3·1	139 89	0 7	3220 52	4·0	178 92	0 9
1887	—	—	—	—	14817 59	17·2	840 72	0 42	2360 88	2·8	133 95	0 7	3042 65	3·5	172 63	0 9
1888	—	—	—	—	17573 87	18·3	997 10	0 48	2590 28	2·7	146 97	0 7	3508 29	3·7	199 5	0 10
1889	2173 12	2·2	123 30	0 5	17083 94	17·3	969 30	0 44	Included in Traffic Charges.				3782 91	3·8	214 63	0 10
1889									Running Staff.							
1890	2674 64	2·7	151 76	0 7	16531 33	16·5	937 95	0 43	3276 75	3·3	185 91	0 9	3649 62	3·6	207 7	0 10
1891	2631 78	2·3	149 32	0 7	18845 23	16·2	1069 23	0 49	3504 42	3·0	198 83	0 9	3926 7	3·4	222 76	0 10

Year.	General. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	New Works. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Total. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1880	1114 11	3·2	63 66	0 8	—	—	—	—	28611 62	81·0	1634 95	2 6
1881	4630 83	3·6	264 62	0 9	—	—	—	—	137527 63	108·5	7858 72	2 58
1882	4303 56	4·0	245 92	0 8	—	—	—	—	114944 33	103·9	6565 41	2 16
1883	3820 7	4·2	212 22	0 7	—	—	—	—	99157 32	110·9	5512 46	1 84
1884	2891 37	3·2	165 22	0 7	—	—	—	—	70199 50	71·1	4011 40	1 82
1885*	5208 50	6·9	289 36	0 20	—	—	—	—	66075 91	87·9	3670 88	2 50
1886	5360 18	6·7	297 79	0 15	—	—	—	—	95455 90	119·0	5303 11	2 74
1887	5704 83	6·6	323 68	0 17	—	—	—	—	95030 9	110·3	5391 78	2 68
1888	6404 6	6·7	363 35	0 17	—	—	—	—	99058 16	103·3	5620 32	2 69
1889	7751 0	7·9	439 77	0 20	—	—	—	—	103354 45	104·9	5864 8	2 65
1889												
1890	7747 56	7·7	439 58	0 20	217 98	0·2	12 37	0·1	99391 26	98·9	5639 22	2 61
1891	7845 50	6·7	445 14	0 21	1605 87	1·4	91 11	0·4	104680 23	90·1	5939 30	2 74

* The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.

Table 41.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Nánu-oya Line from 1884 to 1891.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings. Amount.	Earnings. Per Mile Open.	Earnings. Per Train Mile.	Maintenance. Amount.	Maintenance. Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance. Cost per Mile Open.	Maintenance. Cost per Train Mile.
1884	22¼	32535	143096 46	6431 70	4 40	39118 33	27·3	1758 13	1 20
1885*	36⅝	65511	368125 62	10120 29	5 62	51141 23	13·9	1405 94	0 78
1886	41⅜	89382	392968 54	9497 73	4 40	67172 93	17·1	1623 51	0 75
1887	41⅜	95354	467682 92	11303 51	4 90	53556 19	11·5	1294 41	0 56
1888	41⅜	94943	584392 47	14124 29	6 16	63761 47	11·0	1541 6	0 67
1889	41⅜	97665	646635 46	15628 66	6 62	69104 17	10·7	1670 20	0 71
1889									
1890	41⅜	99032	680800 13	16454 38	6 87	56956 65	8·4	1376 60	0 57
1891	41⅜	103387	782002 57	18900 36	7 56	61239 64	7·8	1480 11	0 59

Year.	Loco. Gen. Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Locomotive. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1884	—	—	—	—	51418 94	35·9	2310 96	1 58	5066 3	3·5	227 69	0 16	—	—	—	—
1885*	—	—	—	—	95125 0	25·8	2615 12	1 45	5694 18	1·6	156 54	0 9	—	—	—	—
1886	—	—	—	—	111156 1	28·3	2686 55	1 24	10391 98	2·6	251 16	0 12	—	—	—	—
1887	—	—	—	—	117984 97	25·2	2851 60	1 24	15947 33	3·4	385 43	0 17	—	—	—	—
1888	1643 91	0·3	39 73	0 2	158746 33	27·2	3836 77	1 67	14856 3	2·5	359 5	0 16	1126 78	0·2	27 25	0 1
1889	1834 41	0·3	44 34	0 2	177296 64	27·4	4285 12	1 81	14631 1	2·3	353 62	0 15	1590 48	0·2	38 44	0 2
1889																
1890	1907 49	0·3	46 10	0 2	189461 83	27·8	4579 14	1 91	14379 68	2·1	347 55	0 15	1990 30	0·3	48 10	0 2
1891	2003 47	0·3	48 42	0 2	205147 27	26·2	4958 24	1 99	18149 28	2·3	438 66	0 17	1874 75	0·2	45 31	0 2

Year.	Traffic Gen. Superintendence. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Police. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Telegraph. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1884	—	—	—	—	15116 5	10·6	679 37	0 46	671 54	0·5	30 18	0 2	1178 4	0·8	52 95	0 4
1885*	—	—	—	—	34446 28	9·4	946 98	0 52	1529 67	0·4	42 5	0 2	6350 99	1·7	174 60	0 10
1886	—	—	—	—	37984 67	9·7	918 6	0 42	2501 83	0·6	60 47	0 3	7683 10	1·9	185 69	0 9
1887	—	—	—	—	42547 43	9·1	1028 34	0 44	1980 56	0·4	47 87	0 2	7109 71	1·5	171 83	0 7
1888	—	—	—	—	47957 24	8·2	1159 8	0 51	2540 49	0·4	61 40	0 3	7855 97	1·3	189 87	0 8
1889	5011 4	0·8	121 11	0·5	44937 59	6·9	1086 10	0 46	Included in Traffic Charges.				7886 16	1·2	190 60	0 8
1889									Running Staff.							
1890	5373 33	0·8	129 87	0·5	39293 13	5·7	949 68	0 40	6388 84	0·9	154 41	0 6	7609 75	1·1	183 92	0 8
1891	6413 29	0·8	155 1	0·6	44777 3	5·8	1082 23	0 43	6026 13	0·8	145 64	0 6	7413 23	1·0	179 17	0 7

Year.	General. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	New Works. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.	Total. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
1884	2498 23	1·8	112 28	0 8	—	—	—	—	115067 16	80·4	5171 56	3 54
1885*	11574 45	3·1	318 20	0 18	—	—	—	—	205861 80	55·9	5659 43	3 19
1886	12507 9	3·2	302 29	0 14	—	—	—	—	249397 61	63·4	6027 73	2 74
1887	13495 56	2·9	326 18	0 14	—	—	—	—	252621 75	54·0	6105 66	2 64
1888	15546 9	2·7	375 74	0 16	897 28	·01	21 69	0·1	314931 59	53·9	7611 64	3 32
1889	15516 66	2·4	375 2	0 16	25124 36	3·9	607 23	0·26	362932 52	56·1	8771 78	3 72
1889												
1890	15466 81	2·3	373 82	0 16	24340 90	3·6	588 30	0·25	363168 71	53·3	8777 49	3 60
1891	15650 95	2·0	378 27	0 15	14307 19	1·8	345 79	0·14	383002 23	49·0	9256 85	3 70

* The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.

Table 42.—Receipts from all Sources from 1865 to 1891.

Year.	Average Length of Line open.	Length of Line on December 31.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Season Ticket Holders.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Live Stock Traffic.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses, including New Works.	Earnings per Mile of Line open.	Working Expenses per Mile of Line open.	Train Miles.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts.	Net Earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Per cent.	Rs.
1865 ...	34½	34½	19,253	—	—	25,632	—	—	1,47	27,103	53,899	786	1,562	10,839	2 50	4 97	Loss	— 26,796
1866 ...	36½	45½	132,431	—	12,789	165,240	66,943	442	7,48	240,105	382,952	6,601	7,229	71,197	3 37	3 69	Loss	— 22,847
1867 ...	57½	74½	167,360	—	54,850	257,256	547,009	769	10,56	815,603	479,338	14,167	8,336	133,846	6 9	3 58	58·7	336,265
1868 ...	74½	74½	196,722	—	116,176	371,694	1,251,779	2,013	11,18	1,636,671	746,860	21,969	10,025	242,804	6 74	3 7	45·6	889,811
1869 ...	74½	74½	201,258	—	134,369	367,575	1,414,814	3,062	24,19	1,809,650	725,003	24,291	9,732	245,464	7 37	2 96	40·0	1,084,647
1870 ...	74½	74½	223,121	—	156,205	413,765	1,626,193	4,072	22,37	2,066,403	735,468	27,737	9,872	252,305	8 19	2 91	35·5	1,330,935
1871 ...	74½	74½	234,978	—	149,033	414,041	1,556,599	4,431	20,98	1,996,051	742,717	26,793	9,969	251,921	7 93	2 95	37·2	1,253,334
1872 ...	74½	74½	358,651	—	138,429	405,735	1,435,086	4,799	21,87	1,867,494	738,082	25,067	9,907	237,997	7 84	3 10	39·5	1,129,412
1873 ...	82	82½	544,374	—	171,193	574,288	1,779,476	5,861	24,88	2,384,505	889,855	29,079	10,852	310,261	7 68	2 86	37·3	1,494,650
1874 ...	84½	95	708,376	—	167,975	633,491	1,754,205	6,340	31,22	2,425,560	886,849	28,620	10,464	320,021	7 58	2 77	36·6	1,538,711
1875 ...	95	95	858,094	—	212,229	739,345	2,107,071	9,095	40,71	2,896,224	982,831	30,487	10,346	383,401	7 55	2 56	33·9	1,913,393
1876 ...	95	95	879,308	—	258,984	807,714	2,140,293	11,071	35,67	2,992,728	1,010,566	31,502	10,637	421,445	7 10	2 39	33·7	1,982,162
1877 ...	106½	111½	1,562,244	—	298,856	972,628	2,598,453	14,279	50,58	3,641,940	1,266,215	34,299	11,945	547,556	6 65	2 31	34·8	2,375,725
1878 ...	111½	111½	2,053,816	—	282,930	980,288	2,424,379	14,128	31,67	3,450,465	1,354,021	30,911	12,130	585,406	5 89	2 31	39·2	2,096,444
1879 ...	119½	121½	2,230,522	508	253,427	1,026,895	2,291,450	9,314	21,87	3,349,509	1,424,461	27,942	11,883	602,087	5 56	2 36	42·5	1,925,048
1880 ...	126	139½	2,231,226	835	264,463	985 287	1,940,390	7,281	79,43	3,012,391	1,367,597	23,908	10,854	580,869	5 18	2 35	45·4	1,644,794
1881 ...	139½	139½	2,166,930	1,393	317,490	956,589	1,885,798	7,175	33,1	2,882,705	1,357,893	20,702	9,751	636,211	4 53	2 13	47·1	1,524,812
1882 ...	139½	139½	2,129,621	1,913	292,599	925,157	1,670,023	6,314	31,1	2,632,628	1,361,115	18,904	9,775	619,221	4 25	2 20	51·7	1,271,513
1883 ...	139½	139½	2,091,484	2,201	237,652	879 456	1,568,692	6,225	22,0	2,476,380	1,276,800	17,784	9,169	603,080	4 11	2 11	51·5	1,199,580
1884 ...	152½	167½	2,111,334	2,474	187,360	916,878	1,592,496	5,222	29,9	2,544,585	1,359,102	16,713	8,927	610,198	4 17	2 22	53·4	1,185,483
1885 ...	175½	180½	1,846,427	2,586	160,316	873,025	1,695,646	4,707	32,2	2,605,658	1,467,699	14,436	8,358	626,447	4 16	2 34	56·3	1,137,959
1886 ...	180½	180½	1,818,509	2,748	156,434	869,463	1,790,121	4,863	23,42	2,687,875	1,451,716	14,881	8,037	632,440	4 25	2 29	54·0	1,236,159
1887 ...	180½	180½	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,0	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	640,946	4 60	2 29	49·7	1,481,627
1887*	180½	180½	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,0	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	569,730	5 17	2 57	49·7	1,481,627
1888 ...	180½	180½	2,182,298	3,231	193,182	1,037,982	2,302,970	5,727	40,7	3,387,658	1,505,680	18,755	8,336	572,608	5 92	2 63	44·5	1,881,978
1889 ...	180½	180½	2,285,208	3,556	210,248	1,087,648	2,402,744	6,489	52,2	3,549,135	1,670,044	19,649	9,246	577,237	6 15	2 89	47·0	1,879,091
1890 ...	188½	191½	2,708,719	3,358	228,998	1,225,369	2,569,851	6,854	60,2	3,862,313	1,722,755	20,462	9,127	647,151	5 97	2 66	44·6	2,139,558
1891 ...	191½	191½	3,076,828	3,670	281,499	1,384,450	2,986,587	8,237	49,9	4,429,243	1,951,456	23,129	10,190	690,070	6 42	2 83	44·06	2,477,787

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1891.

THE length of the line remains at 191½ miles as in 1890.

The gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenance of permanent way and works, all stations, and other Railway buildings) was for this year Rs. 413,183, as against Rs. 370,917 in the previous year.

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient working order during the year.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Main line, excluding the Breakwater and Wharf lines, &c., shows an increase of Rs. 43,201·19; and that on the Quarry line, Nánu-oya line, Mátalé line, and Bentota line, an increase of Rs. 1,570·74, Rs. 4,282·99, Rs. 4,335·64, and Rs. 6,513·62, respectively, owing chiefly to the heavy renewals in steel rails and sleepers, and partly to the washaways and landslips caused by the abnormal rains and floods during the latter end of the year.

The expenditure on the Náwalapitiya, Wharf, and Kalutara lines shows a decrease of Rs. 3,072·82, Rs. 1,045·29, and Rs. 13,509·46, respectively.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were :—

	1890.	1891.
Steel rails	Tons. 432 ...	Tons. 620
Sleepers	No. 18,311 ...	No. 20,887

For the first nine months of the year the line was comparatively free from landslips and washaways, but during the remaining three months there were heavy landslips, washaways, and subsidence of embankments, which caused considerable interruption to traffic, the most serious block being on the incline between Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa, where the line was closed to traffic from the night of the 21st till the afternoon of the 27th of October.

This portion of the line has given very little trouble of late years in the way of slips, but when it is considered that nearly double the annual average rainfall, *i.e.* 166·66 inches, fell during 1891 and 39 inches in the month of October in the neighbourhood of Rambukkana, it accounts for the unusual amount of landslips in this locality; and, so far as my experience goes, I have never seen the floods in the Maha-oya higher than in October this year.

I am indebted to the managing proprietor of Kotuagodella estate (which is in the vicinity of the 54th mile on the incline) for the annexed list of the rainfall during the past four years, which shows how abnormal the rainfall has been during 1891.

I also annex a detailed list of the various obstructions which have taken place this year.

I may here mention that during the interruptions every means were adopted to clear the line for the resumption of traffic at as early a date as possible; and that, notwithstanding the trying nature of the work, owing to the discomfort of exposure to incessant rain, every one worked cheerfully.

The Nánu-oya line was comparatively free from interruptions, considering the heavy rainfall experienced during the year, but there were no heavy local downpours.

There was a slight interruption to traffic on the Seaside line owing to a slip in the cabook cutting near Beruwala station; but the short distance between the points of obstruction made transferring comparatively easy.

The details of working are shown in the annexed tables.

W. CANTRELL,
Engineer of Way and Works.

Colombo, May 18, 1892.

ANNEXURES.

Table 1.—Rainfall at Kotuagodella Estate, Rambukkana, for Four Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
January ...	— ...	2·56 ...	— ...	1·41
February ...	·70 ...	·40 ...	8·27 ...	0·22
March ...	6·33 ...	2·96 ...	— ...	13·36
April ...	5·01 ...	21·84 ...	— ...	14 46
May ...	8·34 ...	8·97 ...	6·01 ...	25·44
June ...	20·18 ...	3·23 ...	6·84 ...	12 66
July ...	2·40 ...	5 95 ...	4·00 ...	5 48
August ...	2·12 ...	4·71 ...	3·57 ...	5·85
September	21·61	12·71 ...	6·64 ...	4·46
October ...	18·00 ...	7 50 ...	3·57 ...	39·21
November ...	8·00 ...	9·67 ...	14·10 ...	11·86
December ...	4·50 ...	2·80 ...	20·94 ...	32 25
Total ...	97 19	83·30	73·94	166·66

Table 2.—List of Slips and Washaways during the year 1891.

Date.	Description.	Mileage. Miles	Chains	Quantity.	Remarks.
1891.					
Mar. 14	Rockslip ...	125	15	—	5 A.M. train delayed 30 minutes.
Do. 14	Small earthslip ...	Between 56 and 57·10		15 yards	4.50 P.M. up train was stopped at Rambukkana, and left at 5.30 A.M. on Sunday
Do. 16	Do. ...	56	20	20 ,,	No detention.
Do. 16	Do. ...	70	0	7 ,,	do.
April 23	Do. ...	53	60	20 ,,	do.
May 17	Rockslip ...	58	10	Size 5 ft. by 5 ft. by 1 yard	7 A.M. up train detained 9 minutes.
Do. 17	Earthslip ...	56	37	7 yards	No detention.
Do. 17	Do. ...	67	20	7 ,,	do.
Do. 18	Rock and earthslip ...	48	44	20 ,,	R. R. special detained 1 hour.
Do. 18	Do. ...	58	0	5 ,,	2 P.M. up train detained 14 minutes and 1 P.M. down goods detained 1 hour and 20 minutes.
Do. 18	Earthslip ...	58	29	7 ,,	9.35 A.M. down detained 5 minutes.
Do. 19	Rockslip ...	60	42	30 ,,	11.45 A.M. up goods train detained 1 hour and 30 minutes.
Do. 19	Rock and earthslip ...	63	48	30 ,,	
Do. 19	Earthslip ...	64	15	100 ,,	11.45 A.M. up goods train detained 30 minutes.
Do. 19	Do. ...	56	33	200 ,,	Ballast train detained 4 hours and 9.45 A.M. down train detained 20 minutes at Kadugannáwa waiting for staff; and on Monday, 25th instant, the down train was detained here till slip was cleared, and train passed at 8 A.M.
Do. 21	Rockslip ...	57	29	Size 12 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. by 2 ft. 3 in.	Light engine detained 1 hour.
Sept. 9	Earthslip ...	63	79	Size 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 3 in.	No detention.
Oct. 8	Rockslip ...	64	20	—	2 P.M. up train detained 1 hour.
Do. 14	Earthslip ...	35	38	—	2 P.M. up train detained 8 minutes.
Do. 14	Small earthslip ...	78	10	—	2 P.M. up train detained 23 minutes; ballast washed from under rails for a distance of 190 ft.
Do. 14	Do. ...	18	10	Mátalé line	6.2 P.M train Kandy to Mátalé delayed 2 hours.
Do. 14	Earthslip ...	48	45	—	4.50 P.M. up train detained at Polgahawela; Rambukkana station yard under water, and ballast washed away. No damage.
Do. 14	— ...	52	74	—	Subsidence of embankment.
		53	50		
		56	68	—	One end of culvert was completely blocked up with rock and earth washed down from the upper side. Trains detained.
Do. 14	Rock and earthslip ...	63	48	50 yards	2 P.M. train detained 1 hour; several smaller slips on incline and washaways.
Do. 15	Earthslip ...	68	63	—	No detention.
		69	0		
		69	40		
		69	50		
		69	60		
Do. 22	— ...	40	20	—	Foundations of the 20-ft. arch bridge at Allawwa scoured, and both wing walls and embankment—Colombo end—broken away. Train interrupted for three days.
	SEASIDE LINE.				
	In cutting at Beruwala, &c.				
Do. 4	Cabookslip ...	35	0	—	Line blocked and traffic interrupted from 2.30 P.M. to 10 A.M. on October 5. Slip caused by very heavy downfall of rain during Saturday and Sunday.
Do. 21	Cabookslips ...	33	60	—	No detention.
	Landslips and other obstructions on the Kadugánnáwa Incline from 21st to 28th October, 1891.				
Oct. 21	1st obstruction ...	52	70	—	Subsidence of embankment.
Do.	2nd ,, ...	53	50	—	do.
Do.	3rd ,, ...	53	55	—	Heavy slip of earth and boulders in cutting.
Do.	4th ,, ...	53	60		
Do.	5th ,, ...	54	0	About 60 yards	Slip of rock and earth.
Do.	6th ,, ...	55	38	,, 500 ,,	Earthslip.
Do.	7th ,, ...	56	30	—	Heavy slip of earth; moved forward a second time.
Do.	8th ,, ...	56	39	,, 80 ,,	Slip of rock and earth. Embankment slipped.
Do.	9th ,, ...	57	5	,, 50 ,,	Slip.
Do.	10th ,, ...	57	13	,, 50 ,,	do.
Do.	11th ,, ...	57	16	,, 100 ,,	do.
Do.	12th ,, ...	57	20	,, 50 ,,	do.
Do.	13th ,, ...	57	46	,, 30 ,,	do.
Do.	14th ,, ...	57	50	,, 20 ,,	do.
Do.	15th ,, ...	60	12	,, 30 ,,	do.
Do.	16th ,, ...	60	54	,, 50 ,,	do.
Do.	17th ,, ...	61	55	,, 25 ,,	do.
Do.	18th ,, ...	62	25	,, 100 ,,	do.
Do.	19th ,, ...	62	40	—	Subsidence of embankment. A most difficult obstruction to deal with.

Date.	Description.	Mileage.	Quantity.	Remarks.
		Miles Chains		
Oct. 21	20th obstruction ...	63 20	About 20 yards	Earthslip.
Do.	21st ,, ...	64 8	,, 50 ,,	do.
Do.	22nd ,, ...	64 10	,, 1,500 c.yds.	Very heavy slip of rock, earth, and trees. About ten other smaller slips distributed over the incline. Interruption to traffic in consequence from 21st to 27th October (seven days).
Dec. 3	Earthslip ...	60 70	—	5 A.M. down train detained about 10 minutes
	Slips, washaways, and other obstructions between Péradeniya and Nánu-oya on 21st and 22nd October.			
Do.	1st obstruction ...	81 55	—	This slip is at a spot that has before given a great deal of trouble. The 1.35 P.M. down train detained 3 hours.
Do.	2nd ,, ...	112 60	—	The 1.15 P.M. up train from Kandy was detained at 114 miles 20 chains until 6 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd October.
Do.	3rd ,, ...	113 40	—	
Do.	4th ,, ...	114 20	—	
Do.	5th ,, ...	116 40	—	
Do.	6th, 3 slips at Wangi-oya close together ...	—	—	
Do.	7th washaway ...	99 15	—	
Do.	8th washaway of culverts	79 24 81 44	— —	
Do.	9th, sinking of bank at ...	84 40	About 1 ft.	The 6.25 A.M. down train from Náwalapitiya delayed 55 minutes on 22nd October.

Table 3.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings renewed during 1891.

Description.	Mileage.	Number of Openings	Size of Openings	Remarks.
No. 1 Section.	Miles Chains		ft. in.	
Iron girder bridge ...	1 42	1	25 0	Tarring
Culvert	2 12	1	2 6	Pointing
Iron girder bridge ...	6 56	1	37 0	Tarring
Do.	8 53	1	3 6	Replacing longitudinal timber
Do.	11 42	1	37 0	Tarring
Do.	17 23	1	640 0	do.
Do.	19 73	1	104 0	do.
Do.	26 65	1	525 0	do laying blocks
Do.	26 79	1	525 0	do. do.
No. 4 Section.				
Cylinder bridge ...	2 14	1	100 0	Tarring
Do.	3 0	1	856 0	Northern abutment raised
Iron girder bridge ...	16 50	1	73 0	Pointing
Do.	17 77	1	126 0	Replacing bed plates
Do.	19 60	1	180 0	do.
Do.	31 20	1	21 8	Pointing
Do.	33 16	1	10 0	do.
Do.	33 70	1	90 0	Bracing the abutment
Arch bridge	40 20	1	19 10	Pointing
Iron girder bridge ...	42 39	1	20 0	Replacing bed plates
Culvert	43 44	1	52 0	do.
Do.	44 24	1	3 0	Pointing
Do.	46 57	1	4 0	Repairs to coping
Do.	49 11	1	1 9	Rebuilt
Do.	49 20	1	2 0	do.
Do.	49 62	1	2 6	Enlarged
Iron girder bridge ...	50 69	1	108 0	Repairs to coping
Culvert	51 14	1	2 6	Repairs to masonry
Do.	52 6	1	1 6	do. coping
No. 5 Section.				
Culvert	52 27	1	10 0	Repairs to coping
Do.	56 57	1	4 0	Enlarged
Do.	56 63	1	4 0	do.
Do.	56 68	1	8 0	Rebuilt wing-wall
Overbridge	57 56	1	9 6	Repairs to coping
Culvert	58 36	1	2 3	do.
Do.	58 38	1	3 0	Enlarged
Girder bridge... ...	58 62	1	11 0	Repairs to coping
Culvert	58 63	1	3 0	Enlarged
Do.	58 74	1	4 0	Repairs to coping
Do.	58 79	1	4 0	Repairs to invert
Rail opening	59 8	1	2 0	Repairs to coping
Do.	59 13	1	4 0	do.

Description.	Mileage.		Number of Openings.	Size of Openings		Remarks.
	Miles	Chains		ft.	in.	
Girder bridge...	59	21	1	6	6	Repairs to coping
Viaduct ...	59	39	1	40	0	do.
Rail opening ...	59	52	1	2	9	do.
Do. ...	59	55	1	4	0	do.
Do. ...	59	70	1	3	0	do.
Do. ...	59	78	1	3	0	do.
Do. ...	60	4	1	2	9	do.
Arch bridge ...	60	29	1	19	6	do.
Rail opening ...	60	40	1	6	0	Enlarged
Culvert ...	61	0	1	5	6	do.
Do. ...	63	0	1	1	3	Repairs to coping
Do. ...	64	16	1	7	0	do.
Do. ...	64	26	1	4	0	do.
No. 6 Section.						
Girder bridge...	66	48	1	59	0	Repairs to coping
Culvert ...	67	73	1	4	0	Repairs to invert.
Girder bridge...	69	76	1	75	0	Repairs to coping
Culvert ...	70	11	1	4	0	do.
Girder bridge...	70	63	1	70	0	Replacing bed plates
No. 7 Section.						
Culvert ...	2	55	1	6	0	Concreting floor
Do. ...	2	67	1	2	0	do.
Girder bridge...	3	31	1	20	7	Bracing abutments
Do. ...	3	32	1	21	3	do.
No. 8 Section.						
Culvert ...	80	44	1	2	0	Pitching stones at the inlet
Do. ...	80	66	1	2	6	do.
Do. ...	81	44	1	6	0	do.
Do. ...	82	61	1	3	0	do.
Do. ...	83	29	1	3	0	do.
Do. ...	84	62	1	6	0	do.
Do. ...	84	73	1	4	0	Clearing
Do. ...	85	12	1	6	0	Pitching stones at the inlet
Do. ...	85	38	1	4	0	do.
Do. ...	85	47	1	2	9	do.
Do. ...	85	59	1	5	10	do.
Do. ...	85	63	1	2	0	do.
Do. ...	85	67	1	2	0	do.
Do. ...	86	1	1	2	6	do.
Do. ...	86	41	1	1	6	do.
No. 9 Section.						
Arch bridge ...	3	56	1	20	0	Temporary floor of old rails put in
Open culvert ...	6	12	1	2	0	Pitching stones at the outlet
Girder do. ...	12	25	1	5	6	Pointing invert
Do. ...	13	10	1	10	0	do.
Do. ...	13	20	1	6	0	do.
Do. ...	13	39	1	6	0	do.
Do. ...	13	78	1	9	0	do.
Covered culvert	14	1	1	2	0	do.
Girder do. ...	14	4	1	6	0	do.
Covered do. ...	14	27	1	2	0	Pointing abutment
Do. do. ...	14	42	1	2	0	do.
Arch do. ...	14	58	1	6	0	do. invert
Girder do. ...	14	65	1	6	0	do. abutment
Do. do. ...	14	68	1	5	9	do.
No. 10 Section.						
Rail opening ...	87	37	1	1	10	Covered over with rails
Do. ...	87	38	1	1	10	do.
Girder bridge...	88	35	1	146	0	Replacing longitudinal timber
Rail opening ...	91	43	1	2	0	Covered over with rails
Girder bridge	92	17	1	23	0	Pointing
Do. ...	93	45	1	238	0	Packing timber
Culvert ...	96	51	1	4	8	Pointing
Do. ...	97	30	1	6	0	Replacing bed plates
Do. ...	97	50	1	5	0	Pointing
Girder culvert	98	38	1	5	8	Rebuilding abutment
Do. ...	99	50	1	11	8	Rebuilding wing-wall
Do. ...	100	74	1	12	0	Replacing bed plates
Rail opening ...	102	29	1	1	8	Covered over with rails
Girder culvert	102	49	1	6	0	Pointing
Do. ...	103	5	1	7	8	do.
Do. ...	103	7	1	2	0	do.
Rail opening ...	103	59	1	1	6	Covered over with rails
Girder culvert	104	42	1	6	0	Pointing
Girder bridge...	104	69	1	29	0	do.

Description.	Mileage.		Number of Openings.	Size of Openings	Remarks.
	Miles	Chains		ft. in.	
Rail opening	105	1	1	2 0	Pointing
Do.	105	14	1	2 0	do.
Do.	105	17	1	12 0	do.
Do.	106	40	1	1 10	do.
Do.	106	61	1	1 10	do.
Girder bridge... ...	106	67	1	113 6	Packing girders
Do.	106	76	1	64 0	Pointing
Rail opening	108	0	1	1 10	Covered over with rails
Do.	111	44	1	1 10	do.
Do.	112	38	1	1 10	do.
Girder culvert ...	112	54	1	6 0	Pointing
Rail opening	113	3	1	1 10	Covered over with rails
Do.	114	17	1	1 10	do.
Do.	114	30	1	1 10	do.
Girder culvert ...	115	31	1	6 0	Pointing
Do.	115	35	1	6 0	do.
Rail opening	115	42	1	1 10	Covered over with rails
Do.	116	19	1	1 10	do.
Do.	117	9	1	1 10	do.
Do.	117	28	1	1 10	do.
Do.	118	28	1	1 10	do.
Girder culvert ...	118	45	1	6 0	Pointing
Rail opening	123	12	1	1 10	Covered over with rails
Do.	125	76	1	1 10	do.
Do.	127	1	1	1 10	do.
No. 11 Section.					
Girder bridge... ...	32	57	1	60 0	Pointing
Do.	33	43	1	40 0	do.

Table 4.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1891.

	Length in Feet.	Remarks.
At Náwalapitiya ...	1,114 ...	Partly worn rails used

Table 5.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1891.

	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails used.
At Náwalapitiya ...	378 ...	Partly worn steel rails

Table 6.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1891.

Section.	Mileage Between M.	chs.	M.	chs.	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
No. 1 ...	6	59	6	66	462 ...	Steel rails ...	Both rails
Do. ...	24	70	26	0	5,940 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	26	12	26	52	2,640 ...	do. ...	do.
No. 4 ...	8	35	8	75	2,640 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	12	62	13	22	2,640 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	16	20	16	25	330 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	16	50	17	10	2,640 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	22	46	23	10	2,904 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	43	60	44	26	3,036 ...	do. ...	do.
No. 5 ...	56	60	56	72	792 ...	do. ...	High rail only
Do. ...	58	25	58	25	132 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	58	63	58	68	330 ...	do. ...	Both rails
Do. ...	59	32	59	42	660 ...	do. ...	High rail only
Do. ...	64	42	64	50	528 ...	do. ...	do.
Do. ...	65	10	65	38	1,848 ...	do. ...	Both rails
No. 6 ...	66	66	66	72	396 ...	do. ...	do.
No. 8 ...	78	37	78	37½	42 ...	do. ...	High rail only
Do. ...	85	51	85	64	858 ...	do. ...	do.
No. 10 ...	104	63	105	1	1,188 ...	do. ...	do.

Table 7.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1891.

Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.	Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.
1	English	2,930	8	English	880
	Native	370		Native	120
2	English	—		Karri	381
	Native	—	9	English	1,860
3	English	400		Native	120
	Native	—		Karri	580
4	English	7,620	10	English	920
	Native	400		Native	60
5	English	1,600		Karri	1,946
	Native	60	11	English	80
6	English	320		Native	—
	Native	—		Total	20,887
7	English	240			
	Native	—			

Table 8.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1891.

Section No.	Class of Ballast.	Cubic Yards.	Remarks.
1	Sand ballast	1,134	By day labour.
2	Cabook ballast	150	do.
3	Quarry chips	784	Purchased from Convict Establishment.
4	Quarry chips	154	do.
	Quartz ballast	2,647½	Purchased from contractor.
5	Quartz ballast	810	do.
	Cinders	75	Taken from locomotive shops.
6	Cabook ballast	75	By day labour.
7	Quartz ballast	150	do.
8	Quartz ballast	525	do.
9	Quartz ballast	836	do.
10	Quartz ballast	261	do
	Cinders	337	Taken from locomotive shops.
11	Sand	675	By day labour.
	Total	8,613½	

Table 9.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1891.

Section No.	Number of Rails (Steel).	Length of Time laid.	Remarks.
4	1	5 years	—
5	3	4 ,,	—
8	1	4 ,,	—
10	74	3 ,,	Guard rails.
	14	3 ,,	Running rails.
11	1	1 6/12 ,,	—

Table 10.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1891.

Description.	Station and Shop.	Remarks.
One portable engine	Colombo Workshop	In good order.
One circular saw	do.	Replaced by a new one.
One drilling machine	do.	In good order.
One turning lathe	do.	Replaced by a new one.

Table 11.—Number of Men engaged per mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1891.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.	Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1	Kalutara to Maradána	3	6	Kadugannáwa to Pérádeniya	4
2	Fort to Wharf	3	7	Pérádeniya to Kandy	4
3	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points	3	8	Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya	4
			9	Kandy to Mátalé	4
4	Colombo to Rambukkana	4	10	Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya	4
5	Rambukkana to Kadugannáwa	4	11	Alutgama to Kalutara	3

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1891.

ALL the engines, carriages, wagons, stationary engines, portable engines, semi-portable engines, sawing machines, pumping engines, machine tools, &c., have been kept in efficient working order and repair during the year.

The expenditure incurred in working this Department in 1891 was Rs. 932,653·80.

The mileage worked was as follows (exclusive of wayside shunting, miles 19,714), viz.—engines 906,445, train miles 703,208, or an increase of 77,022 engine miles and 39,466 train miles.

The increase in engine miles was due to the larger number of trains worked with two engines, and that of train miles to increase in traffic.

The increase in engine miles over the Nánu-oya and Kadugannáwa inclines was 17,804 and 7,925 respectively.

Locomotive working has increased 3 cents an engine mile, and on train miles 7 cents.

The increased cost of working per engine mile was due to several causes :—

(1) To the larger proportion of miles worked over the incline sections, which cost nearly three times as much per mile as the lower sections.
(2) To the increased consumption of coal due to short supply of firewood, and upon which freight has to be paid on all that is used or not used at outstations.
(3) To the larger amount of rebuilding necessary in the carriage and wagon department.
(4) To the increased cost of materials in tyres alone. This is over Rs. 8,000 or close on 1 cent a mile.
(5) To extra cost in working of over Rs. 2,400 caused by the slips on the Kadugannáwa incline.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the carriage and wagon stock shows an increase of Re. 1·30 per 1,000 vehicle miles, which mileage had increased during the year by 1,139,000 miles. This increase, added to that of 1890 over 1889, shows a total increase for the two years of 20 per cent.

Fuel consumption shows an increase of 4·20 lb. per engine mile, and 3·71 lb. per train mile. This increase is partly due to increased proportion of miles worked by the engines over the Nánu-oya and Kadugannáwa inclines, which consume three times as much per mile as engines over the other part of the line. The main increase is due, however, to the large increase in the consumption of coal caused by the insufficient supply of wood.

"Wages of Workmen" vote shows a comparative decrease of over Rs. 8,000.

I very much regret to have to record that the accommodation for stock to stand in is still wanting.

The annual deterioration to engines and carriages through standing at all times exposed to the weather, is a source of large expenditure, which would be practically obviated were suitable sheds erected to accommodate them when not in traffic.

A further want is most pressingly felt, viz., more workshop accommodation. This question is one that demands most serious attention, as it is only by constantly working at high pressure, and carrying on the work out of doors, subjecting the men to exposure in the sun and rain, that the stock is kept in order and traffic requirements met.

A very large addition to the existing machinery will be absolutely necessary at no distant date. I have already laid this matter before the Acting General Manager.

The following particulars show the large amount of work done in 1891 in comparison with that done in 1890 :—

Engine Mileage.

1890.		1891.	Decrease.	Increase.
646,795	Traffic with trains	690,069	—	43,274
16,947	Service	13,138	3,809	—
102,679	Assisting and piloting	125,606	—	22,927
21,580	Weight	23,780	—	2,200
41,422	Shunting (exclusive of wayside stations)*	53,852	—	12,430
829,423	Total engine miles	906,445	3,809	80,831
			Less decrease	3,809
			Total increase	77,022

Train Mileage.

646,795	Traffic	690,069	—	43,274
16,947	Service	13,139	3,808	—
663,742	Total train miles	703,208	3,808	43,274
			Less decrease	3,808
			Total increase	39,466

* Wayside shunting miles, total 19,714 for 1891.

Vehicle Mileage.

1890.			1891.	Decrease.	Increase.
3,579,661	Passengers...	...	4,060,626	—	480,965
4,861,001	Goods ...	...	5,288,257	—	427,256
134,923	Horse boxes	...	143,686	—	8,763
56,217	Carriage trucks		66,207	—	9,990
40,685	Cattle do.	...	42,558	—	1,873
Not kept separate	Fish do.	...	84,981	—	84,981
Do.	Tea do.	...	5,915	—	5,915
131,775	Stone ...	...	192,830	—	61,055
15,653	Stones and materials	...	20,045	—	4,392
142,552	Ballast ...	...	82,827	59,725	—
123,208	Firewood ...	...	121,315	1,893	—
Not kept separate	Gunpowder vans	...	12,181	—	12,181
1,257,151	Brake vans°	...	1,360,566	—	103,415
10,342,826	Total vehicle miles	...	11,481,994	61,618	1,200,786
				Less decrease	61,618
				Total increase	1,139,168

Consumption of Fuel.

1890.		1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Coal.			
4,938 tons	Total used	8,380 tons	3,442 tons	—
13·33 lb.	Per engine mile	20·71 lb.	7·38 lb.	—
16·66 lb.	Per train mile	26·69 lb.	10·03 lb.	—
	Wood.			
85,328¾ yds.	Total used	77,861¼ yds.	—	7,467½ yds.
0·103 yds.	Per engine mile	0·086 yds.	—	0·017 yds.
0·128 yds.	Per train mile	0·111 yds.	—	0·017 yds.
	Coal and Wood (reduced to Coal equivalent).			
12,048 tons	Total used	14,868 tons	2,820 tons	—
32·54 lb.	Per engine mile	36·74 lb.	4·20 lb.	—
40·65 lb.	Per train mile	47·36 lb.	3·71 lb.	—

Stores and Materials.

1890.		Amount.		1891.	Amount.
No.		Rs. c.		No.	Rs. c.
4	Boilers ...	33,729 68	...	3	6,892 48
114	Engine and tender tyres ...	2,670 0	...	159	5,217 0
3	Crank axles	2,018 64	...	2	1,422 0
22	Straight axles	1,496 3	...	10	684 27
Pairs.				Pairs.	
4	Inside cylinders	4,110 50	...	1	668 0
2	Outside cylinders	2,026 56	...	—	—
Tons cwt. qr. lb.				Tons cwt. qr. lb.	
1 18 1 26	Babits, metal	2,481 24	...	1 18 0 0	2,737 0
16 3 0 17	Castings ...	2,982 29	...	21 8 0 0	3,923 60
235 1 0 0	Coke ...	6,774 4	...	233 10 0 0	6,633 25
No.				No.	
21	Axle boxes	2,407 79	...	12	601 0
—	Other stores, &c.	53,960 70	...	—	61,254 21
		114,657 47			110,032 81

Carriages and Wagons Department.

No.		Rs. c.		No.	Rs. c.
310	Tyres ...	6,110 0	...	508	16,523 60
c. ft. 5,533	Teak ...	15,109 10	...	c. ft. 7,117	18,063 4
No.				No.	
6	Wagon axles	180 30	...	90	2,697 28
27	Rubber springs	814 0	...	58	1,201 34
124	Bearing springs	4,404 0	...	104	1,975 12
912	Cast iron brake blocks	2,517 48	...	1,337	3,294 24
—	Paint ...	7,689 54	...	—	8,125 19
—	Canvas ...	1,209 0	...	—	1,405 0
—	Steel and iron	2,919 48	...	—	4,571 53
—	Wooden brake blocks	2,016 0	...	—	2,657 70
—	Hora and jakwood planks	1,345 37	...	—	1,681 41
—	Other stores, &c.	13,191 16	...	—	18,096 86
		57,505 34			80,292 31

Repairs to Locomotives.

1890. No.		1891. No
14	Engines repaired	16
13	Engines painted	14
27		30

° Passengers 1,044,428 ; goods, 290,720 ; stone, 10,897 ; ballast, 6,006; stones and materials, 1,299 ; firewood, 7,216.

Six engines that came in for repairs in 1890 were completed and put out in 1891. Three of these were rebuilds, with new boilers, &c.

Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

1890.			1891.
8	...	Covered goods	12
—	...	Low-sided wagons	—
1	...	Gunpowder van	—
1	...	High-sided wagons	7
5	...	Ballast wagons	5
2	...	Heavy goods brake	1
17	...	Carriages	36
1	...	Passenger brakes	8
2	...	Horse boxes	—
37			69

The above were mostly complete renewals.

Additions and Improvements.

The following, in addition to repairs and renewals, were *altered* as described:—

No. 4 Bogie Saloon had venetians and glass frames put on balcony, and springs put in seats; hat cords fixed; lavatory, urinal, and water-closet rooms fitted with gangway between. Entrance made to rooms from balcony, and nedun wood couches, cane chairs, carpets on floor, garden seats, linolium in balcony, were all put in.

No. 3 Refreshment Car had tables and chairs fixed in similar manner to others.

State Carriage had set of brakes fixed similar to the Main line. Carriage stock and worm shaft and wheel fixed, so that brake could be worked independently from the inside of the carriage.

No. 1 four-wheel Saloon was thoroughly repaired and converted into a refreshment car and all the necessary fittings made.

Four carriages had seats raised, springs put in seats, hat cords and "label" board bracket fastened.

Six carriages had seats raised, hat cords and "label" board put in.

Two carriages (thorough repairs) had seats raised, hat cords and "label" board bracket put in.

Nine carriages had glass frames fixed to them.

Seventeen carriages had their partitions raised.

Four carriages had additional doors, new brake-ends, and glass frames and venetians put in.

Twenty-two passenger brakes had the pigeon-holes covered with a hinged flap.

Two bogie covered goods were altered into third class for carrying coolies.

Twenty-two wagons had sheeting boards refitted.

Two covered goods had their wheel base shortened.

In addition to the above numerous and heavy repairs, the following were built as additional rolling stock :—

1	Four-wheeled saloon.
1	Four-wheeled second class.
2	Four-wheeled third class.
2	Bogie third class.
2	Gunpowder vans.

And under votes for Haputalé Extension :—

4	Bogie brakes and three composites.
2	Bogie brakes and goods (new design).
10	Covered goods (enlarged height).
4	High sides.

Painting Work.

1890. No.		1891. No.
137	Four-wheeled vehicles	134
23	Bogies	—
250	Roofs	261
410		395

Under locomotive workshops repairs should be added for Haputalé Extension :—Four engines and tenders erected, painted, and put in running order.

Tables 1 to 11 are attached.

A. E. BROWN,
Locomotive Engineer.

Colombo, May 14, 1892.

ANNEXURES.

Table 1.—List of Machinery in Workshops.

No. of Machines on Store List.	Description.	Condition on December 31, 1891.
	Machinery in Fitting Shop.	
—	One pair horizontal engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter, stroke 18 in. for driving workshop machinery ...	In excellent order
—	One old locomotive boiler supplying steam for above engine	do.
1	Double chuck wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
2	Do. do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centres; gap opens 18 in., takes in 3 in. diameter	Fair order.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centres, 18 in. bed ...	do.
5	Do. 7 in. centres, 9 in. bed ...	do.
6	Hand lathe, 7 in. centres, 9 ft. bed	do.
7	Planing machine, planes 16 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, 3 ft. high	do.
8	Planing machine, with plane 8 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, 3 ft. high	Good order
9	Drilling machine, movable drills, 16 in. in depth ...	Fair order
10	Drilling machine	do.
11	Shaping machine, self-feeding, stroke 17 ft., bed 7 ft. long	Good order
12	Shaping machine, 4½ in. stroke, bed 4 ft. long ...	Working order
13	Screwing and tapping machine, screws and taps from ¼ to 1¼ diameter, travels 8 in. length ...	Moderate order
14	Slotting machine, stroke 18 in., table revolves, travels laterally, horizontally, by self-acting gear ...	Good working order
15	Shears, 22 in. from knife and to ⅜ in. thick ...	do.
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centres, 23 ft. bed, takes in up to 3 in., 9½ in. diameter	Excellent order
17	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centres, 9 ft. bed ...	Fair order
18	Slotting machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Moderate order
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9¼ in. centres, 16 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Good working order
20	Wheel lathe, 6 ft. 6 in., chuck; chucks disconnect and run separately	do.
21	Shearing and punching machine, cuts ¼ in. thick plate, 8 in. from edge	Good order (not used)
22	Small bench drilling machine	Under repair
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centres, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Excellent working order
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in. centres, bed 15 in., gap opens 24 in., takes in 3 ft. 4 in. diameter ...	do.
25	Small hand lathe, 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
26	Do. 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
27	Do. 6¼ in. centres, 6 in. bed ...	do.
28	Facing and boring lathe chuck, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter...	do.
29	Drilling machine, 12 in. deep, 2 in. table ...	do.
30	Wheel lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, chucks self-acting, feed	do.
31	Facing and boring machine (lathe), chucks 3 ft. 4 in. diameter	do.
32	Shaping machine, stroke 18 ft. 8 in. bed ...	do.
33	Radial arm drilling machine, drill travels on arms 3 ft., radial 5 ft.	Excellent order
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. length of bed, duplicate of No. 32	do.
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ in. centres, 9 ft. 9 in. bed ...	do.
36	Drilling machine, to drill holes in tyres between spokes of wheels	Good working order
—	One set of plate rolls	do.
—	Wheel press	do.
—	Three grindstones and troughs, complete ...	do.
37	Wheel lathe	Excellent order
38	Screwing machine	do.
39	Thome's portable drill	do.
40	14-in. gap lathe	do.
41	Do.	do.
42	Double end bolt lathe	do.
43	Do.	do.
44	Twist drill grinder	do.
45	Facing lathe	do.
	Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 7¾ in., diameter 12 in.	In working order
—	Old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to steam hammers and portable engines for driving circular saw	Good order
—	Circular saw for cutting iron, largest diameter of saw 2 ft. 8 in.	do.

No. of Machines on Store List.	Description.	Condition on December 31, 1891.
—	Double-acting 10-cwt. steam hammer, Massey's patent	Good working order
—	6-cwt. steam hammer, R. Wilson's patent ...	Not suitable
—	Tangye's patent noiseless form	Good working order
—	Bolt and nut shaping machine	Not used
	Machinery in Carriage and Wagon Repairing Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving machinery in shop, cylinder 9 in. by 12 in., 8 H.P.	In good order
—	Circular saw, largest diameter of saw 24 in. ...	do.
—	Saw sharpening machine	do.
—	Emery grinding stone with automatic water supply ...	do.
—	Hardwood turning lathe with arrangement for saw to be fixed for gearing	do.
—	Mortising machine and drill for woodwork ...	Fair order
—	Bench drilling machine	do.
—	Log frame saw with combined engine, complete, takes in log 24 in. by 24 in.	Good order
—	Old locomotive boiler for driving above ...	do.
—	Paint grinding mill (hand)	Not used
—	Semi-portable compound engine, 16 H.P. ...	New
—	Circular saw with rising and falling spindle and boring arrangements	do.
	Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.	
—	Hand drilling machine	Fair order
—	Sheer legs	Good order
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Pump	Not used
—	Grindstone	Working order
—	Pumping engine	Not used
—	Pumping boiler	Condemned
	Machinery in Kadugannáwa Running Shed.	
—	Screw-cutting lathe	Working order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling cranes and wagons	Good order
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Grindstone	do.
	Machinery in Náwalapitiya Running Shed.	
—	Coal crane	Good order
	Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.	
—	Hand lathe	Working order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	Fair order
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Grindstone	do.

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
2	Alutgama	Hand pump	In working order
1	Kalutara South ...	do.	do.
1	Do. North ...	do.	do.
1	Pánadurá ...	do.	do.
2	Moratuwa ...	do.	do.
1	Pettah	Pump and tank	Removed
2	Colombo	Tank	In order; pipes want cleaning out
1	Véyangoda	Engine and pump ...	In fair order; wants new boiler
1	Polgahawela	Stand pump	Fair order
1	Rambukkana	Engine and pump ...	do.
2	Kadugannáwa	Tank	do.
1	Kandy	do.	do.
1	Mátalé	do.	Good order
2	Náwalapitiya	do.	do.
1	Galboda	do. ...	do.
1	Watawala	do. ...	do.
1	Hatton	Hand pump	do.
1	Watagoda	do.	do.
1	Nánu-oya	do.	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1891.

Stock No.	Maker's Name	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	R. Stephenson & Co.	1,263	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	Getting new boiler
2	Do.	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Thorough running order
3	Do.	1,265	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	Thorough *running* order
4	Do.	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	Will require new boiler
5	Do.	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In good order [in 1892
6	Beyer & Peacock	460	do.		do.	16	22	8	Four wheels coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In good order [1892
7	Do.	461	do.	Bogie engine with tender	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Will get a new boiler in
8	Kitson & Co.	1,377	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	In thorough order
9	Do.	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Will require a new boiler
10	Do.	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	Under repairs
11	Do.	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	In thorough order
12	Do.	1,381	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
13	Do.	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	do.
14	Do.	1,383	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
15	Do.	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co.	855	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	Requires repairs in 1892
17	Do	856	do.		do.	17	26	8	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	do.
18	Do.	857	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	Getting new boiler
19	Do.	858	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Requires repairs in 1892
20	Beyer & Peacock	830	Passenger trains		Inside	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1869	Under repairs
21	Do.	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	In good order
22	Do.	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	do.
23	Do.	833	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	In thorough running order
24	Kitson & Co.	1,848	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	Getting new boiler
25	Do.	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	Requires new boiler
26	Do.	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	In thorough order
27	Do.	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	do.
28	Do.	2,000	Mixed trains							3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	Will be stopped for boiler in 1892
														do.
					do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	
29	Do.	2,000	do.		Outside	10	18	4	Four wheels coupled	3 6	No middle wheel	3 6	January, 1869	Getting thorough boiler repairs
30	R. Stephenson & Co.	1,812	Shunting	Tank engine							do.		do.	In working order
					do.	10	18	4		3 0	5 0	3 6	March, 1877	Had new boiler
31	Do.	1,813	do.		Inside	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In good working order
32	Do.	2,281	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
33	Do.	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1878	do.
34	Do.	2,283	do.	Bogie tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	do.
35	Kitson & Co.	2,176	do		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
36	Do.	2,177	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	Getting boiler repairs
37	Do.	2,178	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	Will require repairs in 1892
38	Do.	2,179	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	do.
39	Do	2,200	Mixed train	Bogie engine with tank	do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0		
40	Do.	2,199	do.											

Table 3.—*continued.*

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders.			No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels.			Commenced to run.	Condition.
					Position.	Diameter	Length of Stroke			Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.		
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		[1892
41	John Fowler & Co.	3,422	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	6	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	February, 1879	Will require repairs in
42	Do.	3,423	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1879	do.
43	Beyer & Peacock	1,906	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8	Four wheels coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1880	In good order
44	Do.	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1880	Under boiler repairs
45	Do.	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	In good order
46	Do.	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1880	Getting new boiler
47	Do.	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	Will soon require repairs
48	Kitson & Co.	2,356	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1881	do.
49	Do.	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10		4 0	4 5	4 5	May, 1883	In good order
50	Do.	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 0	4 5	4 5	November, 1884	Requires repairs
51	Do	2,496	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January, 1885	do.
52	Do.	2,497	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	Requires repairs in 1892
53	Do.	2,498	do.	Bogie engine with tender	do	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	July, 1884	In fair order
54	Do.	2,499	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June, 1884	do.
55	Do.	2,500	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
56	Do.	2,501	do		do.	17	26	10	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1884	Under repairs
57	Do.	2,502	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1884	Comes in early in 1892 for repairs
58	Do.	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	April, 1884	do.
59	Vulcan Foundry, Co. Lt.	1,294	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	March 25, 1891	New engine
60	Do.	1,295	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 15, 1891	do.
61	Do.	1,296	do		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	December 3, 1891	do.
62	Do.	1,297	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October 15, 1891	do.

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1891.

Engines.	No. of Engines of the same Weight.	ENGINES. Empty. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total	In Steam. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	TENDERS. Empty. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Full. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Mean Weight of Engine and Tender for whole Journey.	Approximate Weight, not having been actually verified.
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
1 to 7 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	51 1	—
8 to 15	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 18	52 18
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6		—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 5	—
24 and 25	2	—	—	—	—	—	18 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
26 and 27	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 5	—
28 and 29	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
30 and 31	2	—	—	Tank	Engine	Shunting.	—	9 5	—	6 13	15 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—
32 to 38 and 48	8	9 14	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 0	—
39 and 40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
43 to 47 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
49 to 62 ...	14	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	67 0	—

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1891.

Locomotives.

Six-wheeled coupled bogie engines	14
Six-wheeled coupled engines	6
Four-wheeled coupled six-feet wheel engines	6
Do. five-feet wheel engines	26
Do. tank engines	8
Shunting engines	2
Total	62

Coaching Four-wheeled Stock.

State carriage	1
Saloon	5
First class	9
First and Second class composite	8*
Second class	14
Third class	74
Guards' van	22
Horse boxes, Main line	3
Do. Nánu-oya line	11
Carriage trucks, Main line	1
Covered carriage trucks, Main line	2
Do. Nánu-oya line	8
Fish trucks	6
Total	164

Coaching Bogie Stock.

Saloon	1
State carriage	1
Refreshment car	3
First and second class composite	9
Third class	10†
Third class and van composite Second and third class, van, and composite	15
Total	39

Goods Stock, Four-wheeled.

Covered goods wagons	Main line	65
	Nánu-oya line	242‡
Highsided open wagons	Main line	71
	Nánu-oya line	21
Lowsided open wagons	Main line	4
	Nánu-oya line	9
Cattle trucks	Main line	4
	Nánu-oya line	8
Gunpowder vans	Main line	1
	Nánu-oya line	5
Lime wagons	Main line	5
	Nánu-oya line	11
Tea-leaf trucks	Main line	—
	Nánu-oya line	1
Swivel timber trucks	Main line	6
	Nánu-oya line	2
Goods brake vans	Main line	18
	Nánu-oya line	—
Total		473

Bogie Stock Goods.

Covered goods wagons	26
Lowsided	6
Goods and brake van composite	8
Total	40

Service Stock.

Travelling cranes	5
Ballast wagons	32
Public Works Department wagons	10
Crane wagons	3
Total	50

Table 6.—Total Average Weight of Rolling Stock (Empty) on December 31, 1891.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Total Weight of Empty. Tons	cwt.	Average Weight of Vehicle. Tons	cwt.
Carriage Stock.					
State carriage, eight-wheeled bogie	1	18	18	18	18
Saloon carriage, eight-wheeled bogie	1	18	0	18	0
Refreshment car, eight-wheeled bogie	3	54	18	18	6
1st and 2nd class composite	9	162	0	18	0
3rd class and brake composite	15	247	0	16	10
3rd class composite	10	151	0	15	2
State carriage, four-wheeled	1	8	0	8	0
Saloon carriage, four-wheeled	5	42	10	8	10
1st class, four-wheeled	9	67	10	7	10
1st and 2nd class composite	8	60	0	7	10
2nd class carriage, four-wheeled	14	105	0	7	10
3rd class carriage, four-wheeled	74	518	0	7	0
Passenger brake van	22	160	12	7	6
Horse boxes	14	104	6	7	9
Carriage trucks	11	57	15	5	15
Fish trucks	6	33	0	5	10
Total	203	1,808	19	176	16
Wagon Stock.					
Covered goods, eight-wheeled	26	322	16	12	18
Covered goods, eight-wheeled, and vans	8	112	16	14	2
Lowsided, eight-wheeled	6	72	6	12	1
Covered goods, four-wheeled	307	1,586	8	5	4
Goods brake van, four-wheeled	18	207	0	11	10
Highsided, four-wheeled	92	450	16	4	18
Ballast wagons, four-wheeled	32	152	0	4	15
Lowsided wagons, four-wheeled	13	59	3	4	11
Gunpowder vans, four-wheeled	6	39	18	6	13
Cattle wagons, four-wheeled	12	69	0	5	15
Timber trucks, four-wheeled	8	37	4	4	13
Lime wagons	16	86	8	5	8
Tea-leaf truck	1	5	13	5	13
Total	545	3,201	8	98	1

* This includes two first and second class saloon on short wheel base.

† Includes two goods wagons converted into cooly carriages.

‡ This includes twenty-six ten-ton wagons, of which sixteen are specially constructed to convey tea in standard chests.

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (exclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No.	Class of Engines.	Miles run to December 31, 1890. M. C.	Miles run in 1891. M. C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1891. M. C.
1	For mixed trains	255,662 61	—	255,662 61
2	Do.	191,735 18	6,755 30	198,490 48
3	Do.	230,882 38	8,781 31	239,663 69
4	Do.	243,712 15	9,372 28	253,084 43
5	Do.	259,037 41	15,549 13	274,586 54
6	Do.	305,166 76	4,010 68	309,177 64
7	Do.	294,962 50	9,035 78	303,998 28
8	Do.	288,327 66	26,500 38	314,828 24
9	Do.	287,796 58	13,132 50	300,929 28
10	Do.	334,634 29	29,060 12	363,694 41
11	Do.	225,524 51	16,586 7	242,110 58
12	Do.	275,262 64	4,953 59	280,216 43
13	Do.	291,684 72	8,318 20	300,003 12
14	Do.	283,242 3	21,546 30	304,788 33
15	Do.	282,646 7	2,577 35	285,223 42
16	For incline work	134,919 42	9,602 49	144,522 11
17	Do.	162,947 37	9,262 78	172,210 35
18	Do.	133,413 90	4,901 24	138,315 14
19	Do.	149,459 33	8,237 60	157,697 13
20	For passenger trains	369,954 35	31,188 59	401,143 14
21	Do.	377,795 43	28,958 63	406,754 26
22	Do.	359,037 11	29,438 59	388,475 70
23	Do.	401,815 65	19,109 46	420,925 31
24	For mixed trains	259,316 66	9,761 68	269,078 54
25	Do.	251,925 46	17,558 64	269,484 30
26	For passenger trains	347,835 78	268 62	348,104 60
27	Do.	321,102 20	15,437 54	336,539 74
28	For mixed trains	175,406 25	21,694 0	197,100 25
29	Do.	171,738 33	1,630 50	173,369 3
30	For shunting	3,225 68	538 16	3,764 4
31	Do.	577 48	—	577 48
32	For local trains	207,297 30	23,204 60	230,502 10
33	Do.	241,307 66	20,941 52	262,249 38
34	Do.	234,994 74	13,111 58	248,106 52
35	Do.	217,011 17	21,708 54	238,719 71
36	Do.	207,365 48	19,457 6	226,822 54
37	Do.	217,296 36	21,782 10	239,078 46
38	Do.	208,393 66	19,821 7	228,214 73
39	For mixed trains	187,793 38	20,529 71	208,323 29
40	Do.	157,334 63	13,692 42	171,027 25
41	For incline work	98,820 18	11,890 40	110,710 58
42	Do.	97,822 75	10,145 9	107,968 4
43	For mixed trains	160,075 36	21,747 69	181,823 25
44	Do.	168,599 41	16,738 69	185,338 30
45	Do.	183,430 32	9,339 30	192,769 62
46	Do.	138,476 14	13,876 61	152,352 75
47	Do.	152,022 2	18,085 21	170,107 23
48	For local trains	170,919 18	26,242 0	197,161 18
49	For incline work	63,788 41	19,211 24	82,999 65
50	Do.	78,781 54	11,192 17	89,973 71
51	Do.	69,183 76	6,818 11	76,002 7
52	Do.	87,546 6	17,155 27	104,701 33
53	Do.	71,215 48	16,112 9	87,327 57
54	Do.	81,056 79	14,410 44	95,467 43
55	Do.	72,469 19	20,220 5	92,689 24
56	Do.	80,980 2	2,836 46	83,816 48
57	Do.	84,435 0	15,155 20	99,590 20
58	Do	94,681 31	19,700 61	114,382 12
59	Do.	—	14,835 3	14,835 3
60	Do.	—	5,796 8	5,796 8
61	Do.	—	74 11	74 11
62	Do.	—	2,989 78	2,989 78
	Total	11,503,850 79	852,593 34	12,356,444 33

Table 8.—Detailed Statement of Mileage of Engines for the year ended December 31, 1891.

Description of Trains.	Kalutara and Maradána.		Kalutara and Alutgama.		Fort and Wharf.		Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point.		Colombo and Rambukkána.		Rambukkána and Kaḍugannáwa.		Kaḍugannáwa and Péráḍeniya.		Péráḍeniya and Kandy.		Péráḍeniya and Náwalapitiya.		Kandy and Mátalé.		Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya.		Total.	
TRAINS.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
Passenger { Ordinary	—		—		—		—		53,892	20	13,205	20	5,788	20	—		17,221	40	—		29,747	40	119,854	60
Passenger { Special	1,000	50	176	0	—		—		1,536	20	218	20	105	60	115	17	100	40	163	0	221	40	3,637	60
Passenger { Empty	13	10	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		13	10
Goods ... { Ordinary	1,629	60	112	60	871	0	—		31,885	50	19,153	50	10,829	0	3,983	60	10,652	60	—		16,478	0	95,596	20
Goods ... { Special	296	10	72	0	107	20	—		12,356	10	3,204	40	2,179	70	2,622	60	7,865	40	268	70	3,883	60	32,856	60
Goods ... { Empty	259	20	77	0	47	60	—		365	10	436	70	22	10	7	60	50	20	—		—		1,266	10
Stone ... { Loaded	879	40	—		—		687	40	4,114	60	—		—		—		—		—		—		5,681	60
Stone ... { Empty	715	50	—		—		682	0	3,861	70	—		—		—		—		—		—		5,259	40
Material { Loaded	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Material { Empty	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Mixed ... { Ordinary	118,057	20	44,634	0	—		—		112,367	40	10,564	20	4,607	60	18,144	0	26,220	60	37,690	70	52,995	20	425,281	50
Mixed ... { Special	154	40	18	60	—		—		234	0	12	60	16	60	23	20	67	0	34	40	60	40	622	0
Mixed ... { Empty	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Total Train Miles ...	123,005	60	45,090	40	1,026	0	1,369	40	220,613	40	46,795	40	23,549	40	24,897	30	62,178	20	38,157	20	103,386	40	690,069	50
OTHER THAN TRAINS.																								
Shunting ...	9,603	41	3,518	16	81	70	—		17,297	2	3,647	76	1,840	22	1,942	22	4,814	54	3,000	65	8,105	40	53,852	8
Material { Loaded	255	45	81	40	1	0	—		171	10	25	60	—		—		33	40	—		—		568	35
Material { Empty	165	35	66	0	1	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		232	35
Ballast ... { Loaded	939	40	154	0	—		27	0	1,541	70	338	40	170	0	368	20	749	0	475	60	582	60	5,346	50
Ballast ... { Empty	18	0	—		—		6	0	105	60	300	0	—		—		—		—		8	0	437	60
Firewood { Loaded	—		—		—		—		2,123	10	515	60	—		41	20	13	40	831	0	586	10	4,110	60
Firewood { Empty	—		—		—		—		1,392	50	501	0	—		—		—		—		548	70	2,442	40
Light Engines for traffic ...	116	8	22	0	—		1	40	760	74	7,028	60	1,170	20	121	34	8,309	17	13	50	5,291	68	22,835	51
Trial Engines and Engines for repairs	35	60	—		—		—		716	40	89	40	33	32	3	70	58	0	6	70	—		943	72
Assisting and Piloting ...	—		—		—		—		—		50,301	70	3,138	6	1,136	30	15,762	3	—		55,267	21	125,605	50
Total other Miles ...	11,133	69	3,841	56	83	70	34	40	24,108	76	62,749	6	6,352	0	3,613	36	29,739	74	4,328	5	70,390	29	216,375	61

Table 9.—Mileage of Passengers, Goods, &c., Trains for the year ended December 31, 1891.

Description of Trains.		Kalutara and Maradána.	Kalutara and Alutgama.	Fort and Wharf.	MaharaQuarry and Mahara Point.	Colombo and Rambukkana.	Rambukkana and Kaḍugannáwa	Kaḍugannáwa and Péráḍeniya.	Péráḍeniya and Kandy.	Péráḍeniya and Náwalapiṭiya.	Kandy and Mátalé.	Náwalapiṭiya and Nánu-oya.	Total.
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger	Ordinary	—	—	—	—	53,892 20	13,205 20	5,788 20	—	17,221 40	—	29,747 40	119,854 60
	Special	1,000 50	176 0	—	—	1,536 20	218 20	105 60	115 70	100 40	163 0	221 40	3,637 60
	Empty	13 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 10
Goods	Ordinary	1,629 60	112 60	871 0	—	31,885 50	19,153 50	10,829 0	3,983 60	10,652 60	—	16,478 0	95,596 20
	Special	296 10	72 0	107 20	—	12,356 10	3,204 40	2,179 70	2,622 60	7,865 40	268 70	3,883 60	32,856 60
	Empty	259 20	77 0	47 60	—	365 10	436 70	22 10	7 60	50 20	—	—	1,266 10
Mixed	Ordinary	118,057 20	44,634 0	—	—	112,367 40	10,564 20	4,607 60	18,144 0	26,220 60	37,690 70	52,995 20	425,281 50
	Special	154 40	18 60	—	—	234 0	12 60	16 60	23 20	67 0	34 40	60 40	622 0
Stone	Loaded	879 40	—	—	—	687 40	4,114 60	—	—	—	—	—	5,681 60
	Empty	715 50	—	—	—	682 0	3,861 70	—	—	—	—	—	5,259 40
Material	Loaded	255 45	81 40	1 0	—	—	171 10	25 60	—	—	33 40	—	—	568 35
	Empty	165 35	66 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232 35
Ballast	Loaded	939 40	154 0	—	—	27 0	1,541 70	338 40	170 0	368 20	749 0	475 60	582 60	5,346 50
	Empty	18 0	—	—	—	6 0	105 60	300 0	—	—	—	—	8 0	437 60
Firewood	Loaded	—	—	—	—	—	2,123 10	515 60	—	41 20	13 40	831 0	586 10	4,110 60
	Empty	—	—	—	—	—	1,392 50	501 0	—	—	—	—	548 70	2,442 40
	Total	124,384 20	45,392 0	1,028 0	1,402 40	225,948 0	48,476 40	23,719 40	25,306 70	62,974 20	39,464 0	105,112 20	703,208 10

Table 10.—Detailed Mileage of Vehicles for the year ended December 31, 1891.

Description of Vehicles.		Kalutara and Maradána.	Kalutara and Alutgama.	Fort and Wharf.	MaharaQuarry and Mahara Point.	Colombo and Rambukkana.	Rambukkana and Kaḍugannáwa	Kaḍugannáwa and Péráḍeniya.	Péráḍeniya and Kandy.	Péráḍeniya and Náwalapiṭiya.	Kandy and Mátalé.	Náwalapiṭiya and Nánu-oya.	Total.
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Governor's saloon		281 52	77 0	4 8	—	2,391 57	549 69	178 32	242 66	621 11	275 64	991 36	5,613 75
Passenger	Carriages	1,169,882 79	390,457 65	278 78	—	1,181,410 7	231,310 16	102,601 41	94,335 14	310,653 72	181,241 61	392,839 19	4,055,011 52
	Vans	242,856 17	91,149 54	130 76	—	264,027 17	55,615 69	24,978 48	27,653 65	106,372 16	77,084 18	154,558 77	1,044,427 57
Horse boxes		7,289 39	2,676 38	—	—	57,794 64	13,050 42	6,035 28	4,981 30	15,508 36	6,093 47	30,255 72	143,685 76
Carriage trucks		4,002 75	1,209 0	—	—	31,964 32	6,887 55	3,034 1	1,998 10	6,243 68	1,264 42	9,102 27	66,206 70
Goods	Wagons	147,470 11	33,777 28	7,602 20	1 40	2,286,175 68	480,033 44	232,321 15	61,416 29	462,393 57	77,230 36	627,398 76	4,415,821 24
	Vans	4,116 79	682 0	1,004 35	—	142,023 27	60,177 35	21,810 0	11,127 21	27,871 69	620 74	21,285 39	290,719 59
	Empties	10,965 30	1,383 52	2,563 62	—	386,630 26	123,456 61	43,759 44	12,551 25	124,265 8	7,023 71	159,835 76	872,435 55
Cattle trucks		3,225 37	1,340 0	1 2	—	14,200 76	3,511 11	1,696 8	1,253 20	5,792 29	3,357 59	8,180 3	42,558 5
Fish trucks		59,866 25	25,114 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,980 69
Tea trucks		—	—	—	—	2,392 48	2,006 44	836 40	356 49	322 62	—	—	5,915 3
Gunpowder wagons		686 38	209 0	2 4	45 20	4,354 19	1,144 18	368 30	272 78	1,424 10	481 26	3,193 21	12,181 26
Stone	Wagons	14,702 18	—	204 15	12,403 0	71,009 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,319 25
	Vans	1,569 30	—	18 36	1,377 60	7,931 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,896 54
	Empties	12,727 9	—	173 38	12,274 0	69,335 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,510 37
Stores and material	Wagons	8,541 58	2,100 0	12 24	—	3,167 14	218 53	—	—	196 24	137 72	—	14,374 5
	Vans	796 9	242 0	1 2	—	171 18	38 47	—	—	33 46	17 19	—	1,299 61
	Empties	3,353 30	1,562 0	1 2	—	301 22	214 53	—	—	235 2	—	—	5,671 29
Ballast	Wagons	18,186 68	4,304 4	—	267 0	29,048 22	3,097 58	970 40	2,388 5	2,741 51	3,041 52	5,167 78	71,213 58
	Vans	944 44	208 56	—	24 0	1,477 15	1,119 8	152 68	341 50	677 54	409 43	651 15	6,006 33
	Empties	1,868 13	264 0	—	213 0	4,942 37	1,815 65	61 26	477 70	1,145 21	574 42	250 59	11,613 13
Firewood	Wagons	—	—	—	—	50,429 57	5,270 57	—	166 50	116 20	4,264 61	9,104 73	69,352 78
	Vans	—	—	—	—	3,467 79	1,327 38	—	7 60	6 60	745 75	1,659 77	7,215 69
	Empties	—	—	—	—	48,717 14	1,484 7	—	—	—	825 60	935 23	51,962 24
	Total	1,713,333 41	556,757 21	11,998 2	26,605 40	4,663,364 69	992,334 50	438,804 21	219,571 2	1,068,621 76	365,191 44	1,425,411 51	11,481,994 17

Table 11.—Comparative Statement of the Wages of Men employed in the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops and Engine Sheds for 1890 and 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fitting shop, Colombo ...	52,272 65	55,520 72	3,248 7	—
Blacksmiths' shop, Colombo	13,718 15	14,130 10	411 95	—
Carriage shop, Colombo ...	38,856 66	52,607 17	13,750 51	—
Painters' shop, Colombo ...	9,030 54	8,391 43	—	639 11
Greasers and cleaners, Kalutara to Polgahawela ...	3,561 66	3,570 14	8 48	—
Engine shed, Kalutara ...	4,196 65	4,307 7	110 42	—
Do. Colombo ...	24,237 23	24,966 6	728 83	—
Pumping enginemen and firewood coolies between Henaratgoda and Ambépussa	2,277 2	1,752 90	—	524 12
Greasers and cleaners, Kadugannáwa ...	1,000 39	1,000 88	0 49	—
Do. Kandy ...	782 93	650 59	—	132 34
Engine shed, Kadugannáwa	12,613 19	13,530 46	917 27	—
Do. Kandy ...	15,086 64	15,468 80	382 16	—
Do. Náwalapitiya	27,333 63	28,713 75	1,380 12	—
Total ...	204,967 34	224,610 7	20,938 30	1,295 57
Less new work, &c., this year	33,082 99	Deduct ...	14,752 82	
Do. last year	18,330 17		6,185 48	
Less ...	14,752 82	Decrease ...	1,295 57	
		Total Increase ...	4,889 91	

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1891.

THE work of this Department during the year ending December 31, 1891, has been exceptionally heavy, but on the whole it has been satisfactorily performed.

The gross receipts, including Rs. 49,566, mostly traffic, amounted to Rs. 4,428,839, the largest sum yet earned by the railway, yet the traffic working expenses have been proportionately lower than at any time during the last ten years.

The following table will show what progress has been made since my last report :—

	1891.	1890.	Increase.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of line	191⅛ ...	191⅛ ...	—
Coaching receipts (passengers, parcels, mails, horses, &c.) ...	Rs. 1,384,450 ...	Rs. 1,225,369 ...	Rs. 159,081
Goods receipts	2,986,586 ...	2,569,851 ...	416,735
Cattle traffic receipts ...	8,237 ...	6,854 ...	1,383
Total traffic receipts ...	4,379,273	3,802,074	577,199
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Train miles worked ...	690,070 ...	647,151 ...	42,919
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts per train mile ...	6·41 ...	5·97 ...	0 44
Working expenses per train mile ...	·59 ...	·58 ...	·01
			Decrease
Do. per cent of receipts...	9·29 ...	9·76 ...	·47

Passengers.—The number of passengers carried was 368,109 more than in 1890, the principal increases being as follows :—Mátalé, 21,833 ; Kandy, 17,164 ; Pánaduré, 15,772 ; Moratuwa, 14,288 ; Hatton, 13,239 ; Pettah, 12,063 ; Lunawa, 10,478 ; Kelaniya, 10,352 ; Gampola, 10,039.

The increase has been general throughout the line, except on the Bentota Extension, where, I regret to say, there has been a decrease in the number of passengers travelling. The extension, it will be remembered, was only open for nine months of 1890, and although by a *pro rata* comparison 1891 gives an increase of 2,500 passengers actually booked at the stations on this line, it must be regarded as a decrease, inasmuch as there was a decrease of nearly 7,500 at Kalutara South. The falling off is probably due, not to there being less settled traffic in the district, but to the absence of the novelty seekers, who abnormally swelled the number carried during the first few weeks of the opening of the line.

Péradeniya Junction is the only station on the Main line where there have been fewer travellers, but the increase at Péradeniya new station more than counterbalanced the loss.

The decrease in the cooly traffic in 1890, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera on the North road, was fully compensated for in 1891, by the large increase at Mátalé (nearly 29,000) recorded above and by 10,000, principally coolies, at Kelaniya.

Although considerable additions have been made to the number of passenger vehicles, it is still a matter of no slight difficulty to provide suitable rolling stock to meet the demands made upon it by an average increase of over 1,000 passengers per day, and this difficulty is especially felt at holiday times, when the whole resources of the Department are strained to provide conveyance for the large numbers who flock to popular festivals and race meetings.

The visit of the Cesarevitch concurrent with the Darawella races in the middle of February severely taxed the resources of the Department in the matter of passenger rolling stock, but all arrangements worked satisfactorily.

Goods.—In goods traffic there was an increase of 52,500 tons, the gross tonnage being 281,499, as compared with 228,998 in 1890. About 16,000 tons of this increase is due to the transport of stone, principally rubble, from Mahara quarry to Slave island jail, the remaining 36,500 being distributed pretty fairly over the whole line. In considering the work of the Department the number of tons conveyed should be doubled, because every ton of goods has to be dealt with twice, once at the forwarding station and once at the receiving station, and a calculation on this basis is necessary to decide the amount of work really done at any station or in any particular district.

At the following stations the increase in the number of tons dealt with has been :—Colombo, 29,000 ; Wharf, 9,000 ; Nánu-oya, 5,000 ; Kandy, 5,000 ; Taláwakele, 3,500 ; Hatton, 3,500 ; Gampola, 3,000 ; Alutgama, 2,000 ; Ambepussa, 1,750 ; Mátalé, 1,300 ; Kadugannáwa, 1,250 ; while, with the exception of four, every other station shows an increase ranging from 60 to 1,000 tons. The exceptions are :—Polgahawela, 1,300 ; Pánaduré, 850 ; Kotagala, 300 ; Mahara, 30. Sectionally, the increases are nearly as follows :—

Colombo and Wharf stations	38,200
Local stations, Mahara to Kadugannáwa	4,800
Péradeniya and Kandy	6,200
Mátalé line	1,900
Gampola and Náwalapitiya	7,000
Nánu-oya line	13,000
Coast line	2,000
Total ...	73,100

I have treated Colombo and Wharf stations separately, as the traffic to and from these stations affect the whole of the line, and could not be justly credited to any one section.

The continual increase in the goods traffic, which has advanced from 160,000 tons in 1885, when the Nánu-oya line may be said to have been opened, to 281,000 in 1891, makes the work upon our mountain section, where the largest proportion occurs, extremely difficult, the yard accommodation at the principal stations not being equal to its requirements. This is especially the case at Hatton, where, however, there is now every prospect of relief, as the yard is to be doubled. Náwalapitiya, where much shunting has to be performed, and where the trains are made up for the Nánu-oya line, is much too cramped, and the everyday operation of forming trains and changing engines is greatly impeded for want of room. The additional outlet from the goods sidings which I have recommended should certainly be put in. Talákwakele too, is very limited for length and space, and many delays take place there in consequence of the sidings being too short to accommodate double engine trains, and although I am afraid it will be nearly impossible to make much improvement there because of the tunnel at one end and the river at the other, the question will have to be faced at an early date.

The conveyance of such a large tonnage over the Nánu-oya line (92,000 tons) in 1891 makes the haulage over the Ulupané bank a matter of considerable difficulty, and although the number of trains has been increased, an additional engine is required for nearly every train, adding greatly to the expense of working.

The varying gradients on the line render it impossible to prevent occasional delays to traffic, and although the traffic affected by such delays bears a trifling proportion to the gross tonnage conveyed, it may not be out of place to show here how they are caused, *e.g.* the load for a single engine from Colombo to Rambukkana is 23 loaded trucks, exclusive of brake vans; from Rambukkana to Kadugannáwa, *two* engines can only take 18; from Kadugannáwa to Pérádeniya Junction, one engine can again take 23, though from Pérádeniya Junction to Gampola it can only take 19; from Gampola to Náwalapitiya (over Ulupané bank) the load for *two* engines is 19, while from Náwalapitiya to Hatton two engines can only take 16. Between Hatton and Talawakele they can take 20, and beyond that only 16. It will thus be seen that every fully loaded train from Colombo must reduce its load by five vehicles at Rambukkana: these will be subsequently worked up by a special and will go forward from Kadugannáwa by the next succeeding train. At Pérádeniya Junction a reduction of three vehicles again takes place, a further reduction at Gampola, and a third at Náwalapitiya; and although every effort is made to work forward the "reduced" wagons without loss of time, it occasionally happens that delays are unavoidable.

Claims.—Although I have not the figures before me, I believe the claims for compensation for loss, damage, or delay to goods are somewhat heavier than usual, though in comparison to the gross receipts they are insignificant. The interruptions to the train service by the slips in October and November caused most of them, but others are due to errors and oversights on the part of the staff. There is a great deal to be said in excuse for occasional loss and miscarriage, because the pressure of work at the goods stations is greater now than at any previous period. It is true that in actual tonnage we have not reached the figures for 1881, but the work is far more now than then in consequence of the great change which has taken place in the character of the traffic. In the old coffee days there was heavy work in the crop season, big consignments were the order of the day; trucks were loaded to their utmost capacity, bags of coffee were handled with ease and celerity, and a large aggregate was dealt with in a short time; but for two-thirds of the year the traffic was comparatively light and steady. With the accession of tea came a new order of things: the work is all the year round, the consignments are not large, but they are numerous, and tea has to be much more carefully handled than coffee. Tea has brought a host of "requisites" in its train: tea-baskets, shooks, hoop iron, lead, solder, &c., all of which are carried in small consignments, each involving the same routine and as much clerical work as was required in the transport of a big consignment of five hundred or one thousand bags of coffee. Tea also has necessitated the employment of many more coolies than coffee ever required, and the presence of a larger number of coolies has multiplied the number of petty traders in betel, tobacco, cloths, curry stuffs, &c., whose small consignments, while entailing as much work as large ones, are perhaps the most troublesome we have to carry. This class of goods is mostly what is termed van goods, *i.e.* insufficient, even collectively, to make up a truck load for any one station, but requiring several wagons daily for its transport. It is the interchange of this traffic which occupies so much time at stations *en route*, and it is largely in this class that claims arise from mistakes and misdeliveries during the hurry inseparable from the conditions under which it is carried.

Staff.—The clerical staff of this Department was strengthened at the beginning of the year by the appointment of six additional clerks, and again in September it became absolutely necessary to further supplement it by adding ten junior and two relief clerks, but it is still inadequate to the work thrown upon it. In my opening paragraphs I have shown how large a number of extra passengers were carried in 1891, and in my remarks upon claims I have referred to the great increase in the number of consignments which now go to make up the gross tonnage, as compared with years prior to the advent of tea. The heaviest portion of the work connected with these increases falls upon the clerical staff, and further additions to it are indispensable to the satisfactory working of the Department.

The much-needed relief has been given to most of the single-handed roadside stations, but there are still several stations where the only official is the Station Master, whose long hours must be reduced by the appointment of assistants.

In the Traffic Superintendent's Office, where the pressure of the large increases is perhaps most severely felt, the staff consists of only one chief and six subordinate clerks, and as the management of a single line is necessarily greatly centralised, the work is now entirely beyond their powers, and it is hoped that liberal assistance will be given next year.

Expenditure.—The increase in the expenses of working this Department is only 9·22 per cent., as against an increase of 14·66 in the receipts, and the following table will show under what heads of service the increase of Rs. 34,750 has been expended:—

	Rs.
A.—General supervision	4,950
B.—Traffic charges	11,000
C.—Running staff (guards and train porters)	13,380
D.—Telegraph	5,430

A.—Salaries paid in England, extra relief clerks, &c.

B.—Extra charges on Alutgama line, which was only opened for nine months in 1890; wages of 16 extra clerks, extra porters, and increased cost of clothing, &c.

C.—The large increase under this head is principally due to the importation of three trained head guards from England (the cost of passage being Rs. 4,700 and wages Rs. 3,600), and one extra head brakesman, Rs. 1,000. The amount of overtime incurred on account of sickness, special trains, and slips on the Kadugannáwa incline is also unusually heavy, and accounts for Rs. 1,800.

The guards now work through between Colombo, Kandy, Mátalé, and Nánu-oya, and although this arrangement swelled the payments on account of batta to the men away from home at night, the advantages gained by increased safety of luggage, parcels, &c., fully justifies the higher expenditure.

D.—The increase under this head is due to the opening of separate telegraph offices at Colombo and Kandy, and the appointment of a portion of the extra staff mentioned in my last report as being indispensable to that branch, also to the Alutgama line being open for twelve months as against nine in previous year.

Twenty-nine per cent. of the total increase is chargeable to the Alutgama Extension.

General.—In addition to the ordinary passenger and goods trains booked in the time tables, 1,900 special trains were run during the twelve months, or 3,800 including the return journeys.

On 1st February Kelaniya was made a staff (train passing) station.

Much trouble and inconvenience was caused to the Department, and goods were delayed, involving loss and annoyance to the public, by the contracts at Colombo, Kandy, and other stations, for the loading and unloading of goods having been taken up by contractors at a lower figure than that at which they could profitably supply the necessary labour.

The free delivery of small parcels received by passenger trains in the Colombo District has been attempted as an experiment, but it has been found that the work cannot be efficiently carried out without special staff and suitable appliances for the purpose.

Two accidents, which might have been attended with more serious consequences, occurred in the derailment of the engine on 28th May and of a wagon on 4th July, between Polgahawela and Rambukkana by buffaloes straying on the line.

It is with much regret that I have to report the following fatal accidents to employés of this Department :—

Acting Porter, Piloris Silva, knocked down, run over, and killed in attempting to jump on the foot-board of train before it had stopped, at Kelaniya station on 20th June.

Bankrider Parrot injured whilst alighting from a train in motion at Kadugannáwa on 29th June ; died in Kandy hospital on 22nd August.

Porter Ramen killed at Pérádeniya Junction on 20th September when jumping off carriages in motion.

Owing to the heavy monsoon rains several earth and rockslips occurred on the Kadugannáwa incline, between the 17th and 24th of May, causing detention to trains and temporary disorganisation of the service, but the worst interruption to the traffic which has taken place since the great Blackwater slip in 1886 occurred in October, when the Kadugannáwa incline was completely blocked for several days. The line was closed to goods traffic from the 20th to 28th, but the mails and parcels were transported, though with great difficulty, throughout. Passengers were conveyed as soon as it was possible to do so, transferring from one train to another at the slips.

Further slips occurred on the same section of the line on November 11, 13, and 20, and the line was again closed to goods traffic between 23rd and 25th, passengers being conveyed by transfer at the principal slips. Slips in the Béruwala cutting also interrupted the through running of trains to Alutgama on two occasions in October, and consequently delayed the train service.

Mr. M. L. Vanderstraaten, the District Superintendent, Kandy, returned to the Island and resumed duty on 25th November.

I also resumed duty on the 19th September, after twelve months' absence on home leave and furlough.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Colombo, May 27, 1892.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1891.

I.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SATISFACTORY progress continues to be made in Public Instruction. During the year under review there has been a net increase of 7,391 scholars in schools reporting to the Department, the total number in 1890 being 146,452, while in 1891 it rose to 153,843. The total number of schools was 4,052 in the year 1891, as compared with 4,037 in 1890, an increase of 15 schools during the year.

2. Taking these figures in detail, there were 436 Government schools in operation during 1891, representing 41,746 scholars, of whom 35,814 were boys and 5,932 were girls, as compared with 436 Government schools with 40,290 scholars (34,775 boys and 5,515 girls) in 1890, a like number of schools and an increase of 1,456 scholars, of whom 1,039 were boys and 417 were girls.

3. Of grant-in-aid schools there were 971, against 984 in 1890, the number of children being 74,855, of whom 52,449 were boys and 22,406 were girls, as compared with 73,698 children (50,946 boys and 22,752 girls). There was thus a decrease of 13 schools, but an increase of 1,157 scholars.

4. Turning to unaided schools, 1,911 pansala schools sent in returns for 1891, as against 2,031 in 1890, and the number of children (all boys) attending such schools was 8,273 in 1891, as compared with 12,466 in 1890—a decrease of 120 schools and of 4,193 scholars.

5. Of unaided private schools, returns were received from 734 schools in 1891, representing 28,969 children (21,852 boys and 7,117 girls), as compared with 586 schools with 19,998 scholars (14,295 boys and 5,703 girls) in 1890, being an increase of 148 schools and 8,971 scholars, of whom 7,557 were boys and 1,414 were girls.

6. It is instructive to note that, while the average number of scholars in Government schools is 95, and in grant-in-aid schools 77, the figures fall to 39 in private schools and to 4 in pansala schools.

7. The average cost per head to the revenue of each boy in a Government school was Rs. 4·41 during 1891, as compared with Rs. 4·56 in 1890, while the average cost of each girl in a Government school was Rs. 3·40, as against Rs. 3·34 in 1890.

8. In grant-in-aid schools each scholar cost the Government Rs. 2·94 in 1891, as compared with Rs. 2·74 per head in 1890.

9. The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarised comparison of the progress of Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided schools (including pansala schools and private schools) since the year 1870:—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,792	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	62,995	5,040	—	1,339	95,560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870	279	6,838	—	—
1871	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872	365	9,435	945	—
1873	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875	317	10,246	317	—
1876	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878	321	4,798	—	609
1879	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880	585	7,236	338	—
1881	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882	No return	—	—	—
1883	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884	560	13,265	974	—
1885	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886	2,126	22,956	2,894	—
1887	2,292	24,994	2,038	—
1888	2,427	28,823	3,829	—
1889	2,590	29,785	962	—
1890	2,617	32,464	2,679	—
1891	2,645	37,242	4,778	—

Summing up the above tables for 1890 and 1891, we have the following comparative result :—

	1890.	1891.	Increase.
Scholars in Government schools	40,290	41,746	1,456
Scholars in Grant-in-aid schools	73,698	74,855	1,157
Scholars in Unaided schools	32,464	37,242	4,778
Total Scholars in Ceylon	146,452	153,843	7,391
Total Schools in Ceylon	4,037	4,052	15

10. The two following tables classify (*a*) the schools presented for examination during 1891 and 1890, together with the number of scholars on the list and the number in daily average attendance, under the heads English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular; (*b*) the number of scholars actually examined in each of the above classes of schools.

11. Return classifying the Government and grant-in-aid schools examined during 1890 and 1891 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the number of scholars on the list and the number in average daily attendance :—

1890.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	3	326	59	385	325
English, Primary and Middle	11	1,539	1	1,540	952
Vernacular	422	32,910	5,455	38,365	21,136
Grant-in-aid.					
English	49	5,074	1,373	6,447	4,647
English, Primary and Middle	68	3,165	1,651	4,816	3,254
Vernacular	867	42,707	19,728	62,435	36,057
Total	1,420	85,721	28,267	113,988	66,371
1891.					
Government.					
English	3	373	66	439	328
English, Primary and Middle	11	1,641	6	1,647	1,040
Vernacular	422	33,800	5,860	39,660	22,510
Grant-in-aid.					
English	51	5,496	1,542	7,038	5,170
English, Primary and Middle	66	3,233	1,566	4,799	3,365
Vernacular	854	43,720	19,298	63,018	36,510
Total	1,407	88,263	28,338	116,601	68,923

12. Return showing the number of children actually presented for examination in the above classes of schools :—

Number of Children examined.

In Government English Schools :—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	7	2	1	—	24	13	23
Do. II.	4	4	5	4	4	11	8
Do. III.	—	3	2	6	5	3	5
Do. IV.	—	1	—	—	3	4	—
Do. V	5	—	—	—	—	1	1
Do. VI.	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
Do. VII	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Do VIII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16*	15*	11*	11*	36*	32*	37

* These figures refer only to the Railway girls' school; the Royal College and the School of Agriculture not being examined by Inspectors.

In Government Anglo-vernacular Schools (called Primary and Middle English in 1889):—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	319	347	431	514	320	289	279
Do. II.	294	340	281	397	215	218	254
Do. III.	223	240	237	234	163	136	169
Do. IV.	178	178	166	211	66	87	103
Do. V.	113	123	107	113	47	32	59
Do. VI.	66	72	80	86	20	7	21
Do. VII.	46	46	41	51	8	6	2
Do. VIII.	32	30	34	25	3	5	4
Total	1,271	1,376	1,377	1,631	842	780	891

In Government Vernacular Schools:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	3,745	4,059	4,689	5,099	5,630	5,908	5,860
Do. II.	3,336	3,393	3,512	4,041	4,376	4,694	4,572
Do. III.	2,122	2,262	2,272	2,323	2,648	2,759	2,859
Do. IV.	1,278	1,329	1,380	1,460	1,560	1,670	1,634
Do. V.	565	742	727	776	801	904	884
Do. VI.	306	310	400	406	390	411	464
Do. VII.	83	136	170	224	181	192	173
Do. VIII.	26	41	73	81	108	88	83
Total	11,461	12,272	13,223	14,410	15,694	16,626	16,529

In Grant-in-aid English Schools:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	644	585	685	687	478	447	492
Do. II.	711	710	764	844	606	628	625
Do. III.	749	692	742	771	618	623	694
Do. IV.	799	681	676	739	587	584	644
Do. V.	675	654	605	587	554	526	544
Do. VI.	467	493	516	473	391	438	450
Do. VII.	348	339	371	308	281	286	354
Do. VIII.	178	200	208	217	190	177	181
Total	4,571	4,354	4,567	4,626	3,705	3,709	3,964

In Grant-in-aid Anglo-vernacular Schools (called Primary and Middle English in 1889):—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	421	483	731	580	434	504	536
Do. II.	426	531	571	496	444	538	593
Do. III.	345	461	552	356	373	468	519
Do. IV.	287	370	439	350	259	388	418
Do. V.	262	292	331	300	254	263	361
Do. VI.	240	252	283	251	174	197	216
Do. VII.	214	185	207	170	96	104	128
Do. VIII.	91	147	126	116	68	75	63
Total	2,286	2,721	3,240	2,619	2,102	2,537	2,834

In Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	7,165	7,174	8,331	9,552	10,464	10,939	11,056
Do. II.	6,432	6,392	6,530	7,465	8,314	8,835	8,866
Do. III.	4,259	4,417	4,687	4,794	5,377	6,029	6,141
Do. IV.	2,694	2,801	3,029	3,192	3,273	3,635	3,945
Do. V.	1,498	1,642	1,806	1,852	2,039	1,976	2,052
Do. VI.	634	655	811	709	787	815	787
Do. VII.	266	266	288	292	367	294	319
Do. VIII.	77	105	136	140	144	151	130
Total	23,025	23,452	25,618	27,996	30,762	32,674	33,296

Total:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Standard I.	12,301	12,650	14,868	16,432	17,350	18,100	18,246
Do. II.	11,203	11,370	11,663	13,247	13,956	14,924	14,918
Do. III.	7,698	8,075	8,492	8,484	9,184	10,018	10,387
Do. IV.	5,236	5,360	5,690	5,952	5,748	6,368	6,744
Do. V.	3,118	3,453	3,576	3,628	3,695	3,702	3,901
Do. VI.	1,713	1,787	2,093	1,925	1,762	1,868	1,938
Do. VII.	957	972	1,077	1,046	933	882	956
Do. VIII.	404	523	577	579	513	496	461
Total	42,630	44,190	48,036	51,293	53,141	56,358	57,551

13. The distribution of the above scholars under the heads *Primary* (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), *Middle* (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and *High* (*i.e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.), is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English Schools ...	4,889	1,116	1,282
Primary English Schools	1,438	283	171
Vernacular Schools	47,869	1,956	354
Total ...	54,196	3,355	1,807

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

14. The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided, and the proportion of the population which is attending schools in each Province, and in the whole of the Colony, will appear from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English ...	3	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	439
Primary English ...	4	704	4	412	—	—	2	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	97	11	1647
Vernacular ...	203	20138	58	5896	1	17	57	5187	11	574	21	2211	11	724	9	721	51	4192	422	39660
Total ...	210	21281	62	6308	1	17	59	5621	11	574	21	2211	11	724	9	721	52	4289	436	41746
Aided Schools.																				
English ...	21	3603	6	822	7	883	9	1089	4	323	3	146	—	—	1	172	—	—	51	7038
Primary English ...	18	1685	8	382	17	1406	11	653	5	297	3	133	1	8	2	176	1	59	66	4799
Vernacular ...	263	25098	54	3227	305	18762	67	5893	86	5174	44	3129	5	214	12	702	18	819	854	63018
Total ...	302	30386	68	4431	329	21051	87	7635	95	5794	50	3408	6	222	15	1050	19	878	971	74855
Unaided.																				
English ...	23	1317	6	333	4	343	3	287	—	—	3	45	—	—	1	29	1	32	41	2386
Primary English ...	11	1046	15	943	11	701	5	602	2	30	4	169	1	78	1	15	5	198	55	3782
Vernacular ...	352	8845	401	4133	110	4083	465	6218	86	2069	616	2776	144	606	183	1205	192	1139	2549	31074
Total ...	386	11208	422	5409	125	5127	473	7107	88	2099	623	2990	145	684	185	1249	198	1369	2645	37242
Grand Total ...	898	62875	552	16148	455	26195	639	20363	194	8467	694	8609	162	1630	209	3020	269	6536	4052	153843
Population ...	761,346		472,325		318,939		489,312		148,050		319,774		74,606		159,889		258,414		3,002,655	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1891	1 in 10		1 in 29		1 in 12		1 in 24		1 in 17		1 in 37		1 in 45		1 in 52		1 in 39		1 in 19	

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

15. The annexed returns show the number of Queen's scholars admitted to the various grant-in-aid training schools for teachers, and the result of the examination of these Queen's scholars after their first and second years' training. A fair number of student-teachers are trained in these grant-in-aid institutions, the period of training being a course of two years, according to the provisions of the Code. This entitles them to a second class certificate on the successful completion of their training. A certain percentage receive Queen's scholarships on admission to these institutions, the amount of scholarship being Rs. 100 the first year and Rs. 150 the second year. It is to these Queen's scholars only that the returns refer, which place the results of 1891 and 1890 in comparison.

Teachers who gain the second class certificate after training in these schools are entitled to a first class certificate after five years' successful service, which carries with it a result payment from the Government in addition to the salaries paid them by their managers.

Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1891.

Training School.	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1891.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 each.
Kótté ...	C.M.S.	3	2	1
Richmond Hill College	Wesleyan	2	2	—
Tillipallai ...	American	5	3	5
Kopay ...	C.M.S.	3	2	4
Colombogam ...	Roman Catholic	1	—	2
Jaffna, Vembadi (boys')	Wesleyan	3	3	2
Do. (girls')	do.	2	1	—
Kandy ...	S.P.G.	—	—	—
Uduvil (girls') ...	American	2	2	1
Nellore (girls') ...	C.M.S.	1	1	—
Batticaloa ...	Wesleyan	—	2	1
	Total ...	22	18	16

Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1890.

Training School.	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1890.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned Grant of Rs. 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 each.
Kótté ...	C.M.S.	3	4	—
Richmond Hill College	Wesleyan	3	—	—
Tillipalai ...	American	5	5	5
Kopay ...	C.M.S.	2	4	3
Colombogam ...	Roman Catholic	2	3	2
Jaffna, Vembadi (boys')	Wesleyan	3	3	3
Do. (girls')	do.	2	—	1
Kandy ...	S.P.G.	1	—	—
Maggona ...	Roman Catholic	3	—	—
Uduvil (girls') ...	American	2	2	—
Nellore (girls') ...	C.M.S.	2	1	1
Batticaloa ...	Wesleyan	2	1	2
	Total ...	30	20	17

EXAMINATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID TEACHERS' LICENSES.

16. The following table shows the result of the examination for grant-in-aid teachers' licenses during 1891:—

First Class Licenses.

	Number examined.	Number passed.
Vernacular (Tamil)	7 ...	3
Do. (Singhalese) ...	32 ...	23

Second Class Licenses.

Vernacular (Tamil)	13 ...	6
Do. (Singhalese) ...	70 ...	32

In addition to teachers who obtained licenses by examination as above, 42 teachers in aided schools were awarded certificates.

The number of grant-in-aid schools is 971, and the rule forbidding payment of grant to schools taught by uncertificated or unlicensed head teachers applies only to vernacular boys' schools, of which there are 216.

The following return shows the number of vernacular boys' schools under each management, and the number of certificates or licenses issued to persons qualified to act as grant-in-aid teachers:—

Management.	Number of Vernacular Boys' Schools.	Number of Certificates or of Licenses issued to Persons qualified to act as Grant-in-aid Teachers.
In Singhalese Districts.		
Roman Catholic	27 ...	256
Church Missionary Society ...	38 ...	154
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	8 ...	118
Wesleyan	17 ...	146
Baptist	18 ...	69
Buddhist and Private	8 ...	49
In Tamil Districts.		
American Mission	32 ...	246
Wesleyan	27 ...	236
Church Missionary Society ...	23 ...	161
Roman Catholic	9 ...	113
Sivite and Private	9 ...	55
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	— ...	2
Total ...	216	1,605

It would at first sight appear that these 1,605 licenses or certificates represent as many teachers. But the fact should not be lost sight of that one teacher very often is the holder of two licenses or two certificates. It seems to me fair, therefore, to deduct 25 per cent. out of this number, leaving 75 per cent. to represent the actual number of men holding certificates or licenses.

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

17. The number of persons offering themselves for the work of teaching is in excess of the requirements of the Department.

The sources from which teachers qualified to serve in the Department are:—

(1) Third-year monitors after they have passed the teachers' certificate examination.
(2) Trained students after they have fulfilled the prescribed course.
(3) Agricultural students.

For grant-in-aid schools a license examination is held by the Department.

At present there are over 100 teachers on the list for whom no employment is available.

In former years a lump-sum vote for the opening of new schools was annually included in the estimates, and so it was possible to relieve the pressure of candidates. When the period of depression set in this vote was disallowed. A special vote for the needs of neglected districts has

since been allowed. The question now is, what remedy should be proposed? It is admittedly unsatisfactory to encourage candidates to qualify themselves for teacherships by examinations, and when they have so qualified to keep them waiting indefinitely until vacancies arise. Under such terms of indefiniteness the moral energy of the individual must suffer. Instead of turning his abilities to other industries he is encouraged thereby, as a rule, to wait for the hope deferred.

One of two remedies suggests itself: (1) either the yearly examinations for teachers' certificates should be made biennial; or (2) the third-year monitors should, after having passed their examination, take the place of the training students, and should be required to undergo a two-years' course at the School of Agriculture. The entrance examination into the training school can then be dispensed with. The training school will then be recruited from among a body of men who have already had some experience of school work; and a fair proportion of those who pass out as teachers after a successful pupil-teacher's course of three years can thus be provided for.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

18. The controlling agencies of the Department remained as set forth in the report of 1890 for the first part of the year.

Towards the middle of May Mr. W. H. de Alwis, Acting Senior Inspector of Schools in charge of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, was seized with a sudden and severe illness, which subsequently terminated fatally. Mr. Alwis's services in the Department dated from 1st February, 1870. By his death the Government lost a most efficient and responsible officer, and myself a most valuable and intelligent colleague. A Sinhalese gentleman of wide culture, kind disposition, thoroughly conscientious and impartial in his work, acceptable to and trusted by all managers of schools, his loss creates a vacancy which it will be difficult to fill.

During his illness the acting chief inspecting duties of the above-mentioned district devolved upon Mr. Sub-Inspector R. de Silva, assisted by Messrs. Sub-Inspectors D. J. Werasiṅha, A. W. D. Jayasuriya, S. Welayden, and J. P. P. Samarasekara; and this arrangement continued until the end of the year with satisfactory results.

Early in 1892 Mr. A. van Cuylenburg was promoted to the Inspectorship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Alwis, and to the third Inspectorship vacant on Mr. van Cuylenburg's promotion Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed. Mr. Leembruggen has had large experience in educational work, and possesses a competent knowledge of Tamil. The Northern and Eastern Provinces have therefore been assigned to him.

Mr. Chief Inspector Ashley Walker on his return from England took up the inspecting work in the Central districts.

Mr. van Cuylenburg was transferred from the Northern districts to the Western Province, and Mr. Seneviratne from the Central to the Southern Province.

The distribution of the inspecting staff is therefore now as follows:—

Western Inspectorate.—Mr. A. van Cuylenburg (in charge); Mr. A. L. Samarawickrema, Mr. R. de Silva, Mr. D. J. Werasiṅha, Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya, Mr. S. Welayden, Sub-Inspectors.

Central Inspectorate.—Mr. A. Walker, Chief Inspector; Mr. H. D. Lewis, Mr. S. Welayden, Sub-Inspectors.

Northern Inspectorate (including the Eastern Province).—Mr. R. H. Leembruggen (in charge); Mr. L. Manuel, Mr. G. C. Thampapillai, Mr. D. C. P. Chellappah, Sub-Inspectors.

Southern Inspectorate.—Mr. E. A. Seneviratne (in charge).

INCIDENTAL VISITS—COSTS OF INSPECTION.

19. With the yearly increase in the number of grant-in-aid schools the question imperatively suggests itself of the necessity of making provision for increased facilities on the part of the inspectorial staff for incidental and surprise visits to the various schools. The responsibility of determining the grant to each school rests with the Inspector and his assistants. The grant voted is large, and the utmost care should be exercised in its apportionment—care, that is to say, not merely in respect of examination, but also in respect of the fulfilment of the details prescribed by the Code, constituting eligibility for the grant, *e.g.* correct keeping of registers, &c.

As a rule the general correctness or otherwise of school registers can only be determined by such surprise visits. The vote for the inspecting staff remains much the same as was fixed ten years ago. Meanwhile, the number of grant-in-aid schools has increased out of all proportion to the original number on the list. What was sufficient then is insufficient now. The Inspectors are now able on the ordinary vote to do the regular inspecting work. They are unable to include in that work, on the ordinary vote, the incidental or surprise visits which are so essential in the interests of the administration of Government money.

The question is one altogether of efficient economy.

That irregularities in keeping of registers, presentations, &c., have existed, do exist, and will exist, is notorious. To check and minimise such irregularities is alike the object of school managers and of the Director of Public Instruction. The efficient check consists in the incidental inspection above indicated. It is proposed, therefore, to submit an increase in the vote for Inspector's travelling allowance on the two grounds: (1) the supervision of the increased grant voted; (2) the increase in the number of grant-in-aid schools.

ITINERATION.

20. In the course of the year I visited the following districts:—(1) North-Central Province; (2) Northern Province; (3) Central Province; (4) Southern Province; (5) North-Western Province. My review of the work of education in the Northern Province I have already anticipated in the Departmental report for 1890.

In the Central Province I confined my visits mostly to "estate schools" so-called. I must confess to a feeling of disappointment in many cases. The visits were mostly surprise visits. As a rule I found the attendance meagre, the accommodation in many instances inferior, and the course of instruction below what it should be. Many of these estate schools might more properly, I think, be described as "bazaar schools."

With the work going on in the North-Western Province I was both surprised and pleased, especially with what I saw in the Chilaw District, where the Roman Catholic Mission has established its domain. The substantiality of the school buildings, the numbers in attendance, the general aspect of comfort and industry visible all round, testify eloquently to the results of the labour of those engaged in the Mission. This was chiefly noticeable in the neighbourhood of Márawila, where the schools under the charge of the Sisterhood seemed most efficient. At Katuneriya, again, in the two schools there were 105 girls present and 180 boys; at Wennappu 152 girls and 160 boys.

So, too, in the Negombo District, where the energy and activity of the Mission bodies is very prominent.

THE WESTERN INSPECTORATE.

21. Mr. R. de Silva was in charge of these two Provinces for the greater part of the year, owing to the illness and subsequent death of Mr. W. H. de Alwis. He was assisted by four Sub-Inspectors. The area of work embraced included the Revenue Districts of Colombo, Negombo, Kalutara, Ratnapura, and Kégalla.

The number of schools in the Western Province, all told, he reports to be 898, and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 269. Of all the subdivisions of the revenue districts of the Western Province Salpiti kóralé shows the largest proportion of school-going children compared with the population, *i.e.* 10 per cent.; the smallest proportion (2·6) is shown by Hápitigam kóralé. With regard to the former kóralé its permanence is due to the exertion of the C. M. S. Mission body who, for upwards of half a century, have energised from Kóṭṭé as the centre of their operations. The low percentage of Hápitigam kóralé is ascribed to the presence of extensive estates upon which the children readily find employment.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa, which falls under the same inspectorate, the percentage is still lower. Education in that Province is still more or less in its infant stage, but during the year considerable progress has been made. The Government Agent, Mr. Wace, and his Assistant, Mr. Price, have been most untiring in their interest and efforts to establish new schools, and to foster the activity of both headmen and villagers in making them a success; and from the vote for neglected districts I hope this year to be able to allow 12 new schools to Ratnapura District and 4 to Kégalla.

Buildings.—The Government school buildings are reported to be still rudimentary, and in marked contrast to the substantial neat buildings provided as a rule by Mission bodies. This is, however, to be expected. The Government buildings are put up by the exertions of the villagers. They are not expected, nor can they be expected, to be permanent. From efficient competition on the part of Mission bodies Government willingly retires.

The Inspector expresses his opinion against the system of result-payment on examination as not conducive of educational progress. The area of examination is narrow. The high percentage of passes does not necessarily prove the efficiency of a school. The difficulty is no new one, but it is hard to suggest a better system to replace it. A large grant can be earned by successful presentation of large low standards. The fact is readily recognised, and the higher standards are consequently neglected. In favour of the system it may be urged that it is the best on the score of economical education. Class drill is practised systematically in all Government boys' schools, and is also receiving good attention in girls' schools.

THE CENTRAL INSPECTORATE.

22. (i.) The Inspector in charge of this circle of inspecting agency during the year was Mr. Seneviratne, together with Sub-Inspectors Mr. Lewis and Mr. Welayden.

The North-Western Province was originally included in the circuit of the Western Province. Special circumstances unforeseen and unavoidable entailed its being added for the year to the inspectorate of the central division. It will now be transferred to the controlling agency of the Western and Sabaragamuwa circuit.

The work of inspection was satisfactorily performed.

At the close of the year under this inspectorate there were 242 schools, Government and grant-in-aid, in operation: 103 Government and 139 grant-in-aid.

The total number of scholars registered in grant-in-aid schools was 9,111 and in Government schools 9,964, the aggregate being 19,075.

(ii.) *Female Education.*—In the Central Province the number of girls in inspected schools was 11 per cent. of that of boys; in the North-Western Province, 33 per cent.; in the other Provinces the percentage was too small to be estimated.

In the Central and North-Central Provinces the Government schools predominate. In the North-Western and Uva Provinces missionary enterprise is paramount and progressive. Taking the Central Province, the most flourishing schools are in the Revenue Districts of Nuwara Eliya and Mátalé. In the former district there are 8 schools, with an average attendance of over 120, the highest attendance being 180.

In the Mátalé District during the past seven years the number of Government schools has been almost doubled.

In the North-Western Province the District of Chilaw is the most progressive in schools—building, equipment, and furniture. The sea-board between Toppu and Chilaw is literally studded with schools, of which there are 30, with an attendance of 2,500 children. The credit of this educational activity is due to the energies of the Roman Catholic Mission, who have here found a soil congenial to their energies. Both girls and boys have ample provision made for their needs. I have recorded the impressions of my personal visit to these schools in a previous paragraph.

(iii.) *Kandyan Girls' Education.*—The majority of girls attending aided schools are low-country Siṇhalese. For some time past, since the collapse of the Government Kandyan girls' school, the only Government provision for female education was the mixed school at Munwatta, with an attendance of 19 girls, Kandyan. At the beginning of last year a school was opened at Kirimetiyána, in the North-Western Province, which is monthly improving in numbers, but is still not attended by Kandyans.

Towards the close of last year Nugawella Raṭémahatmeyá came forward and offered to put up a school close to his own house for girls. These are entirely Kandyans. There are 25 on the

roll, and an average attendance of 19. In addition to this, the boys' school at Dambulla was converted into a mixed school; and should this experiment prove a success, the example may be followed in other places.

(iv.) *Average Numbers.*—The average number for each Government school is 95 and for each aided school 67.

During the year special conditions have combined to influence the general attendance: floods, cholera, and smallpox have prevailed; édandas have been destroyed and bungalows washed away—all combining to minimise the possible attendance.

(v.) *New Schools.*—Of newly-opened schools those at Ovilikanda and Gonigoda are very promising. The latter is an out-of-the-way village, attainable from Wéuda resthouse after a good climb and a stiff walk. The numbers present were certainly more than anticipated—over 100. These village schools, inaccessible as they certainly are, deserve encouragement.

The Kotmalé schools are reported to show signs of decay. They were opened under favourable auspices.

(vi.) *Buddhist Schools (not Pansala).*—A Buddhist Anglo-vernacular boys' school was opened in Kandy, and registered during the course of the year. Given permanency, it promises well.

A Buddhist girls' school, vernacular, has also been registered, and has started with a very successful beginning.

The difficulty about these schools seems to resolve itself mainly into the question of permanency. So far, the experience of the Department is that managers quarrel and are changed; that ephemeral enterprise is thereby encouraged; that real school discipline in the locality is thereby discouraged. The rule of the Department, as regards the acceptation of a new school under private management, is definite. It requires a guarantee for three years.

To establish new schools without any prospect of permanence is to administer a blow to the cause of sound education.

(vii.) *Mohammedan Girls' Schools in Kandy and Kurunégala.*—The Inspector's Report:—

There are at present three girls' schools in the central district:—

(1) The Trincomalee street girls' school with its branch at Katukele.
(2) The Kurunégala girls' school.
(3) The Gampola girls' school.

The Kandy girls' schools are under the general management of Mr. and Mrs. Siddi Lebbe. The course of instruction in these schools provides for the teaching of Arabic, Tamil, arithmetic, and needlework. The movement is a hopeful one, and fraught with possibilities. Opened early in September there are now 152 girls on the school register with an average of 82. Four female teachers are employed. The results of thus employing female teachers is that girls above the age of 14 and 15 are induced to remain in school. Arabic is taught to all alike.

In the Kurunégala girls' school instruction is given in English, Tamil, Arabic, needlework, and arithmetic. It was opened in November last. The numbers on the roll are 59, with an average attendance of 45. One noteworthy feature of the school is that it has attracted girls from such distances as Gampola and Polgahawela. The Gampola girls' school was opened about four months ago. It has an attendance of about 30.

THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.

23. *Northern Province and Eastern.*—The inspectorate of the above two Provinces for the past six years has been in the hands of Mr. A. van Cuylenburg. Owing to Departmental changes his connection with the work there carried on ceased early this year. His successor is Mr. R. H. Leembruggen.

Acting on my instructions Mr. van Cuylenburg, on leaving the Province, has drawn up a general report upon the educational progress manifested, the main features of which I embody below. The general position and aspect of education in the Northern Province was dwelt upon in the report of 1890. I do not therefore propose to enlarge upon it in the present report.

The number of schools of all classes has increased from 311 at the end of 1885 to 330 at the end of 1891. There has been a decrease of 30 in the number of English and Anglo-vernacular schools. In view of the avowed policy of the past years this decrease was to be expected and is not regrettable. Good instruction in the vernacular is now to be noted as against superficial, unsound encouragement of so-called English in village schools. In the high schools the standard of examination has been raised, and a better instruction in English is possible.

Vernacular schools show an increase from 253 in 1886 to 306 in 1891.

"It is no small satisfaction to be able to point out that, with the exception of five girls' schools and one boys' school in the peninsula itself, 21 schools have been established in the remoter parts of the Province, as many as 11 having been opened in the Wanni of the Mannár and Mullaittivu Revenue Districts."

Increased activity in opening schools under private management on the part of the Sivite community is still prominent. The same features attend this activity for the most part as in the south, *i.e.* frictions with long-established Mission bodies who have borne the "burden and heat of the day," and want of permanence.

The training schools in the Province continue to show good work.

The question of night schools and their registration presents a constant difficulty. Under the provisions of the Code they are admitted on the easiest conditions. Presumably they meet a want, but the facilities of Code-compliance and Code-avoidance seem fairly identical. On the whole, the report of the Inspector is not absolutely encouraging.

"Quite a harvest in the shape of easily-earned grants was the dazzling prospect which led to the rush of applications."

In the majority of the above applications it was found that the conditions of the Code were not complied with.

In all schools registered for a capitation grant, the constant difficulty of the economic apportionment of Government money must recur. The easy conditions of the grant encourage false registration, false personation, and the like. The object of the schools is admirable, but both managers and the Department are powerless to impose a sufficient check. The whole system of capitation grants *qua* capitation should, I think, be swept away, and the result payment on examination be substituted. Upon no other system is it possible to estimate the efficiency of the work presented as calculable, not merely by Government, but by the agencies engaged in the work

apart from Government. There is no wish herein to impose a hard "Grad-grind" policy on educational progress. It is purely a question of "earning and winning." The capitation grant generally does not seem to me to fulfil the conditions that should regulate progress.

Higher Education.—On the provision made for higher education in the Province I do not propose to enlarge. The activity of the various Missions in this direction has always been and continues to be fully recognised. The ambition of the Jaffna youth has been generally towards the attainment of a degree at some Indian University. The scheme of the Cambridge Local examinations or the London University has never met with acceptation, regrettably, I think, in the long run, and naturally perhaps looking at the immediate present. No provision is made for the vernacular in the Cambridge Local examination and London Matriculation, while papers are possible in the vernacular in the Indian examinations. With the wide acceptance of these examinations in the other parts of the Island, the isolation from them of the northern peninsula is, to my mind, regrettable. Such isolation practically excludes the intelligent youth of the north from all competition with his compeers of the rest of the Island.

Industrial Schools.—These schools, the Inspector reports, continue to fulfil the object of their existence, and to deserve the higher grant payable under last year's Code. Notably at Tillipalai the quality of instruction has been improved, and the work turned out of a more varied description and more finished in detail than in previous years.

In the registration of these schools the chief difficulty for the Department is to avoid the acceptance of mere local industries involving nothing more than the crude, unskilled instruction available in the village to the exclusion of the development of improved methods generally. There is no doubt that the increased grant offered stimulates the competition for the registration of such schools. There is no doubt equally that unrestricted competition may tend to degenerate into abuse. The grant alone is kept in view, and the improvement of the industry too often kept in the background. To remedy this some organised scale of examination, such as is recognised under the head of specific subjects, seems desirable—*i. e.*, testing the advance of the scholar in each year's subject. And with a trained instructor for the Technical Institute in prospect, there should be little difficulty in bringing industrial instruction generally under such system and accredited capacity of estimate. Until this can be done, until the actual progress of each scholar registered can be tested, the payment of the grant cannot be accepted as satisfying the requirements of Government, that all disbursements shall be efficiently and economically expended.

24. *The Islands.*—Educationally considered, *qua* population, area, activity, the Northern Province may thus be considered as abreast of the Island generally. I subjoin, *in extenso*, drawn up at my request, the report of the Inspector on the "islands" belonging to the Province. Means of access to the islands, except those, comparatively speaking, connected with the mainland, are limited; and the work of the Mission bodies therein engaged is all the more appreciable. The work of management is heavy, and the duties of inspection arduous. The results, I think, will be admitted as interesting and instructive:—

Within easy access of Jaffna, lying almost along the north-western part of the peninsula, and hemming in, as it were, the Jaffna lagoon, a chain of islands extends to a distance, from end to end, of nearly 15 miles. The population of these islands, strange to say, is almost entirely agricultural. Of these, the island of Karativu, the north-west end of the chain, and joined to the mainland by a causeway of two miles in length, counts perhaps the thriftiest inhabitants of the Province, and although it is in no one part more than three miles in width, while its extreme length is not much more than four miles, the enterprise and desire for enlightenment of the islanders have resulted in the establishment of nine schools, one of which, I am glad to say, is a girls' school. These schools represent between them a nominal attendance of over 500 children, with the very satisfactory average attendance of nearly 350, or 70 per cent. of the roll. If to these be added the 100 and odd children on the list of unaided schools, of which there are, to my knowledge, as many as three, we shall have for this comparatively limited area a school-going population of 600.

The credit of starting educational work in this island, as in nearly all the others, is due to the American Mission. The population is entirely Sivite in faith.

Immediately joining Karativu, and in continuation of the chain, stretches the irregularly shaped island of Leyden, better known by its two principal divisions of Kayts and Velanai. Of these, the former division is almost entirely Roman Catholic, the few Sivites being located in the village of Karampan. The entire length of this section of the island may be taken as not much more than four miles, the extreme breadth being about three. Within this limit the Roman Catholic community have as many as four schools, the one for the Sivite community being under the American Mission. With the exception of that part of the island immediately in the vicinity of the port of Kayts, the rest is sparsely populated, in strong contrast to Karativu. Within this area we have as many as five schools, with a nominal attendance of 342 and an average attendance of 223.

The Velanai division, the longer and narrower strip of the island, is even comparatively more sparsely populated than that of Kayts, much of the ground being actually the bed of the Jaffna lagoon. There the Sivite community is in the ascendant, the only exclusively Roman Catholic village being Suruvil, which has a school for itself. The eight or ten villages within this area together maintain as many as seven schools, two of which are Roman Catholic; the rest are under the management of the American Mission. The nominal attendance at these schools at the end of the year 1891 was 436, with an average attendance of 255.

The island at the southern end of the chain is Mandativu, very sparsely populated. It maintains, however, two small schools: one a Roman Catholic school and the other under the management of the Church Missionary Society. The number on the rolls was 130 with an average attendance of 78.

Stretching behind the two first-mentioned islands, and almost parallel with them, is another chain of three smaller islands—Eluvativu, Analativu, and Nynativu. Educational progress in these islands is represented by a school in each. With a little more exertion their numbers might be doubled, and that will perhaps represent as much school provision as these islands require. The number on the list was 164, and the average attendance 93.

At the southern end of this second chain, and almost at right angles as it were to Nanaitivu, runs the island of Punkudutivu. It comes next in populousness to Karativu, and in its most densely populated division maintains as many as five schools: four named after the island, and distinguished from each other by the use of the points of the compass, as differentiating epithets, and the fifth in the only other part of the island capable of maintaining a school. The American Mission has the management of four of these schools, the remaining one being under the supervision of the Roman Catholics. The islanders, the Roman Catholics excepted, are all Sivites. The number on the list was 304, the average attendance 173.

At a considerable distance from Punkudutivu, and standing by itself, lies the island of Delft with four schools: three for the Roman Catholics, who form the majority of the population, and one for the Sivites under the management of the American Mission. These four schools represent a nominal attendance of 193, with an average attendance of 112.

It will thus be seen that this very interesting group of islands, with its population, according to the last census, of nearly 32,000 souls, is provided with 35 schools, showing a school-going population of 1,570, or 7 per cent.,—a result which certainly may be regarded as satisfactory.

25. *Eastern Province.*—Educationally speaking, this Province may be regarded as all sea-board, no school existing in any part more than three miles inland. There are 106 schools in the whole Province. Of this number 57 have their *locale* in the strip of land between Batticaloa and Kalmunai, on the eastern and western shores, as they are locally termed, of the Batticaloa lake.

The villages, especially along the eastern shore on the main road leading to Kalmunai, are thickly populated. They follow each other in close succession, and thus present a striking contrast to the rest of the Province, where one often traverses miles of unoccupied country. Notably is this the case in the Trincomalee Revenue District, where from its most northerly point at Tennamaravadi to the town limits of Trincomalee, a distance of about 50 miles, not more than six very thinly populated villages intervene to break the monotomy of tidal flats and Crown forests. Between Batticaloa, again, and Trincomalee the same absence of villages is noticeable. It was inevitable, therefore, that the educational provision for the Province should conform to its natural features. Batticaloa, with its thick population on either side of the lake, has fairly absorbed the attentions of the Department.

With praiseworthy energy, however, in recent years the Wesleyan Mission have commenced operations further south from Kalmunai, and have almost reached the southern boundary of the Province, a stretch of nearly 50 miles along the sea-coast. As many as 12 schools have been established within this area, and with the enhanced pecuniary assistance afforded to "C" schools there is every reason to anticipate increased progress.

Mr. van Cuylenburg's report on the Trincomalee District is painted in sombre colours. Within a stretch of 50 miles north of Trincomalee five Government schools were originally established. These schools were subsequently made over to the Wesleyan Mission, who still continue to maintain them in the face of all discouragement. If these five schools were given up, the educational destitution of the Province would be complete.

Five Government schools are maintained in the District of Trincomalee South, reaching to the banks of the Veragal river, the boundary of the two revenue districts. Here the report is again discouraging—a sparsely populated land, barren in facilities, schools dragging on an existence. In the same district, besides these five Government schools, the Wesleyans have established four and the Roman Catholics one. Proceeding southwards to Batticaloa from the banks of the Veragal river, a distance of 30 miles, there is only one village capable of maintaining a school, and here a school has been established by the Wesleyan Mission and registered as a "C" school.

Immediately north of Batticaloa, on the sea-board, a distance of 21 miles, there are 11 schools doing fairly well.

THE SOUTHERN INSPECTORATE.

26. The officer in charge of the inspectorate duties of the Southern Province during the year was Mr. A. L. Samarawikrema. He reports that progress in educational work has been made. The total number of children in the Government schools at the close of the year was 5,378, as compared with 4,806 in December, 1890.

Four Government schools were closed during the year; the Elpitiya schools for boys and girls were transferred to the charge of the Church Mission Society. The Galboda girls' school was closed on the recommendation of the Government Agent, as sufficient provision for the village existed within reasonable distance; the boys' school at Weligama was considered unnecessary, as three flourishing schools under three different religious bodies were established in the village within almost a radius of one-fourth of a mile.

The only grant-in-aid school closed during the year was that at Kahaduwa, an outlying village of Galle, Gangaboda pattuwa, where it was found impossible to secure a sufficient attendance.

Mr. Samarawikrema reports that private schools have been springing up, some of which are well attended, well taught, and flourishing.

In the Mátara District there seems to be good educational activity, notably in the matter of school buildings. "The old cadjan-roofed school buildings are gradually being superseded by substantial and good-looking erections." Much, if not most of this improvement, is due to the energy and influence of Messrs. Baumgartner and White, successive Assistant Government Agents of the district, who took great interest in the welfare of these schools.

Similar activity, as far as school buildings are concerned, does not seem to characterise the Galle District. The buildings generally are of an inferior description. Promises of good structures were held out, but the fulfilment of them was long deferred. The Government school building on the high road reported as unsafe by Mr. Alwis two or three years ago, but neglected and unrepaired, has at last collapsed as was predicted.

Good school buildings have been provided for the schools at Induruwa and Galwehera.

The difficulty of opposition schools opened in a spirit of rivalry in many of the populous villages of the Province remains unabated. Given the element of permanence to the new schools, the rivalry should be wholesome and inducive of progress in education, though it may involve for the time serious loss to the older school, and the disorganisation of school discipline in the locality. But when the opposition is on the whole factious and there is no prospect of permanence, it becomes a grave question as to how far Government is justified in holding out encouragement to such new schools, even with the fulfilment of Code conditions. The difficulty of course is not individual to the Island. In the Bengal Presidency it forms the subject of a special paragraph of the report of Sir Albert Croft, Director of Public Instruction :—

> Canvassers may be seen all over the district busily engaged in recruiting students of the schools whose cause they advocate. It has made the students unruly, disobedient, and disrespectful. Discipline cannot be enforced amongst them. It is very desirable that the power of the officer should be enlarged so as to enable him to refuse his certificate to schools that are opened in a mere spirit of opposition and rivalry to other non-Government schools without any prospect of permanence and to the injury of sound education. This rivalry is not confined now to Christian and non-Christian sects.

Mohammedan Girls' Schools.—Report of Mr. Inspector Samarawikrema :—

> I have the honour to submit a report on the Mohammedan girls' schools, Southern Province. One was opened on the 1st October, 1891, in face of great opposition on the part of the majority of the Moorish community, in Talpitiya, a suburb of Galle.

On the opening day the number present was only 2. The school has, however, since developed, and the number on the roll is now 121, and the average is 80. The children and their parents are now taking kindly to the school, and with personal interest in the movement on the part of the officer in charge of the Province, there is no reason why an attendance of 200 girls alone should not be secured for the school.

Consequent on the establishment of this school many others have been opened, but they are neither well-attended nor efficiently taught, and I was not in a position to recommend their registration until the permanency of the one established had been assured.

The success of the other school, which was established at Mátara on the 15th October, 1891, was mainly due to the great help received from Mr. W. L. M. Marikar, a leading member of the Moorish community of the place. Here, too, opposition was not wanting, but in spite of it the school was started with 75 children. The number on the roll now is 112, and the average attendance higher than 66. The head teacher knows his work well, and does it to the best of his ability. The subjects of instruction are Arabic, Tamil, arithmetic, and needlework.

I visited these schools as often as I was able, and each visit gave me pleasure. I found the children taught well, and their progress, during the few months they had received instruction, good.

Boarding Schools.—"The boarding schools of the Province have been materially improved during the year. They are largely attended and well officered. The girls trained in these schools carry away to their homes such habits that they in turn are able to bring civilising influences to bear on their own families and on those of their neighbours."

Night Schools.—"The night school at Richmond Hill, the only one of its kind, is doing good work. It is attended chiefly by men from the labouring classes."

From an educational point of view the Province, save along the sea-board, is backward. Large and populous villages have no schools whatever. The Hinidum, Giruwá, Mágam, and Gangaboda pattuwas have between them seven schools for a population of 117,258, Morawak kóralé has four schools for 15,501 souls.

To meet the want of these neglected districts a special vote was included in the estimates for the year to enable the Department to open up schools. For the present the non-existence of school buildings presents a difficulty. Notice of application for seven new schools in the Hinidum and Giruwá pattuwas was received, and the early completion of the buildings promised, but so far the Department has received no notification that the schools are ready for use.

The neglected districts in question are remote from civilisation, and most probably the villagers are poor, and such as must feel heavily the incidence of the burden of contributing to the building of a school.

III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL COLLEGE.

27. Mr. J. H. Marsh, M.A., continued in charge as Principal during the year. He reports a steady increase in numbers with a satisfactory average attendance. The highest numbers appear to have been reached in September, when the reports showed 346 on the roll with an average of 295.

In view of the limited accommodation and teaching staff he found it necessary to restrict further admission.

For the Cambridge Local Examinations of 1890, 16 seniors and 39 juniors were presented. Of these, 12 seniors and 39 juniors passed.

On the result of this examination J. R. Jayetileke was elected to the "Turnour" prize; and on the same examination under the new regulations of the Gilchrist Trust S. W. Dassenaike became eligible for the Gilchrist scholarship, value £150 a year, for three years. This scholarship is now awardable triennially to Ceylon, together with the condition that the candidate must obtain distinction in Science.

Of the other prizes tenable at the College the following awards were made:—

The Director's prize for Classics	...	E. W. Jayewardene.
The De Soysa prize for Science	...	E. D. Cockburn.
The Junior Mathematical prize	...	J. W. Weerekoon.

In the early part of the present year (1892) Mr. Marsh retired from the Principalship of the Royal College. A long and useful career, extending over 35 years, has been closed. For many years as Assistant Master at the Queen's College, then at the Colombo Academy, subsequently as Inspector of Schools, finally as Principal of the Royal College, Mr. Marsh's services embrace the influence of nearly one and a half generations in the progress of the Colony. Of the value of those services the most eloquent testimony lies in the consensus of opinion manifested upon his retirement.

Good, active, and successful work has, I am glad to be able to note, been rendered by the colleagues of Mr. Marsh. Special attention has been roused on the scientific side by the energy of Mr. Allport. Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Jansz, and Mr. Kriekenbeck, not to mention the junior masters, have all well contributed to maintain the prestige of the College.

Cricket and drill have been successfully encouraged, and the present condition of the Cadet Corps is promising.

The appointment of Mr. J. Harward, M.A., University College, Oxford, as succeeding to the Principalship, has since been gazetted. The distinguished career of Mr. Harward at the University, and his long experience of public school work at Brighton College, forecasts a promise of continued and enhanced prestige to the Royal College. Mr. Harward assumed duties on the re-opening of term, May 3, 1892.

THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

28. The general results of these examinations were published in the report of 1890, but the special report from the Syndicate notifying the local order of merit was not received in time to be included in the Departmental report. It has since been received.

[NOTE.—The small letters denote that a candidate was distinguished as follows : *a* = Arithmetic ; *am* = Applied Mathematics ; *b* = Botany ; *c* = Chemistry ; *d* = Drawing ; *e* = English ; *ge* = Physical Geography ; *l* = Latin ; *m* = Mathematics ; *r* = Religious Knowledge.]

1890.

Pass List, in order of merit, of Senior Students.

1	*a l g m am* Sproule, P. J.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
2	*l m am* Jayetileke, J. R.	Royal College	...	do.
3	*r e l am* Pieris, P. E.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
4	*d* Beven, F. L.	Royal College	...	do.
5	*m* Dassenaike, S. W.	do.	...	do.
6	*m am* Jayewardene, E. W.	do.	...	do.
7	*a m am* Salgadoe, J. P.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
8	Wikramanayeke, E. B.	Wesley College	...	Colombo
9	Sandrasagra, H. A. P.	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
10	Pereira, A. L.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
11	Beven, W.	Royal College	...	do.
12	De Livera, A. D. E.	do.	...	do.
13	*a* Fernando, J. D.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
14	De Livera, J. S. E.	Royal College	...	do.
15	De Silva, J. S.	do.	...	do.
16	De Vos, F. J.	do.	...	do.
17	Fernando, L. B.	do.	...	do.
18	Francis, P.	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
19	Taylor, S H. T.	Jaffna College	...	do.
	Lemphers, F. J.	Royal College	...	Colombo
21	Beling, C. C.	Wesley College	...	do.
22	De Livera, F. J.	Royal College	...	do.
23	Dharmaratne, S. O.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
24	Goonewardene, A. S. S.	St. John's School	...	Panadure
25	Vethecan, C.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
26	Bartlett, W. H.	Jaffna College	...	Jaffna

Pass List, in order of merit, of Junior Students.

1	*e l m* De Zilwa, L. A. E.	St Thomas's College	...	Colombo
2	*e l m* Cockburn, E. D.	Royal College	...	do.
3	*l* Prins, W. F. F.	do.	...	do.
4	*l g* Beven H. E.	do.	...	do.
5	*m d* De Vos, W. A. S.	do.	...	do.
6	*m* Asserappa, R. H.	do.	...	do.
7	*m* De Silva, A L.	do.	...	do.
8	*m* Wirasoriya, J. G.	Buddhist English School	...	do.
9	Goonetilleke, J. A.	Wesley College	...	do.
10	*l m* Pieris, H.	Royal College	...	do.
11	Perera, J. E.	Wesley College	...	do.
12	Loftus, T. R. E.	Royal College	...	do.
13	Reyhardt, B. S.	Private Study	...	Galle
14	Gooneratne. E.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
15	Scharenguivel, E. W.	do.	...	do.
16	Gunesekere, R.	Wesley College	...	do.
17	Weerakoon, J. F. W.	Royal College	...	do.
	m Samarasinghe, L.	do.	...	do.
	Wimalasundra, D. J.	Buddhist English School	...	do.
20	Abeyawardene, A. C.	Royal College	...	do.
21	Silva, J. P.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
22	Kadramer, E. J.	Royal College	...	do.
23	Rode, J. E.	do.	...	do.
24	Hevavitarana, C. A.	do.	...	do.
25	Goonewardene, Don D. A.	All Saints' School	...	Galle
26	De Saram, L. W. F.	Royal College	...	Colombo
27	Marsh, H. W.	do.	...	do.
	Gunasekara, H M.	do.	...	do.
29	Dias, P. C.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
30	Sameresinghe, S	Buddhist English School	...	do.
31	Loos, P. R.	Royal College	...	do.
	Perera, C. W.	do.	...	do.
33	Caspersz, K.	St Benedict's Institute	...	do.
34	Felsinger, J. H.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
	Raffel, W. H. A.	Royal College	...	do.
	De Soyza, A.	do.	...	do.
	Appu, A.	All Saints' School	...	Galle
38	Herat, A. F.	Royal College	...	Colombo
39	De Silva, W. F.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
	Pullenayegum, B. O.	Wesley College	...	do.
	Gooneratne, D. V	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
42	Joseph, C. L.	Royal College	...	do.
	De Silva, F. B	do.	...	do.
44	Sumanasekera, E S.	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
45	Gregson, J. P.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Attygalle, T. P.	do.	...	do.
47	Wijesekera, O B.	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
48	Keyt, F.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
49	Leembruggen, H. W.	Royal College	...	do.
	Muttutamby, C.	do.	...	do.
51	Vandergert, G. E. J.	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
	Palavandram, F. F. A.	do.	...	do.
53	Dias, A.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Savundranayagam, A. R.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.

55	Van Rooyen, F.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
56	Edwards, N.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
57	Scharenguivel, L. S.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Moorhouse, W. S.	...	do.	...	do.
59	Dabrera, O.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
	Mortimer P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
61	De Samarakkody, L. H.	...	Royal College	...	do.
	Perera, J. P.	...	Mátalé High School	...	Mátalé
63	Sangarapilly, V.	...	C. M. S. Seminary	...	Chundicully
64	Fonseka, G. J.	...	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
	Faber, R. F.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
66	Bruin, A. P.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
	Gunatilleke, R. A.	...	Royal College	...	do.
68	Fernando, H. J.	...	Prince of Wales' College	...	Moratuwa
69	Abeyesundera, S.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
	Perera, G.	...	Prince of Wales' College	...	Moratuwa
71	D' Souza, J. A.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
72	Hawkins, J. H.	...	do.	...	do.
73	Piyatissa, C.	...	Buddhist English School	...	Colombo
	Goonetilleka, A. H.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
75	Jacobs, G. H.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
76	Lokusatuhewa, L. H. J. D.	...	St. Thomas's English Boys' School		Mátara
77	Perumal, J.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
	Jansz, H. D.	...	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
	Wordsworth, W.	...	C. M. S. Seminary	...	Chundicully
80	Raymond, G. H.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
81	Gunatilaka, H. W.	...	Royal College	...	do.
82	Subasingha, D. C.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
83	Beven, A. K.	...	Royal College	...	do.
84	Buultjens, L. E.	...	St. Thomas's English Boys' School		Mátara
85	Altendorff, D. V.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
86	Jayasinha, W. A.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
87	Ghanaprakasam, J. B.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
88	Peris, C. G.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
	De Silva, E.	...	do.	...	do.
	Pieries, A. L.	...	do.	...	do.
91	Abayasekara, J. S.	...	Richmond College	...	Galle
92	Jansz, G. E. W.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Jansz, J. C.	...	Royal College	...	do.
94	Barber, W. E.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy
	Candiah, S.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Metasena, P.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
	Amarasinha, D. J.	...	St. Thomas's Boys' English School		Mátara
98	Nathanael, N. G.	...	Jaffna College	...	Jaffna
	Hakel, T. D. G.	...	St. Paul's School	...	Colombo
100	Weerasooriya, S.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
101	Tissera, J. V.	...	Royal College	...	do.
102	Wordsworth, D.	...	C. M. S. Seminary	...	Chundicully
103	De Kretser, C. H.	...	Wesley College	...	Colombo
104	De Mel, R. J.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
105	Meynart, H. S. W.	...	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
106	Ederesinghe, J. S. H.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo

GIRLS.

Pass List, in order of merit, of Senior Students.

1	Marshall, R. M. A.	...	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
2 *r*	Goonewardene, G. B.	...	Queen's College	...	do.
3	Siebel, L. S.	...	Girls' High School	...	do.
4	Prins, L. H.	...	do.		Colombo, Pettah
5 *b ge*	Jardine, N. R.	...	do.	...	Kandy
6	Van Cuylenburg, W. F.	...	Bishop's College	...	Colombo
7	Gratiaen, H.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy

Pass List, in order of merit, of Junior Students.

1	Marshall, S. P.	...	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
2 *e*	Davidson, E. M.	...	Bishop's College	...	Colombo
3	Schokman, M. F.	...	Girls' High School	...	Colombo, Pettah
4	Jayetileke, E. J.	...	do.	...	do.
5	Goonetileke, C. G.	...	do.	...	Kandy
6	Caldera, M. E. A.	...	do.	...	Panadure
7	Carbery, L. A.	...	Good Shepherd Convent	...	Colombo
8 *d*	Dias, E. E.	...	do.	...	do.
9	Ondaatje, C. L.	...	High School, Girton Place	...	do.
10	Pieris, C. L.	...	Bishop's College	...	do.
11	Bartholomeusz, F. H.	...	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
12	Perera, D. C.	...	do.	...	Kollupitiya

Upon the results thus notified the following awards of scholarships and exhibitions were made :—

To the University scholarship, value £150 a year, for four years, in terms of clause 79 of the Code, P. J. Sproule of St. Thomas's College was elected as having passed the best examination in secular subjects amongst the senior candidates.

The exhibitions under section 75 of the Code were awarded as under to the junior candidates :—

(1) Senior exhibition of Rs. 240 a year, tenable at any high school in Ceylon : L. A. E. de Zilwa, of St. Thomas's College.
(2) Junior exhibitions, value Rs. 120 a year each: (*a*) E. D. Cockburn, of the Royal College ; (*b*) W. F. F. Prins, of the Royal College.

29. *Girls' Scholarships.*—On the results of the same examination the following elections to the scholarships for girls, tenable under clauses 79 (*a*) and 75 (*a*) of the Code for three years at any registered high school in Ceylon, were made :—

(1) Senior scholarship, value Rs. 240—R. M. A. Marshall, of Girls' High School, Kandy.
(2) Two junior exhibitions of Rs. 120 each—(*a*) S. P. Marshall, of Girls' High School, Kandy ; (*b*) M. F. Schokman, of Girls' High School, Pettah, Colombo.

30. A table is subjoined to illustrate the growth of the examination since its first introduction into the Colony :—

Year.	Total No. of Boys presented.		Total No. of Girls presented.		Total No. presented.
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	165	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253

1891.

31. The results of the Cambridge Local Examinations have been received earlier than usual this year. It is possible therefore to include them in this report.

The number of students competing was—

Senior Boys 59 and Senior Boys 23 passed	Junior Boys 156 and Junior Boys 84 passed
„ Girls 7 „ Girls 6 „	„ Girls 31 „ Girls 15 „

The official class list is subjoined to give all information as regards distinctions gained.

Ten distinctions were gained in the senior division, 21 in the junior.

Among the girls one candidate gained two distinctions. The total number of distinctions= 33, as against 23 on the part of the rest of the Colonies combined :—

Boys.

Seniors under 19 years of age.

Class I.

l De Zilwa, L. A.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
am d Jayawardene, E. W.	Royal College	...	do.
a e l m d Pieris, P. E.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.

Class II.

Aserappa, R. H.	Royal College	...	Colombo
d Beling, C. C.	Wesley College	...	do.
Beven, H. E.	Royal College	...	do.
Cockburn, E. D.	do.	...	do.
Goonawardena, E. P.	Richmond College	...	Galle

Class III.

De Vos, W. A. S.	Royal College	...	Colombo
Peries, H.	Buddhist English School	...	do.

The following is the local list, in order of merit, as furnished by the Syndicate, of senior students who satisfied the examiners :—

1	*a e l m d* Pieris, P. E.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
2	*am d* Jayawardena, E. W.	Royal College	...	do.
3	*l* De Zilwa, L. A.	St. Thomas's College	...	do
4	*l* Kajetan, S.	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
5	Cockburn, E. D.	Royal College	...	Colombo
6	Beven, H. E.	do.	...	do.
7	*d* Beling, C. C.	Wesley College	...	do.
8	De Vos, W. A. S.	Royal College	...	do.
9	Aserappa, R. H.	do.	...	do.
10	Peries, H.	Buddhist English School	...	do.
11	Goonawardena, E. P.	Richmond College	...	Galle
12	Prins, W. F. F.	Royal College	...	Colombo
13	Goonawardena, A. S. S.	St. John's School	...	Pánaduré
14	Goonetilleke, J. A.	Wesley College	...	Colombo
15	Gunasekera, R.	do.	...	do.
16	Fernando, E. A.	Royal College	...	do.

17	Perera, P.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
	Weerasooriya, H. P.	...	All Saints' School	...	Galle
21	Muttutamby, C.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
22	Martinus, C. P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
24	De Silva, A. V.	...	do.	...	do.
25	Orr, J. E.	...	do.	...	do.
31	De Mel, H.	...	do.	...	do.

The University scholarship of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, is, in terms of clause 79 of the Code, awarded to P. E. Pieris of St. Thomas's College, who passed the best examination in honors in secular subjects in the Senior Local.

Juniors under 16 years.

Class I.—FIRST DIVISION.

l m	Hewavitarana, C. A.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
a e l m	Weerekoon, J. F. W.	...	do.	...	do.

Class I.—SECOND DIVISION.

l m	Abeyewardena, A. C.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
	Loftus, T. R. E.	...	do.	...	do.
m c	Marsh, H. W.	...	do.	...	do.

Class II.

r	Attygalle, T. P.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
l	Honter, R. F.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
	Rodé, J. E.	...	Royal College	...	do.

Class III.

	Gregson, J. P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Perera, J. E.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
	Redlich, E. B.	...	do.	...	do.
	Samerewickrema, E. J.	...	Royal College	...	do.
	Obeyesekere, J. L.	...	All Saints' School	...	Galle
	Soerts, C.	...	do.	...	do.
	Joseph, H. P.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
	Siebel, J. L.	...	do.	...	do.

The following is the local list, in order of merit, as furnished by the Syndicate, of junior students who have satisfied the examiners :—

1	*a e lm*	Weerekoon, J. F. W.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
2	*l m*	Hewavitarana, C. A.	...	do.	...	do.
3	*l m*	Perera, John A.	...	do.	...	do.
4		Loftus, T. R. E.	...	do.	...	do.
5	*m c*	Marsh, H. W.	...	do.	...	do.
6	*m*	Silva, J. P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
7	*l m*	Abeyewardena, A. C.	...	Royal College	...	do.
8	*m*	Abraham, D. V.	...	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
9	*l*	Perera, J. E.	...	Wesley College	...	Colombo
10		Rodé, J. E.	...	Royal College	...	do.
11	*l*	Honter, R. F.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
		Gregson, J. P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
13		Loos, P. R.	...	Royal College	...	do.
14		Weeresooriya, S. S.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
15		Leembruggen, H. W.	...	Royal College	...	do.
16		Joseph, C. L.	...	do.	...	do.
17	*l*	Perera, C. W.	...	do.	...	do.
18		Redlich, E. B.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
19	*r*	Attygalle, T. P.	...	Royal College	...	do.
20		Piyatissa, C. C.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
21	*l*	De Souza, A. J A.	...	Royal College	...	do
22		Samarasinghe, S.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
23	*l*	Perera, A. E.	...	Royal College	...	do.
24		Joseph, H. P.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
25		Samarawickrema, E. J.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
26		Mortimer, P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
27		Obeyesekera, J. L.	...	All Saints' School	...	Galle
28		Wijeyesekera, O. B.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
29		Siebel, J. L.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
		Soerts, C.	...	All Saints' School	...	Galle
		Ondaatje, Æ. O. M.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
32		Jayawardena, A. St. V.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
33		De Livera, G. G. G.	...	do.	...	do.
34		Hewavitarana, S. A.	...	do.	...	do.
35		Pereira, R. H.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
36		Gomis, J.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
37		Aldons, R. C.	...	Royal College	...	do.
		Barber, W. E.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy
39		James, M. D.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
40		Scharenguivel, L. S.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
		Weerappa, C. A.	...	do.	...	do.
42		Sansoni, S. C. A.	...	do.	...	do.
43		Sittampalam, C.	...	Royal College	...	do.
44		Vanderwert, J. A. H.	...	do.	...	do.
		Muttusamy, D.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
46		De Silva, E. G.	...	do.	...	do.

47	Weerakoon, W. A.	St. John's School	...	Pánaduré
	Mendis, W. V.	Royal College	...	Colombo
	Fernando, J. J. L.	do.	...	do.
	Northway, L.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
51	De Silva, W.	Trinity College	...	Kandy
52	Poulier, L. G.	do.	...	do.
	Perera, E. W.	Royal College	...	Colombo
54	Meynart, H. S. W.	St. John's School	...	Kalutara
	Purcell, H. M. S.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
56	Perera, J. E.	St. Anthony's School	...	Kandy
57	*r* Anantham, S.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Lenore, W.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
59	Fernando, M. S.	Royal College	...	Colombo
60	Perera, R. A.	Trinity College	...	Kandy
61	Koch, E. G.	Royal College	...	Colombo
62	Alwis. F. M.	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
63	Felsinger, R. O.	Girton Place High School	...	do.
	Van Geyzel, A. N.	Wesley College	...	do.
65	Maartensz, L. M.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
	Ederisinghe, C	St. Benedict's Inititute	...	Colombo
67	Cramer, A. B	St. Anthony's School	...	Kandy
68	Dharmaratne V. O.	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
	Kirthisinghe, R. A. E.	Royal College	...	do.
70	Arulampalam, M.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
	Magid Abdul	Girton Place High School	...	do.
72	De LaHarpe, T. C. J.	Private Tuition	...	do.
	Sproule, F. W.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
74	De Livera, C.	do.	...	do.
75	Perera, M. A.	do	...	do.
	Puresinghe, A.	do.	...	do.
77	De Alwis, E. A.	Trinity College	...	Kandy
80	Baillie, E. A	do.	...	do.
	Pereira, H. E.	Wesley College	...	Colombo
83	De Mel, H. L.	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
85	Ludovici, W. A.	do.	...	do.
88	Auwardt, S.	do.	...	do.
92	Salgadoe, L. J.	do.	...	do.
95	Gunasekera, O. D.	Wesley College	...	do.

The exhibitions under section 75 of the Code are awarded to the following candidates who passed the Junior Local :—

1 J. F. W. Weerekoon, of the Royal College
2 C. A. Hewavitarana, do.
3 J. A. Perera, do.

GIRLS.

Seniors under 19 *years.*

Class II.

b'ge	Marshall, S. P.	Girls' High School	...	Kandy

The following is the local list, in order of merit, as furnished by the Syndicate, of senior students who have satisfied the examiners :—

1	*b'ge* Marshall, S. P.	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
2	Davidson, E. M.	Bishop's College	...	Colombo
3	Caldera, M. E. A.	Girls' High School	...	Pánaduré
4	Jayatilleke, E. J.	do.	...	Colombo, Pettah
5	Ebert, A. G.	do.	...	Kollupitiya
7	Fernando, J. A.	do.	...	Pánaduré

The scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years in terms of clause 79 (*a*) of the Code, is awarded to S. P. Marshall, of the Kandy Girls' High School, who passed the best examination in the Senior Local.

The following is the local list, in order of merit, as furnished by the Syndicate, of junior students who have satisfied the examiners :—

1 *æq.*	Pieris, C. L.	Bishop's College	...	Colombo
	Carbery, A. L.	Good Shepherd Convent	...	do.
3	Pereira, F. H.	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
4	Crozier, S. R.	Bishop's College	...	Colombo
5	Vandersmagt, R. S.	Queen's College	...	Kandy
6 *æq.*	Holloway, E. S.	do.	...	do.
	Garvin, R. B.	Good Shepherd Convent	...	Colombo
8	Prins, A. A. O.	Girls' High School	...	Colombo, Pettah
9	Keyt, H. I.	Private Study	...	—
10	Sproule, G. M.	Queen's College	...	Kandy
11	De Silva, E. M.	Girton Place High School	...	Colombo
13	Vanderstraaten, L.	Private Study	...	do.
14	Stainton, E. T.	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
15	Rockwood, E. J.	Bishop's College	...	Colombo
16	Nagel, A. M.	Girls' High School	...	Colombo, Pettah

The exhibitions under section 75 (*a*) of the Code are awarded to the following candidates who passed the Junior Local :—

æq. C. L. Pieris, of Bishop's College
A. L. Carbery, of Good Shepherd Convent

Result of the examination of candidates in special subjects to be exempted from the Medical College Preliminary Examination :—

Index No.		Name.		Subjects.
72	...	Altendorff, D. V.	...	Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics
81	...	De Silva, E. G.	...	Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, English History and Geography, Latin and Greek
82	...	De Silva, J. S.	...	French
85	...	De Vos, F. J.	...	do.
101	...	Joseph, S. P.	...	do.
113	...	Perera, J. E.	...	do.
120	...	Pieries, C. G.	...	do.
349	...	Keyt, H. I.	...	Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, English History and Shakespeare, French

Thus the report of the progress of the Colony generally in respect to examination may be regarded as satisfactory. Two main features present themselves with regard to this examination: first, that the Ceylon centre is the second largest now in the United Kingdom—and that it is successfully so, the above list shows; second, that in the last examination it is encouraging to note that successes have been won by candidates from centres hitherto comparatively not to the front. A student, for instance, this year from St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, obtains distinction in mathematics; another student from the same College obtains distinction in the senior list in Latin. Pánaduré Girls' High School contributes two passed students among the seniors. The Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahéna, shares with Bishop's College, Colombo, the distinction of carrying off *æquales* the first position among the "junior" girls in the examination.

The fact that more remote centres are now coming into successful competition with those previously recognised is fraught with encouragement.

There is no intention to hold up the Cambridge Local Examination as an ideal, but the influence for good conditioned with its introduction into the Island cannot but be admitted.

Two new subjects of practical import should be noticed as finding a place in the last examination :—(1) Shorthand, for which 26 candidates entered; (2) Bookkeeping, 5 candidates took up the subject.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

32. In connection with this University four examinations were held during 1891, *i.e.* two Matriculation Examinations, one Intermediate in Arts Examination, and one B. A. (final) Examination, with the following results:—

i.—(*a*) Matriculation Examination of January 12, 1891. One candidate (W. C. de Silva) presented himself and passed in the first division.

(*b*) Matriculation Examination of June 8, 1891. Two candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass.

ii.—Intermediate Examination in Arts of July 20, 1891. J. W. Poulier, of the Royal College, presented himself and passed in the second division.

iii.—B. A. (final) of October 26, 1891. Henry Fernando, of the Royal College, presented himself and passed in the first division.

This latter represents the first degree gained at London University on the results of the examination held in the Colony. Originally a clerk in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, subsequently an Assistant Master of the Royal College, Mr. Fernando deserves much credit for the energy and assiduity he has shown in carrying out the initial career of entrance to the examination of the University to its logical conclusion. The example thus set, it is to be hoped, will bear fruit.

Mention should be made here, too, of the success of a Ceylonese student in connection with another branch of study at the London University.

In the final examination for the degree of "Bachelor of Medicine" W. L. Andriezen, of University College, London, gained the following distinctions :—First Class in Medicine; Second Class in Obstetric Medicine; First Class in Forensic Medicine.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

33. In connection with the foregoing examination results of the Cambridge and London Universities, a consideration of the present standpoint of the higher education of the Colony may fittingly find place.

The present standard for such education is conditioned by the above-mentioned examinations, "plus" those of the Universities of Calcutta and Madras, to which some of the higher colleges of the Island have affiliation.

So long as the prize of the year, the University scholarship, continues awardable on the results of the Cambridge Local Examination, as also the triennial prize of the Gilchrist Trust, so long must that examination continue to be the measure of school ambition and training.

But looking at the great development shown within the past decade in competition, in distinctions gained at both Cambridge and London—looking at the unexpected expansion of the examination system within those years—a vista of future practical possibilities seems to open.

The suggestion in last year's report was that, in the near future, the whole London course might be made applicable to the educational ambition of the Colony, beginning with the Matriculation Examination, upon the results of which the junior scholarship might be made awardable, continuing with the Intermediate in Arts, upon the results of which the University scholarship might be adjudged, and finishing with residence in England with a view to obtaining the full degree of the University.

Given full concession to the admirable work resultant to the Colony since the Cambridge Local Examination system has been introduced, obviously with its introduction no question of finality was contemplated.

By the acceptance of the London position, a full University training, with all its accredited advantages, is now within the grasp of the youth of Ceylon. Its possibility is conclusively proved by the fact of the success recorded above. The value of a London degree is indisputable. So far the initial difficulty seems mainly to be that of the enhanced fee payable, *i.e.* £2 for the Matriculation Examination; £5 for the Intermediate in Arts Examination; £5 for the B.A. (final) Examination.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1891.

34. The following are the marks obtained by the candidates for the Mathematical Prize of Ceylon, open to all *bonâ fide* pupils of any school in Ceylon under twenty years of age.

The examiners were Messrs. C. S. Vaughan, C.C.S.; H. O. Fox, C.C.S.; and A. E. Wackrill, of the Survey Department.

Order of Merit.	Index No.	Name of Candidate.	Age of Candidate. Years.	mos.	School where educated.	No. of Marks.	Remarks.
					Full Marks ...	520	
1	4	J. R. Jayetileka ...	19	2	Royal College ...	337	Winner of Senior Prize
2	7	S. W. Dassenaike ...	16	7	do. ...	324	—
3	3	K. Sebastian ...	18	9	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna ...	268	—
4	12	L. Sameresinhe ...	17	4	Royal College ...	262	—
5	8	A. L. de Silva ...	16	8	do. ...	257	—
6	5	E. W. Jayewardene ...	17	2	do. ...	253	—
7	1	E. P. Goonawardene ...	15	6	Richmond College, Galle	237	—
8	2	H. A. P. Sandrasagra ...	18	2	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna ...	200	—
9	6	E. D. Cockburn ...	16	6	Royal College ...	197	—
10	11	J. G. Wirasinha ...	16	8	Buddhist English School	178	—
11	13	J. W. Weerekoon ...	15	1	Royal College ...	144	Winner of Junior Prize
12	14	A. C. Abeyawardene ...	15	6	do. ...	142	—
13	10	D. J. Wimalasurendra	16	10	Buddhist English School	106	—
14	15	C. A. Hewavitarana ...	15	3	Royal College ...	104	—
15	16	Cyril Joseph ...	15	11	do. ...	54	—
16	9	W. A. S. de Vos ...	17	7	do. ...	Absent	—

EXAMINERS.

35. The following gentlemen gave their services voluntarily during the year as examiners in the work of the Department :—

C. S. Vaughan, Esq., C.C.S.
H. O. Fox, Esq., C.C.S.
A. E. Wackrill, Esq., Surveyor-General's Office.
H. M. Fernando, Esq., M.D., B.SC.
C. Stewart-Wilson, Esq., N.-W. P., Indian Civil Service.

The thanks of the Department are due to them for their kindness in undertaking the work.

EXAMINATIONS.

36. The following examinations were conducted or supervised during the year apart from the ordinary inspectorate examinations :—

(1) Railway Probationers' Examinations	...	...	...	2
(2) Clerical	do.	...	...	...	1
(3) Pupil-Teachers'	do.	...	...	...	1
(4) License	do.	...	...	...	1
(5) Factory Apprentices'	do.	...	...	...	2
(6) Teachers' Certificate	do.	...	...	...	1
(7) Female Teachers' Certificate	do.	...	...	...	1
(8) London Matriculation	do.	...	...	...	2
(9) London Intermediate in Arts	do.	...	...	...	1
(10) London B.A. (final)	do.	...	...	...	1
(11) Senior Mathematical Prize	do.	...	...	...	1
(12) Training School Entrance	do.	...	...	...	1
(13) Cambridge Local	do.	...	...	...	1

MEDICAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

37. A new examination has since been added to the list of those undertaken by the Department, *i.e.* that for the admission of female students into the Ceylon Medical College. The first examination was held in April, 1892. Two candidates presented themselves, and were bracketed *æquales*. There is every reason to hope that increased competition to the prizes thus offered will be ere long aroused and render the list much larger.

PERSONAL.

38. The present report on the examination work and higher education generally of the Colony would certainly be incomplete without some notice of the loss to education stimulus sustained by the departure from the Island of the late Warden of St. Thomas's College, Archdeacon Miller. Unconnected with the Department, save as Manager of Schools, often at variance with the Department, as not unfrequently falls to the lot of managers, his energy and force of character influenced not merely the College over which he so successfully presided, but re-acted on the educational activity of the Island generally, notably in Colombo. A conclusive proof of this is to be seen in the increased list of distinctions now gained by the students from the rival schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

39. Within the past few years marked advance has been made in this direction. Girls' high schools are now found at all the chief centres of the Island, and the numbers in attendance testify to the success of the movement. It is satisfactory to note, too, that the stimulus of competition thus awakened promises to be efficient. A further stimulus towards the higher culture is added in the establishment of the scholarship above-mentioned for female students at the Medical College.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

40. The chief centre of study of classical Oriental languages and literature is the Vidyodaya College in Colombo under the Principalship of the learned Sanskrit scholar, Sri Sumangala.

Together with the advanced study of Sanskrit, Páli, and Elu carried on therein, provision is also made to a certain extent for the instruction of the students in the modern principles of arithmetic.

The College was established in 1873. Its *raison d'être* is essentially the encouragement of the study of Oriental literature, especially Páli.

It receives a free annual donation from Government of Rs. 1,000 so long as Oriental literature is successfully cultivated there.

A public examination, nominally under the supervision of the Department, has hitherto been annually held, and the results reported to Government—76 priests and 12 laymen were examined last year. Students from Siam, Cambodia, and Japan are reported by the Principal to have attended, or to be still attending its course.

The examiners for last year were Mr. Pandit Batuwantudawe and Mr. W. P. Ranesinghe.

Of the other colleges established for the special purpose of encouraging the study of Oriental literature, pretty much on the same lines as the Vidyodaya College, the most notable are the following :—

(1) Vidyalankára College, Péliyagoda ; Principal, Dharmárama Terunnánsé.
(2) Pulinatalarama, Kalutara ; Principal, Weligama Siri Sumangala Thero.
(3) Dhammacitiya Piriwena, Ratmalána ; Principal, Dhammananda Thero.
(4) Wélipitiya Viháré, Panaduré ; Principal, Swarnajoti.

These colleges represent private endowments, and receive no assistance from the Department.

GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

41. I annex a list of the grant-in-aid girls' boarding schools :—

Name.	Management.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grant earned.	Grant per Head.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Uduvil	American	Rev. W. W. Howland	85	1,688 0	19 85
Jaffna	Wesleyan	„ G. J. Trimmer	99	1,460 0	14 74
Kotahéna	R.C.	Very Rev. C. Collin	143	1,332 0	9 31
Nellore	C.M.S.	Rev. J. I. Pickford	62	1,324 0	21 35
Puliyantivu	Wesleyan	„ J. West	57	955 0	16 75
Kalmunai	do.	„ S. Knapp	53	924 0	17 43
Richmond Hill	do.	„ A. Triggs	68	895 0	13 16
Baddegama	C.M.S.	„ J. W. Balding	39	803 0	20 58
Udupiddi	American	„ W. W. Howland	30	800 0	20 66
Kurunégala	R.C.	„ A. M. Roux	37	753 0	20 35
Kóttó	C.M.S.	„ S. Coles	29	728 0	25 10
Point Pedro	Wesleyan	„ A. E. Restarick	41	708 0	17 26
Jaffna Convent	R.C.	„ J. B. Meary	38	550 0	14 47
Trincomalee	Wesleyan	„ E. M. Weaver	32	448 0	14 0
Maradána	Baptist	„ F. D. Waldock	21	420 0	20 0
Kandy	Wesleyan	„ T. Moscrop	26	400 0	15 38
Badulla	do.	„ S. Langden	34	359 0	10 55
Mount Calvary	R.C.	Very Rev. C. Collin	46	301 0	6 54
Borella	C.M.S.	Rev. J. D. Thomas	11	223 0	20 27

IV.—PRIMARY AND MIDDLE INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL REMARKS.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

42. The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government primary and middle schools will be seen from the following table :—

Name.	1890.			1891.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily Attendance.
Boys' English Primary ...	11	1,540	952	11	1,647	1,040
Boys' Vernacular ...	335	31,256	17,224	335	32,408	18,184
Girls' English ...	1	62	42	1	76	44
Girls' English Primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' Vernacular ...	61	4,358	2,379	59	4,453	2,533
Mixed Vernacular ...	26	2,751	1,533	28	3,099	1,793
Total ...	434	39,967	22,130	434	41,383	23,594

43. The following summary gives the Provincial distribution of the above Government primary and middle schools :—

Province.	1890. Schools.	1890. Scholars.	1891. Schools.	1891. Scholars.
Western ...	213	20,238	208	20,918
Central ...	60	6,055	62	6,308
Northern ...	1	8	1	17
Southern ...	57	5,399	59	5,621
Eastern ...	13	645	11	574
North-Western ...	20	1,987	21	2,211
North-Central ...	11	789	11	724
Uva ...	10	578	9	721
Sabaragamuwa ...	49	4,268	52	4,289
Total ...	434	39,967	434	41,383

TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

44. The number of teachers actually employed in Government primary and middle schools at the close of the last five years was as follows :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
(*a*) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School ...	168	168	175	182	190	192
(*b*) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' certificate examination — Males	195	182	171	162	160	157
(*b*) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' certificate examination — Females	80	73	75	75	68	67
(*c*) Uncertificated Teachers ...	59	62	71	78	77	98
(*d*) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes	47	41	31	26	15	—
Total ...	549	526	523	523	510	514

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

45. The following table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those grant-in-aid schools which were examined during 1891, *classified according to their management*:—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American ...	134	8,388	5,439
Baptist ...	39	2,460	1,385
Buddhist ...	19	2,093	1,220
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	204	11,676	6,734
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	70	6,377	4,023
Local Board, Puttalam ...	1	29	27
Private ...	27	2,674	1,724
Roman Catholic ...	224	21,814	13,678
Sivite ...	6	640	374
Wesleyan ...	246	18,531	10,329
Presbyterian ...	1	173	112
Total ...	971	74,855	45,045

46. The Provincial distribution of these schools will appear from the annexed summary :—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.	Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	302	30,386	North-Central ...	6	222
Central ...	68	4,431	Uva ...	15	1,050
Northern ...	329	21,051	Sabaragamuwa ...	19	878
Southern ...	87	7,635			
Eastern ...	95	5,794	Total ...	971	74,855
North-Western ...	50	3,408			

47. The growth or otherwise of the Grant-in-aid System, from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1891, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grant for scholars, are, as usual, included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870 ...	229	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871 ...	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872 ...	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873 ...	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874 ...	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875 ...	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876 ...	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877 ...	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878 ...	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879 ...	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880 ...	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881 ...	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882 ...	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883 ...	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884 ...	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885 ...	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886 ...	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 23
1887 ...	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888 ...	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889 ...	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890 ...	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891 ...	971	74,855	220,663 55	227 25

C SCHOOLS.

48. The *locale* of C schools is to be found chiefly in the Central, North-Central, North-Western, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. They were intended originally to meet the educational wants of isolated districts sparsely populated and difficult of access. Large concessions as regards numbers requisite for registration, attendance, examination, standard, and result payments were made. These concessions have, I think, served to bring about the possibility of schools and to encourage enterprise which otherwise might not have existed.

The general principle of these schools is undoubtedly excellent; details of management so as to secure economy with efficiency have still to be worked out. The experience of the Department in respect of these schools is still young. Originally a result-payment grant irrespective of attendance for each scholar was proposed. Under the revised Code of 1892 the number of attendances required was raised, while a new clause sanctioning a grant of a rupee per head for every scholar borne on the books with an attendance of over 100 was conceded.

The necessity of the modification of the original clause is sufficiently proved by the report on these schools of the Inspector for the Northern District. He writes :—

> The demoralising practice that obtained largely in these schools of picking up the grown-up men and boys of the village a day or two before the examination and presenting them for a grant, has happily been doomed by the attendance requirements of the Code for 1892, while the extra grant of a rupee per head for every scholar showing an attendance of over a hundred cannot fail to stimulate the teachers to extra exertions.

But Mr. van Cuylenburg goes on pertinently, it seems to me, to remark :—

> Liberal as this capitation grant is, I should have preferred the pecuniary encouragement to these deserving schools to have taken the form of a double grant for a pass. The fact of the enhanced grant being made dependent upon the efficiency of the teaching, and not merely upon attendance, would remove that temptation to tamper with the registers to which a mere attendance qualification necessarily exposes the teacher.

Whatever may be the ultimate judgment of the advantages or disadvantages of the result-payment system *qua* education theoretically, there is no doubt of its present acceptation practically. The acceptance of a capitation grant, minus the test of examination, must present itself as more or less indefensible. Its agency can only be admitted as perhaps in the present case where a new departure is being made, and special fostering influences are indispensable.

MOHAMMEDAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

49. Attention was called in the last report of the Department of Public Instruction to the almost absolute want of provision for the systematic education of Mohammedan girls. That reproach no longer exists : schools have now been opened at Kandy, Galle, Kurunégala, Mátara, and Gampola, and with a success far exceeding anticipation. I subjoin the numbers in attendance to illustrate the present position of the "new departure":—

				Average.
Kandy	...	130	...	60
Katukelé	...	90	...	60
Galle	...	121	...	80
Mátara	...	112	...	66
Kurunégala	...	59	...	45
Gampola	...	30	...	20

There were many difficulties to encounter at the onset : (1) the religious difficulty which enjoins the study of the Koran as the main object of instruction ; (2) the inherent conservatism of the community as regards the seclusion of their females ; (3) the apathy of the community as regards the necessity for the education of their females. However, through the energy and tact of the Inspectors, Messrs. Seneviratna and Samarawikrema, and the valuable services of Mr. Siddi Lebbe, to all of whom the grateful thanks of the Department of Instruction are due, the movement was initiated, and with the result above shown.

The scheme of instruction is Tamil on an Arabic basis. For this purpose Mr. Siddi Lebbe has compiled a series of reading books, which have proved eminently serviceable. The children are also taught arithmetic, geography, and needlework.

The enterprise so far has not passed the tentative stage, and may yet require many concessions to induce the elements of permanence. But the new ground thus broken up is hopeful, and may prove fruitful in good results—hopeful, too, that the community will gradually recognise the advantages thus offered them.

The schools for girls, generally, it is proposed to take over as Government schools : those for boys to make, so far as possible, self-supporting, registering them for the present as C schools on the grant-in-aid system.

The two girls' schools in Trincomalee street, Kandy, I should be glad to see ultimately focussed at the old training school. It is difficult to determine at present whether this is possible owing to the aversion on the part of Mohammedan parents to allow their females to appear in public, and the distance of the building from the *locale* of the Mohammedan community.

I may be permitted to say that Lady Havelock has evinced much sympathy and interest in the movement, having personally visited the Kandyan schools and encouraged them in every way. The warmest thanks of all interested in education are due to her ladyship. In the infancy of the movement it is such personal interest which forms one of the most important factors of possible permanence.

In Colombo the establishment of similar schools has so far been delayed. It was hoped that the services of competent Arabic female teachers might be secured from India, and correspondence to that end has passed between the Colony and the several Presidencies of India, but without success.

It is proposed therefore to start two schools in Colombo upon the same basis as that which has proved so far successful at Kandy and at Galle, and the Inspector has received instructions to take measures thereto.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ON ESTATES.

50. Looking at the report received from the Inspector in planting districts anent the employment of children of a school-going age upon estate work, and their consequent abstention from school attendance, the question cannot but suggest itself before long of a compulsory clause in the Code, enforcing the school attendance of children for a certain number of days. The prospective difficulties are not small, and by no means unappreciable. Under the new conditions of cultivation children are now well able to supplement the scanty earnings of their parents. The margin of existence of the estate labourers is always narrow. Such supplementary earnings are always more than acceptable.

But in the general consideration of the position the Government have a duty to perform. At present it is notorious that children who should be at school are not in attendance, but find ready employment on tea estates.

In Gansabhâwa districts their attendance can sometimes be enforced, involving, as it seems to me, a certain hardship. Where no Gansabhâwa exists, the inspectors and teachers alike are powerless.

Perhaps it might be possible so to arrange the *modus vivendi*, that a certain portion of the week should be available for school purposes, the remainder available for bread-winning.

The question is not so far accentuated, but must ultimately call for consideration.

NEW GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS REGISTERED IN 1891.

51. The following grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year 1891 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Mabole girls'	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Galgodakanda boys'	do.	do.
Miriswatta girls'	do.	do.
Kelaniya girls'	do.	Baptist
Wolfendhal girls'	English high	Presbyterian
Dematagoda mixed	Vernacular	Church of England
Potupitiya mixed	do.	Buddhist
Wellawatta girls'	do.	do.
Kattuamulla girls'	do.	do.
Ekale mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Walgama girls'	do.	Baptist
Moratuwa girls' boarding	do.	Roman Catholic
Olabaduwa mixed	do.	Buddhist
Wellawatta boys' night	English	Church of England

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Richmond Hill boys' night	English	Wesleyan
Mâtara girls'	English high	Church of England
Do.	do.	Wesleyan
Kalegana boys'	English	Private
Medawatta girls' boarding	Anglo-vernacular	Wesleyan
Elpitiya boys'	Vernacular	Church Missionary Society
Elpitiya girls'	do.	do.
Balapitiya girls'	do.	Buddhist

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Illipuddichenai mixed	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Koddaimunai boys' night	do.	Roman Catholic
Saintamarattu boys' night	do.	Wesleyan
Ichantivu boys' night	do.	do.
Kalmunai mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Mattumunai mixed	do.	Wesleyan

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy boys'	English middle	Buddhist
Talatuoya girls'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Logie mixed night	do.	Church Missionary Society
Kandapola mixed	do.	do.
Alton estate mixed	do.	do.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Happy Valley boys'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Buttale mixed	do.	Church of England
Ripola mixed	do.	do.
Medagama boys'	do.	do.
Warwick estate mixed	do.	Church Missionary Society

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Ratnapura girls'	English	Church of England

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Kaikula girls'	Vernacular	Church Missionary Society
Pallimunai mixed	do.	Independent Catholic
Suthumaly night	do.	American
Nedunkanai	do.	Church Missionary Society

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Pottagama mixed	Vernacular	Church Missionary Society

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Udapukerai mixed	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Puttalam boys'	English	Roman Catholic

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

52. The following Government schools have been closed during the year, either ample provision on the part of private enterprise existing for the educational needs of the district, or as failing to fulfil Code requirements :—

Ganhata boys'	Marudai boys'
Gadaladeniya boys'	Weligama boys'
Embekkamadama boys'	Peliyagoda boys'
Kumbalwela boys'	Kanankuda boys'
Sedawatta girls'	Halwela girls'
Biyagama girls'	Slave Island Jail
Elpitiya boys'	Breakwater Jail
Elpitiya girls'	Negombo Jail
Galboda girls'	

53. The following new schools have been opened :—

Dikwella boys'	Kirimetiyana girls'
Udahentenna boys'	Habarakada girls'
Ovilikanda boys'	Diyagama girls'
Pitihuma boys'	Galle Moor girls'
Hangamuwa boys'	Mátara Moor girls'
Iratperiyakulam boys'	Mahara Jail

V.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

54. The report of the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture continues to be encouraging. The number of students under course of instruction is 26. The course embraces the subjects required for the Cambridge Local Examinations for juniors, plus agriculture (theoretical and practical), botany, chemistry, veterinary science, &c. Manual labour in the field is insisted upon. A dairy is attached to the school, from which pure milk can be obtained, and the demand is constantly in excess of the supply. A stud bull has been imported from India with a view to the improvement of the breed of cattle.

Forty acres of cinnamon land have been added to the grounds to make the extension of experimental planting of various kinds of grain possible.

The extension of the dairy operations of the school is a matter deserving of all encouragement. Most residents in Colombo are aware of the difficulty of obtaining pure milk. All the milk sent forth from the dairy is bottled and sealed, and so its purity is guaranteed. The enterprise owes its existence to the energy of Mr. Jayewardene, one of the masters of the school, without any material assistance from Government, save the permission to occupy the ground; and he has made it a paying concern. It becomes a question of importance whether it might not be both prudent and profitable on the part of Government to take over the enterprise as a going concern in the interests of the various Government institutions and of the city generally. There could hardly fail to be a large and constant demand from the various hospitals and asylums. The military have already applied for a daily supply, which could not be guaranteed them. When once widely known that the possibilities of obtaining pure milk existed, the general public would almost inevitably prefer to obtain their supplies from unadulterated sources than to trust to the suspicious mixtures of the ordinary peripatetic milkman.

Originally intended by my predecessor primarily as a school for the practical training in agriculture for the sons of landowners—youths who in the future would not merely cultivate their own lands, but who, from their position, might naturally be expected to have influence over the small village cultivator, and be instrumental in introducing the principles of economic production into many districts of the Island—the School of Agriculture has insensibly widened the area of its operations and usefulness.

Several of the youths there trained have already gone forth as Agricultural Instructors, specially assigned to certain districts, there to work under the instructions of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the District, with a view to introducing the knowledge of scientific agriculture to the people and the development of new products. The number of these Agricultural Instructors was originally six. That their usefulness was acknowledged is sufficiently evinced by applications for additional Instructors received from the Government Agents.

I quote an extract from F. H. Price, Esq., the Assistant Government Agent, Kégalla, to illustrate this point. He writes :—

> I would like to have an Agricultural Instructor attached to each boys' school ..... Now that the Estimates for 1892 are coming on for consideration, I have the honour to suggest agitation for the provision of funds to allow of the expansion of agricultural instruction.
>
> At present I have in this district only two schoolmasters who are competent to teach agriculture. There are altogether 22 schools, and what I want to see is every one of the 22 schoolmasters doing work, each at his centre, which will result in improved methods of cultivation and in a wider knowledge of the elementary principles of sensible—if not scientific—husbandry.
>
> As regards money, the question is one for the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Government. I, on my side, am prepared to do my best to provide the land, both field and chena, which will be required at each school.
>
> We want something more systematic than Agricultural Shows at long intervals, spasmodic distribution of rewards to deserving cultivators, and isolated schools of husbandry. These, though beneficial in their way, need methodical organisation, and a wider expansion to produce the effect which is desired.

Provision accordingly was made in the Estimates for 1892 for an addition of six Agricultural Instructors. These Instructors, it is desirable, to make itinerating, moving them from one district to another say every year or two years.

With a view to making some such provision for schools as suggested, it was proposed that the training students under instruction at Kandy, Udugampola, and Bentota should be transferred to the School of Agriculture, there to learn the principles of ordinary school teaching as well as

to undergo a course of theoretical and practical agriculture. The proposal was accepted. The three schools above-mentioned are no longer training schools. A practising school has been formed at the School of Agriculture, and nine training students are now in course of the dual instruction. The present course of instruction for these training students is therefore (1) the ordinary training course to qualify them for appointment as teachers as heretofore, (2) a course of theoretical and practical agriculture, which they are expected to introduce into such schools as they may be appointed to. Considering at what an early age the village youth as a rule engages in agricultural pursuits, the technical training thus rendered possible can hardly fail ultimately to be productive of good.

The periodical issue of leaflets from the School of Agriculture on special agricultural subjects claims notice. Their usefulness is testified to by the increased sale, and by the fact that the Government Agent of Sabaragamuwa and the Assistant Government Agent of Kégalla have approved of their introduction into their districts.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

55. I am unable to report material progress during the year as regards this proposed development of the educational system of the Colony. Questions of detail requiring specific information have been raised, and correspondence has passed as regards the requirements, scope, and possibilities of the institution *in futuro*.

These questions are still under consideration. The initial difficulties have been overcome. A speedy solution of the further points raised may be expected.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, M.L.C., personally interested himself in connection with gentlemen experts in England as regards the selection of an efficient, qualified Instructor, whose name has been submitted for the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

As a preliminary move in practical form to the establishment of the institute, it is gratifying to be able to record that through the kind influence of Mr. Mitchell a liberal offer has been received from Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Limited, to supply gratis to the new institute a complete series of the machinery employed in the course of the cotton weaving industry. The offer has been accepted with thanks, and will, it is hoped, form the nucleus of a model industrial exhibition so essential in the building up of any institute for technical instruction.

VETERINARY SCHOLARSHIP.

56. With a view to developing the practical application of veterinary science in the Island His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make provision for a veterinary scholarship, tenable for three years at the Bombay College. Mr. W. Arthur de Silva was recommended as the first scholar, and proceeds to Bombay to begin a practical course of study with the opening of the College term in June. Mr. de Silva for the past three years has been in charge of two classes at the School of Agriculture. He is intelligent and industrious, and ought to do credit to the new sphere of usefulness thus opened to him.

VETERINARY INSTRUCTOR.

57. Since writing the above paragraph on the School of Agriculture, I have to report the arrival of Mr. Charles Augustus Lye, M.R.C.V.S., London, F.R.V.C.M.S., the newly appointed Veterinary Instructor to the College. Mr. Lye comes out with the highest credentials as regards qualifications. The appointment is a most important one, and calculated in the highest degree to subserve a long-felt want in the Colony.

A full course of scientific and practical veterinary instruction will now be possible to the students of the School of Agriculture, where the offices of the Veterinary Instructor will be located.

His services will not be confined to the school, but will be available to the community at large.

DRILL INSTRUCTION AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

58. Early in the year a circular was issued to all the teachers of Government Schools enjoining upon them the necessity of giving systematic instruction in drill to the children attending school. Such instruction of course is intended to be elementary, consisting of the simple extension motions in the first instance. On each visit to a school the Inspector is required to report on the progress made in this subject, and to give general orders to the teachers as to the method to be pursued. It is satisfactory to note that in the majority of instances the children have taken to it readily, and the reports are satisfactory. As an aid to the maintenance of school discipline, precision in moving about, and improvement in physique, its importance is obvious. In the report of the Minister of Public Instruction of New South Wales this importance is so fully recognised, that for progress made and proficiency shown at inspection marks are now awarded for drill equal in value to those given for other branches of instruction and rewards obtainable.

There is great need of suitable text-books on physical drill, whereby the teachers might have improved opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the subject. This need, it is hoped, ere long will be supplied.

With a view to the encouragement of neatness and orderliness generally, a circular was also issued to teachers reminding them that the grounds of the school buildings, as a rule, admitted of improvement. They were instructed, therefore, to encourage the children to interest themselves in the planting of ornamental shrubs, flowering trees, &c., in the vicinity of the school, and in keeping the grounds neat and clean. It is too soon to determine yet what effect the issue of this circular may have upon externals. With the appointment to teacherships of students trained in agriculture, it is anticipated that this may form a not unprofitable branch of agricultural instruction. Even if it results in the inculcation of a desire for neat surroundings, in the place of what is too often the case squalour and neglect, the training will not have been without its value. Where the work is systematically carried out, it is not unreasonable to infer that the appreciation of greater neatness in school surroundings may influence in time the surroundings of home life.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

59. Mr. Langdon's report on female itinerating education, Úva, 1890–1891 :—

It is gratifying to be able to report that the results predicted in this work when it was started are being realised, viz., the creation of a desire for education amongst the women and girls, and the establishment of girls' schools in the villages.

At Hindagoda, near Badulla, a good school-house, with room for the teacher, has been built on a suitable piece of land, all the cost of which has been raised locally. Between 40 and 50 girls are in regular attendance, and a young woman trained in our school has been put in charge. This school, although still under the superintendence of the lady who has charge of this work, will now be taken off our itineration list, and, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, will be put on the list of aided schools.

The school at Soranatota, for which a substantial school-house has been built, will probably soon follow the example of Hindagoda.

For every village school placed on the grant-in-aid list it is our intention to open one or more in unoccupied villages, and work them up to the stage at which they can be accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as regular aided schools.

The work is carried on in three centres : Badulla, Bandárawela, and Fort MacDonald, but chiefly from Badulla. We expect to open a girls' school at Kohagalla, near Bandárawela, before long.

Some changes have recently taken place in the staff engaged in this work. Miss Lord has been transferred to Happy Valley. The place has been taken by Miss Cordeux Thompson, a lady who, both by education and sympathy, is well fitted for carrying on the work so well done by Miss Lord. She is to be joined at once by Miss Tomlinson, who has had some training in the Leeds Infirmary, and a special training in a Liverpool "Lying-in Hospital," for the purpose of improving the midwifery of the villages visited by our agents.

Those who are acquainted with native life in the villages of the Kandyan country will know that it is impossible to exaggerate the evils arising from the methods at present in vogue amongst the villagers. Several deaths have already occurred to my own knowledge during the last month or two in this district which might easily have been prevented with proper methods of treatment. A commission of inquiry into this subject would, I am certain, elicit horrible facts which would compel attention and reform.

Miss Tomlinson, who is now engaged in learning the language, will join Miss Thompson in the female itinerating education, mainly with a view to this important work for which she has been preparing in England ; and it will be her duty, so far as possible, to train the native assistants, when they are capable and trustworthy, in the methods of treatment so necessary for the preservation of life.

Prejudices and difficulties will doubtless have to be overcome, but the successful results generally attending English practice will in all probability secure popularity and demand for this new agency.

BADULLA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

60. Report of Inspector :—

Twenty-eight girls were presented as belonging to the Industrial School. The following are the trades taught : (1) dressmaking, (2) cooking, (3) mat-making, (4) ayah (domestic service).

I inspected the workshop when the girls were at work under the supervision of their respective teachers, and I was pleased with the general arrangements made for teaching the trades specified above.

The dressmaking establishment was under the superintendence of Miss Lord, who has passed a course of training in dressmaking under the "Scientific Dress-cutting Association," England. This workshop, which was very clean and orderly, presented a very busy scene. There were about 10 girls at work—some sewing, some cutting, and the others making lace, socks, antimacassars, &c. The specimens of work produced seemed to be well done. The senior girl is just leaving the institution to join the firm of Messrs. Jordan & Co., Lindula, as a professional dress-maker. This is a very hopeful sign for the school, and I should like to see some more going out as such as opportunity occurs.

A few of the girls are taught cooking with a view to making them professional cooks. There were 5 girls in the kitchen making cakes, &c., under the supervision of Miss Cooke.

Mat-making is taught by a village woman who is said to be an expert in the work.

The term "ayah" really means a nurse or a female domestic servant. The Manager says that there is a great demand for trained ayahs, particularly amongst the European community of this Island ; and with a view to supplying this want a few of the girls are trained to look after "babies" while learning other useful trades, *e.g.* sewing, mat-making, &c.

There were about five babies on the premises, "picked up" from the surrounding village and brought and kept in the institution. The girls who are specially fitted for this work are passed on to the children's hospital at Happy Valley, there to undergo a course of training as hospital nurses.

61. I annex a statement showing the amount of grant paid on account of each Industrial School :—

Name of School.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result Payment Grant.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kandy boys'*	2,099 92	147 0	—	—	2,246 92
Kandy girls'	—	400 0	250 0	—	650 0
Galle	600 0	167 0	—	—	767 0
Colombogam	—	478 50	840 0	—	1,318 50
Tellipallai	—	867 0	640 0	90 0	1,597 0
Kallar	—	237 0	900 0	50 0	1,187 0
Wellawatta	—	641 0	1,460 0	—	2,101 0
Haputalé	—	88 50	330 0	—	418 50
Badulla	—	359 50	210 0	—	569 50
Buona Vista	900 0	—	—	—	900 0
Pamunugama	—	403 50	400 0	—	803 50
Richmond Hill	—	—	50 0	—	50 0

* An allowance of Rs. 499·92 was paid for rent.

VI.—PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

62. During the year a discussion was raised in the Legislative Council, on the motion of the Hon. the Kandyan Sinhalese representative, anent the accuracy and suitability of the present series of Sinhalese readers issued by the Department for the use of schools.

Under instructions from Government sets of these books were issued to certain gentlemen conversant with Sinhalese grammar and literature, and competent to judge. They were asked kindly to send in their criticisms, more especially touching upon the point disputed. I append a précis of the reports received :—

(1) K. Dharmáráma, Principal of Vidyálaṅkára College, Péliyagoda—

Is of opinion that the books in question contain but a few errors, of no importance, as is the case even in such standard works as the "Sidat Sangarawa," &c., and do not therefore deserve the wholesale condemnation that is endeavoured to be passed on them. Of their suitability for use in schools he has no hesitation in expressing himself in the affirmative.

(2) H. S. Paranavitana, Editor of the *Sathyálókaya*—

Calls the books issued by the Department "an excellent series of Readers," free from grammatical and orthographical errors, correct in idiom, clear and elegant in style, and embodying much useful information conducive to the development of the intellect.

(3) W. Subhuti Terunánsé, incumbent of the Waskaduwe Viháré, and author of the "Abbidana Pradipikáwa"—

Considers the Departmental series of Readers excellent in themselves, and superior to all other Sinhalese school books that have ever been issued before. He uses them in all the pansala schools under his supervision.

(4) W. Sri Sumangala, translator of the "Hitópadesa"—

Considers the style of the books correct and elegant, and the matter interesting and useful. The very few errors occurring are altogether oversights, and not of much importance.

(5) Asabha Tissa, incumbent of Survisuddharáma Viháré, Negombo—

Considers the books issued by the Department suitable for use in schools. The slight inaccuracies that have crept in are due, in his opinion, to oversight, and do not therefore justify the condemnation of these books as unsuitable.

(6) Sobita Terunánsé, of Koratota Viháré, Manager of several schools connected with the Department—

Thinks the series very well graduated, and the subject-matter very well arranged.

(7) Rev. C. Carter, of the Baptist Mission—

Subjects each individual book of the series to a minute criticism, and arrives at the conclusion that they are well adapted, "excellent, instructive, thoroughly useful, and suitable" Readers. Of the "Lessons on Domestic Economy," "Sanitary Primer," and Agricultural Primer," he says: "These most useful and important books are "excellently and lucidly rendered in the best modern book style, and well adapted for the higher classes in schools." Of the few oversights in the matter of letters and ligatures he says: "They can hardly be said to detract from the value of the books."

(8) Rev. C. W. de Silva, Wesleyan Minister—

Is of opinion that the books are suitable for the purpose for which they are designed, and are quite in keeping with the improvement which the Sinhalese language has undergone within the past decade.

(9) Rev. A. Mendis, Wesleyan Minister—

Says, with the knowledge gained by his experience as a Manager and Visitor of Schools, and Superintendent of the Publication Department of the Wesleyan Mission, it is his conviction that the books are suitable for school use.

(10) Rev. F. D. Edirisinghe, incumbent of St. Mark's, Mátara—

Is perfectly satisfied with the text-books now in use, and thinks they give no ground for questioning their suitability.

(11) Mr. W. P. Ranasinghe, Proctor, Supreme Court—

Thinks the Hon. Mr. Panakokke's criticism to a very great extent well founded, and that the language of some of the books is somewhat strained. Their suitability, according to him, depends on the object with which a boy goes to school. If his aim is to study Páli or Sanskrit, these works are not suitable. If his aim is only to be able to read a newspaper or some Sinhalese book, the Departmental series "take up too much of the best years of a boy."

In connection with the whole question thus raised, the opinion expressed by Sir Charles Bruce in his Administration Report of 1879 may well find place :—

It has been observed, with reference to the Sinhalese style in educational and other works, that every Sinhalese scholar has his own standard of excellence, to which he refers such productions of contemporary scholars as come in his way most frequently for unqualified disapproval. It is probable, therefore, that the books issued by the Department will be judged in the same spirit and method ; and faults our books will no doubt contain, but the plan of waiting for a series of ideal books to turn up, perfectly adapted to every variety of critical taste and religious sentiment, has been tried by the Department for many years and produced absolutely, and naturally, no results. Indeed, if it had not been for the criticised and abused publications of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, the extension of education among the majority of the people would have been simply impossible. The books now issued by that Society are no doubt a great improvement on earlier editions, and so I hope it will be with the books issued by the Department, each succeeding edition correcting and amending that which has gone before.

With similar practical import wrote the late Mr. W. H. de Alwis, Inspector of Schools, in his report for 1876. Without professing to be a pundit, Mr. Alwis, himself a Sinhalese, had a comprehensive grasp of the language, and a wide experience as regards the needs and suitability of books required for schools. I transcribe his remarks :—

I am afraid it is too readily taken for granted that there is a well-defined entity known as classical Sinhalese, that the publications of the Vernacular and other Societies are grievous offenders against the canons of classical spelling and composition, and that it is only necessary to introduce Sinhalese classical books or works composed in close imitation of their style into the ordinary curriculum of elementary vernacular schools to enable our boys and girls to speak and write Sinhalese with propriety and in accordance with grammar. But if we try to see through the clouds of cant with which the subject has been most unnecessarily enveloped, we shall find that there is no such general consensus as is assumed among Sinhalese scholars as to what is and what is not classical. Books indeed there are which all have agreed in considering classical, but these are of ancient date, and the language in which they are written is as different from the Sinhalese of the present day as the language of Cœdmon is different from the language of Tennyson. But, beyond this, all inquiries into this most obscure subject show that each scholar has his own standard of excellence, and that to this he refers such productions of contemporary scholars as

come in his way, most frequently for unqualified disapproval. It seems to me that, in devising means for the instruction of the people, what Government should strive after is, not the attainment of a perhaps impossible classical ideal in school books, but the preparation of a series of works which shall be written in the best Sinhalese at present in use among Sinhalese-speaking persons; such Sinhalese, in fact, as the most learned pundit, when off the stills of classical scholarship, must be presumed to use in the privacy of domestic or friendly intercourse. But here, too, difficulties meet us. In the first place, the Sinhalese scholars of acknowledged position among us have written no original works from the style of which the unlearned may discover how Sinhalese ought to be written. They are most unwilling to commit themselves to print, and when they do so their achievements are usually confined to seeing through the press editions of old Sinhalese books, mostly without note or comment, or to microscopic criticisms on obscure points of Sinhalese prosody, the perusal of which is as little calculated to educate thought or style, or indeed to provide mental sustenance in any form, as the solution of "double acrostics."

I am by no means certain that the publications of the Vernacular Society are so hopelessly bad that no amount of revision will make them fit for use as reading books. At any rate, I do not think that there will be much difficulty in finding competent scholars to undertake the preparation of a new series such as I have described. The books need contain nothing more than translations into the best colloquial Sinhalese of the contents of ordinary English reading books, selected or adapted to the comprehension and needs of pupils in vernacular schools. A fifth or sixth book of extracts from approved classical works may be included in the series to serve as an introduction to the ancient literature of the country to the small number of pupils who will remain in school long enough to derive benefit from such studies.

Any system of instruction in which the classics, as such, take a prominent share, must necessarily pre-suppose a certain amount of leisure on the part of those whom it is intended to benefit, and a certain correspondence between the future pursuits of the scholars and the sort of mental culture which they receive in school. But the present object of our educational anxieties is a village lad, nearly always the son of a tiller of the soil, almost dragged to school with the half-hearted assent of his parents, who will most assuredly remove him thence as soon as he is of age for his earnings, in whatever shape, to become a matter of importance to them. The slender restraints of village school discipline are most irksome to such a boy, and learning of any kind a burden grievous to be borne. To take away from him the books, which can awaken some glimmering of interest in his mind, by talking to him in fashion, however unclassical, of familiar things and places, of the habits of birds and beasts, of the rainbow, and the manufacture of cloth, and in their place to give him, in obedience to some fanciful educational crotchet, a classical work in prose or verse, would be to do him an ill turn indeed.

There is a strong vein of commonsense running through Mr. Alwis's criticism, and endorsed by Sir Charles Bruce. To say that the present publications of the Department admit of no amendment or improvement both as regards matter and style and accuracy, would be ridiculous. As regards subject-matter, for instance, much is still desirable. In future editions of Standard Readers, for instance, it is desirable, if possible, to introduce among other subjects suitable lessons on "Agriculture," "The Laws of Health," "The Fauna and Flora of Ceylon," "The History and Development of the People," "The Duties of Citizenship," &c. I am speaking of course of the advanced Readers.

As regards accuracy of expression and idiom, grammarians have differed and will continue to differ. Few will be inclined to dispute that the present readers present an advance on those of former years. The position laid down by Roger Ascham many years ago may still perhaps be accepted :—

He that will write well in any tongue must speak as the common people do. So should every man understand him, and the judgment of wise men allow him.

63. The following books were reprinted by the Department during the year 1891 :—

Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Editions of First Book, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Third and Fourth Editions of First Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Sixth and Seventh Editions of Second Standard Reader, by A. van Cuylenburg, Inspector of Schools.
Third, Fourth, and Fifth Editions of Third Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Third and Fourth Editions of Fourth Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Fifth Edition of Fifth Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Fourth do. Seventh do. do.
Fifth and Sixth Editions of Sukhopadésa, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Fourth Edition of Sinhalese Primer of Agriculture, by Simon de Silva.

A History of Ceylon in Sinhalese, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva, and a Map of Ceylon in Sinhalese, by Mr. R. de Silva, Sub-Inspector of Schools, were in course of preparation.

VII.—LIBRARIES, &c.

64. The libraries, book clubs, &c., aided from the votes of this Department during the year 1891, were as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
Donation to	Royal Asiatic Society ...	500	0
Do.	Pettah Library	500	0
Do.	Negombo Book Club ...	100	0
Do.	Kandy Central Town Library ...	300	0
Do.	Mátalé Library	100	0
Do.	Jaffna Library	100	0
Do.	Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0
Do.	Galle Reading Room ...	200	0
Do.	Mátara Reading Room ...	150	0
Do.	Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150	0
Do.	Batticaloa Library ...	150	0

		Rs.	c.
Donation to	Kurunégala Reading Room ...	150	0
Do.	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Do.	Chilaw Library	100	0
Do.	Anurádhapura Reading Club ...	100	0
Do.	Badulla Library	180	0
Do.	Kégalla Book Club ...	100	0
Do.	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Do.	Nuwara Eliya	100	0
	Total ...	3,350	0

VIII.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1891. Rs.	1890. Rs.
Amount voted	511,032 0	488,958 0
Amount expended	508,361 43	474,387 99
	2,670 57	14,570 1

65. It will be seen from the above table that the amount voted for the year was almost entirely expended, leaving only a small balance of Rs. 2,670·57 unexpended. As compared with the previous year, the amount voted for 1891 was larger by Rs. 22,074, while the expenditure shows an increase over the previous year of Rs. 33,973·44. This increase indicates progress in the direction of aided schools. A larger number of scholars have been examined, and increased earnings on their part have been gained.

The net expenditure of the Department for last year, after deducting the income from fees, sale of stationery and books, which amounted to Rs. 22,994·88, was Rs. 485,366·55, which, compared with the net amount expended in the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 30,483·94.

66. The following summary shows the amount expended during the last two years under certain classified heads :—

	1891.		1890.	
Administration.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
Cost of Direction	21,826 19		22,148 62	
Cost of Inspection	41,455 17		39,898 17	
		63,281 36		62,046 79
General Instruction. Superior.				
Royal College	28,524 94		27,986 73	
Páli Vidyódaya College... ...	1,000 0		1,000 0	
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	27,813 50		25,972 0	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	12,899 45		6,584 50	
		70,237 89		61,543 23
Middle and Primary.				
Government Schools	143,828 20		140,712 34	
Grant-in-aid Schools	175,716 20		162,199 46	
		319,544 40		302,911 80
Special Instruction.				
Colombo School of Agriculture ...	10,376 62		10,478 16	
Branch Agricultural Schools ...	3,264 98		3,147 65	
Government Training Schools ...	7,484 32		7,805 19	
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...	4,200 0		4,550 0	
Industrial Schools	12,018 84		8,682 34	
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	2,227 92		1,992 92	
Reformatory Schools	1,905 0		579 0	
		41,477 68		37,235 26
Libraries and Reading Rooms.				
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms	—	3,350 0		3,350 0
Preparation of School Books.				
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...	—	4,459 55		1,659 68
Books purchased for Sale.				
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...	—	4,588 9		4,667 31
Miscellaneous.				
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—	1,422 46		973 92
Total ...	—	508,361 43		474,387 99

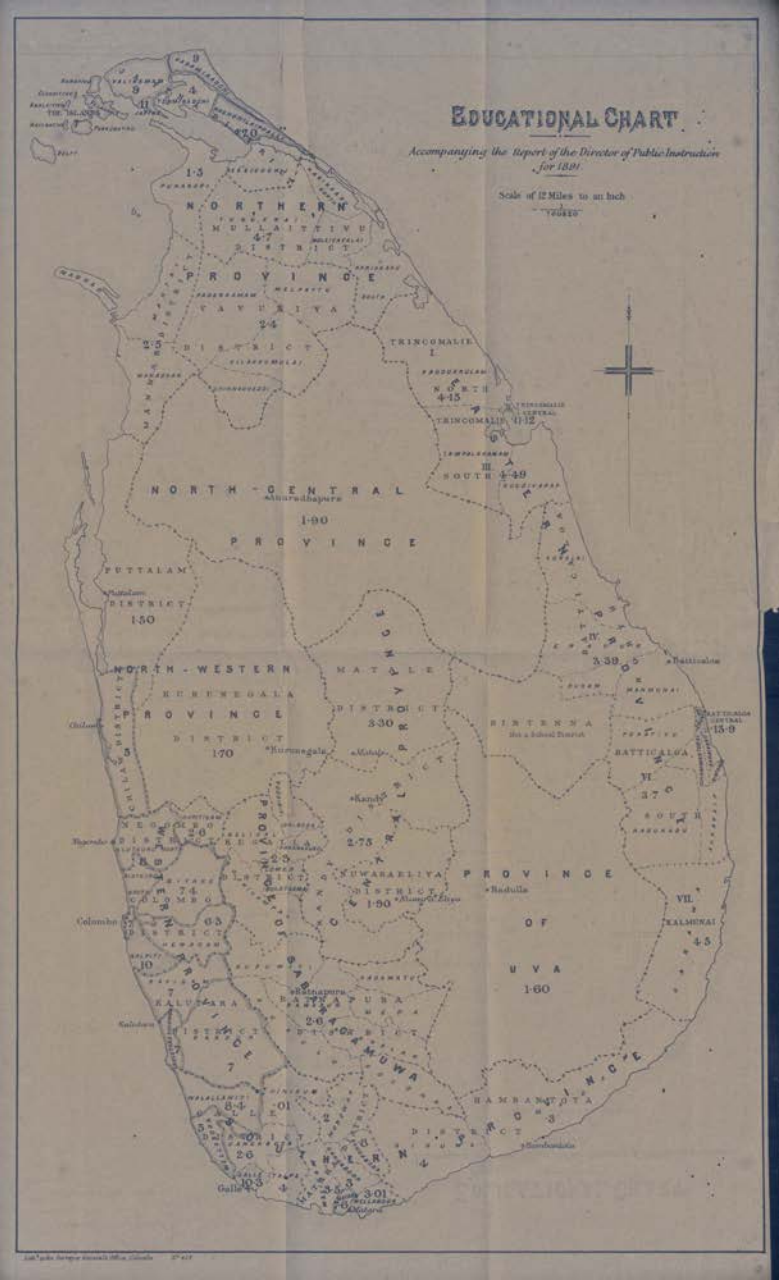
67. It will be seen from the above tabular statement that under the head "Administration" there has been an increase of Rs. 1,234·57, entirely due to the cost of inspection having increased, while the cost of direction has been less than the previous year. This increase in the administration of the Department must recur with more or less regularity, so long as the number of schools for registration and in new districts keeps increasing as it should every year.

68. Under the head "Superior Instruction" it will be seen that there has been an increase of Rs. 8,694·66, as compared with the year preceding. This was largely due, in the first place, to expenditure on account of the English scholarships in the year previous having been unusually low owing to the full complement of four scholars not having been in residence in England during the greater part of that year ; and also to the unusually large expenditure last year caused by some of the University scholars having been permitted to shorten their stay and draw their allowance at a higher rate at a time when exchange was low. It is also due to a large increase on account of Grant-in-aid High Schools, the number of which has increased by two, and also to larger earnings on the part of these schools, indicating increased efficiency. The names of the two new schools are the Maligakanda Girls' English and the Kalutara Boys' English school.

69. Under the head "Middle and Primary Instruction" there is a large increase of Rs. 16,632·64, of which Rs. 3,115·86 may be set against Government schools and Rs. 13,516·74 against grant-in-aid schools. In the case of Government schools the increase is due to several causes : among others, to increments to the salaries of teachers who have qualified themselves for payment as first class certificated teachers, under clause 10 of the Departmental Code, and to larger result payments earned by them.

In the case of grant-in-aid schools the growth in the expenditure is to be attributed to an increase in the attendance of these schools, and thereby to large earnings on the part of a great many of them.

70. Under the head of "Special Instruction" there is little to remark, the increase or decrease under the several sub-heads being very slight, except in the case of Industrial and Reformatory schools. In the case of Industrial Schools, the increase, which amounted to Rs. 3,336·50, is chiefly due to the doublingof the capitation grant and the earnings of two new schools. The question of testing and appraising the value of the industrial instruction and training imparted in these schools must ere long be reconsidered and placed on a more satisfactory basis.


EDUCATIONAL CHART
Accompanying the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1891.
Scale of 12 Miles to an Inch
NORTHERN PROVINCE
MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
TRINCOMALIE I.
NORTH 4·15
TRINCOMALIE CENTRAL 11·12
III. SOUTH 4·49
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE
Anuradhapura
1·90
PUTTALAM DISTRICT
1·50
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT
1·70
Kurunegala
MATALE DISTRICT
3·30
Matale
BIRTENNA
Batticaloa
BATTICALOA CENTRAL
15·9
BATTICALOA
VI. SOUTH
3·7
Kandy
2·75
NUWARAELIYA DISTRICT
1·90
Badulla
PROVINCE OF UVA
1·60
VII. KALMUNAI
4·5
Colombo
COLOMBO DISTRICT
6·5
KALUTARA DISTRICT
Kalutara
Ratnapura
2·6
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT
Hambantota
Galle
Matara

In the case of Reformatory Schools, the increase is due to a large addition to the number of juvenile offenders who are being trained to habits of industry at the Hapuṭalé Industrial School. The increase in numbers during the year has been from 23 in December 1890 to 39 in December, 1891.

71. The expenditure on account of libraries and reading rooms, being in the nature of fixed yearly donations, shows no increase.

72. Under the head of "Expenditure on the preparation of Sinhalese School Books," it is to be noted that the demand for these books increases yearly, thus testifying to the acknowledged utility of these Departmental publications. The increased demand represents a corresponding increase of profitable return to the Treasury. The demand for these Readers has been so great that it was found necessary to print several editions of them during the year; and the expenditure has therefore more than doubled as compared with that of 1890.

73. Under the head "Miscellaneous" there is a small increase of Rs. 448·54, due to the payment of a bonus to the compilers of a very creditable Sinhalese atlas which it is proposed to bring out shortly. The want of such an atlas has long been acknowledged. When published it will mark a new departure in this branch of educational progress.

74. From the statement of expenditure under the several votes published as an "appendix," it will be observed that the savings under several sub-heads have been small, and that in several cases, notably under the sub-head "grants-in-aid to existing schools," excess of expenditure has been large.

75. The total savings under the general head "Education" are comprised under fourteen sub-heads, and amount to Rs. 4,670·56, while the total excess under seven sub-heads amount to Rs. 11,818·09; thus clearly demonstrating the insufficiency of the amounts voted for the year under those heads, and the impossibility of forecasting with any degree of accuracy an expenditure which depends upon the results of examinations and otherwise.

76. The principal sub-heads under which the excess has occurred are as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
a. Grants in aid of existing schools	7,313	79
b. Cost of preparing and publishing a new series of Sinhalese School Books	1,893	2
c. Result payments to certificated head teachers	793	30
d. Furniture for Schools...	736	53
e. Miscellaneous Expenses	487	59
f. Travelling Expenses of Director and Inspectors	330	90

The excess under the head (*a*) "Grants-in-aid" was caused by a large increase of scholars in grant schools, and by the increased earnings of a good number of other schools; while the excess under the head (*b*) was due to a very large demand for the Sinhalese publications of the Department—a demand which it was imperative to meet. So long as the Departmental publications of Sinhalese books find general and increased acceptation, as they do, so long it will be necessary to apply for a supplementary vote to enable the demand to be satisfied. But on this score little difficulty need be anticipated, inasmuch as the sale of each edition of these books represents a source of profit to Government. The provision made in the vote for the present year will again be altogether inadequate: thus necessitating a larger supplementary vote. The excess under the head "Result Payments" (*c*) affords indubitable evidence of the efficiency of Government schools and the good work done by the teachers. Here also the necessity for a larger vote is made apparent. The number of teachers who earned result payments in 1891 was 188, as against 155 in 1890. This increase has been obtained in spite of a higher standard of efficiency being required. These result payments are paid in the shape of bonuses calculated at certain percentages on the teachers' salaries, according to a scale provided in the Departmental Code. The percentages vary according to the number of children examined and the total percentage of passes gained under the different subjects of examination. The percentage required for securing a bonus is 80, while the amount of bonus is dependent on the number of pupils presented for examination. No teacher can claim a bonus who has not secured a percentage of 80, and a report satisfactory in all respects as regards instruction and discipline. Forty-three per cent. of the Government schools have secured result payments, against 35 per cent. in the previous year. Here also the necessity for a larger vote is made apparent. The excess under the head (*d*) "Furniture for Schools" was caused by a large increase in the attendance at Government schools, and the necessity of supplying additional articles of furniture. Under the head "Travelling Expenses" (*f*) the excess is due to the increased travelling required by increase of schools.

IX.—EDUCATIONAL CHARTS.

77. Charts are annexed to illustrate the position of education in the several revenue districts of the various Provinces.

The districts left uncoloured represent an attendance of school-going children under 5 per cent.; those coloured brown, an attendance of 5 per cent. and under 10 per cent.; those coloured yellow, an attendance of 10 per cent. but under 20 per cent. The one district coloured green represents an attendance of 20 per cent. and upwards. This latter district, though not largely populated, is unusually well provided with schools.

The figures for the whole of the Island thus show an average of 5·1. For Scotland, one of the most educated countries in the Western world, the latest figures give a return of almost 14 per cent., *i.e.* one in seven—a result for Ceylon hardly unsatisfactory when it is remembered that under the Scotch Code of 1872 education is compulsory.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

A.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number Examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.								Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
														Low-country.	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.											
Western.																												
English ...	7	1,077	66	1,143	472	25	9	412	225	671	796	7	126	969	5	30	1	3	—	2	119	41	25	181	13	3	17	742	2
Vernacular ...	203	15,597	4,541	20,138	4,410	—	534	8,103	7,091	15,728	11,945	—	3	19,913	103	35	36	6	36	6	35	—	171	1,388	52	46	47	18,389	10
Central.																												
English ...	4	412	—	412	88	3	6	216	99	324	264	—	8	137	208	23	3	6	26	1	11	—	—	45	2	32	14	308	—
Vernacular ...	58	5,841	55	5,896	1,581	—	90	2,337	1,888	4,315	3,211	—	1	386	5,346	12	5	3	142	1	5	—	—	25	—	146	9	5,711	1
Northern.																												
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	1	17	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Southern.																												
English ...	2	428	6	434	82	3	10	221	118	352	248	—	—	433	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	3	—	—	—	421	—
Vernacular ...	57	4,082	1,105	5,187	1,287	—	62	2,073	1,765	3,900	2,810	—	1	4,930	1	2	—	2	251	—	6	—	2	5	—	254	—	4,920	—
Eastern.																												
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	11	570	4	574	224	—	—	241	109	350	312	—	—	—	—	371	1	32	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	372	—	—
North-Western.																												
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	21	2,168	43	2,211	732	—	8	726	755	1,479	1,090	—	—	590	1,594	8	—	2	17	—	1	—	2	79	—	19	5	2,105	—
North-Central.																												
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	11	724	—	724	139	—	4	375	206	585	393	—	—	8	715	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	722	—
Uva.																												
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	9	684	37	721	129	—	—	229	363	592	383	—	—	64	540	2	111	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	109	603	—
Sabaragamuwa.																												
English ...	1	97	—	97	19	—	2	52	24	78	60	—	12	55	23	1	—	2	4	—	8	—	2	25	—	4	1	57	—
Vernacular ...	51	4,117	75	4,192	1,152	—	22	1,725	1,293	3,040	2,352	—	—	289	3,847	11	—	—	40	5	—	—	—	58	—	40	9	4,085	—
Total ...	436	35,814	5,932	41,746	10,332	31	747	16,710	13,936	31,414	23,878	7	151	27,774	12,400	496	157	57	689	15	192	41	205	1,837	67	749	583	38,080	12

B.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.			Number Examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.*	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.			English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Tamils. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamils. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christian and other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																												
English† ...	35	3,660	1,278	4,938	2,235	673	557	2,113	2,703	3,494	132	1,505	2,692	25	454	22	36	59	13	1,206	266	409	1,691	91	102	101	1,065	7
Anglo-vernacular‡	4	—	350	350	146	9	33	171	204	266	—	20	306	—	19	3	—	—	2	58	—	—	223	23	—	—	46	—
Vernacular ...	263	15,044	10,054	25,098	12,268	125	629	12,116	12,840	14,648	2	53	22770	26	1,907	122	82	123	13	1,028	5	883	11457	182	210	411	10922	—
Central.																												
English† ...	13	853	304	1,157	495	165	128	515	662	827	32	353	478	110	59	31	54	21	19	336	34	77	337	46	78	45	203	1
Anglo-vernacular‡	1	—	47	47	21	—	2	24	26	42	—	12	30	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	54	2,528	699	3,227	1,656	1	23	1,547	1,571	1,743	2	57	889	1,010	126	879	100	164	—	234	1	19	324	30	264	766	1,589	—
Northern.																												
English† ...	19	1,864	87	1,951	756	221	222	946	1,195	1,473	—	111	9	1	1,803	2	2	23	—	150	10	91	298	80	25	1,297	—	—
Anglo-vernacular‡	5	—	338	338	21	100	162	155	317	307	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	1	52	—	100	1	116	—	69	—	—
Vernacular ...	305	14,500	4,262	18,762	7,624	179	344	10,737	11,138	11,599	—	12	—	—	18544	53	4	147	2	178	—	103	2,702	389	153	15227	—	—
Southern.																												
English† ...	17	1,431	134	1,565	659	142	131	763	906	1,088	4	237	1,234	1	15	1	27	45	1	206	29	159	121	1	71	3	975	—
Anglo-vernacular‡	3	—	177	177	70	29	28	79	107	110	2	11	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	26	4	—	—	—	75	—
Vernacular ...	67	4,037	1,856	5,893	3,285	35	83	2,513	2,608	3,189	—	6	5,776	—	43	—	5	61	2	102	—	77	97	—	66	5	5,546	—
Eastern.																												
English† ...	6	417	35	452	159	32	51	242	293	325	6	76	7	4	341	1	5	12	—	20	—	53	134	—	17	223	4	1
Anglo-vernacular‡	3	—	168	168	26	23	31	111	142	138	—	3	—	1	164	—	—	—	—	2	—	75	4	—	—	87	—	—
Vernacular ...	86	4,194	980	5,174	2,566	14	58	2,546	2,608	2,585	—	73	20	—	4,735	2	1	337	6	4	—	121	535	—	346	4,151	17	—
North-Western.																												
English† ...	6	166	113	279	133	15	14	132	146	201	—	61	148	28	26	3	10	2	1	98	—	—	134	—	13	2	32	—
Anglo-vernacular‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	44	2,007	1,122	3,129	1,245	—	88	1,796	1,884	1,926	—	—	2,352	367	379	5	16	10	—	39	—	4	2,530	15	26	15	500	—
North-Central.																												
English† ...	1	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	7	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
Anglo-vernacular‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	5	204	10	214	88	—	3	123	126	122	—	—	17	128	57	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	9	—	12	24	159	—
Uva.																												
English† ...	2	268	—	268	152	11	11	105	116	177	2	56	76	63	9	12	24	26	—	58	—	39	23	—	50	11	87	—
Anglo-vernacular‡	1	3	77	80	46	1	—	34	34	50	—	34	26	14	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	43	6	—	—	—	17	—
Vernacular ...	12	594	108	702	358	—	4	340	344	317	—	1	127	364	14	132	14	49	1	28	—	1	47	—	64	116	446	—
Sabaragamuwa.																												
English† ...	1	59	—	59	29	1	2	28	30	40	—	7	44	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	1	17	—
Anglo-vernacular‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	18	612	207	819	473	—	4	342	346	381	—	5	160	526	6	105	4	18	—	92	—	7	55	16	16	76	557	—
Total ...	971	52,449	22,406	74,855	34,501	1,776	2,608	37,486	40,354	45,645	182	2,696	37826	2,678	29049	1,373	384	1,106	61	3,988	345	2,334	20776	989	1,515	22641	22258	9

* Of the scholars enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the standards, 1,516 are included in other heads.
† English High, Middle, and Primary. ‡ Girls' Boarding Schools.

C 1.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English High Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England: C.M.S. ...	1	580 0	1	1057 0	1	597 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2234
Diocesan ...	4	2614 0	2	581 0	1	17 0	4	1924 50	1	181 50	1	229 50	—	—	1	553 50	—	—	14	6101 0
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62 0
Presbyterian ...	1	445 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	445 0
Private ...	3	1315 50	—	—	1	73 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1389 0
Roman Catholic...	7	4737 0	2	773 50	2	1057 50	1	167 50	1	36 0	1	290 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7062 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	5	3161 0	1	663 50	2	764 0	4	1920 0	2	749 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7257 50
Total ...	21	12852 50	6	3075 0	7	2509 0	9	4012 0	4	966 50	3	582 0	—	—	1	553 50	—	—	51	24550 50

Cambridge Grant ... 1690 0*

Total 26240 50†

* The sum of Rs. 135 paid to private schools on account of the Cambridge Local Examination is here included.
† This sum does not include the following item: Pupil Teachers, Rs. 1,247·50

C 2.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Primary English Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	5	1603 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1603 0
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	1	824 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	824 0
Church of England: C.M.S....	1	154 0	3	290 50	1	299 0	3	489 0	—	—	1	51 0	1	32 50	—	—	—	—	10	1316 0
Diocesan ...	8	2080 50	1	153 0	—	—	2	189 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2422 50
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	2	532 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	532 50
Roman Catholic...	2	399 0	2	442 50	2	174 50	—	—	2	411 0	2	188 0	—	—	—	—	1	120 0	11	1735 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	1	329 50	—	—	2	384 0	2	410 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	88 50	—	—	6	1212 50
Total ...	13	3787 0	6	886 0	12	2993 0	7	1088 50	2	411 0	3	239 0	1	32 50	1	88 50	1	120 0	46	9645 50

Cambridge Grant ... 105 0

Total 9750 50*

* This sum does not include the following items:—

	Rs. c.
Industrial Grants ...	330 0
3 lump sum Schools ...	3,699 76
Total ...	4,029 76

C 3.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	2	2488 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2488 0
Baptist ...	1	420 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	420 0
Buddhist...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. of E. :— C.M.S. ...	2	951 0	—	—	1	1324 0	1	803 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3078 0
Diocesan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P'byterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Catholic	1	1332 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1332 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan	—	—	1	400 0	2	2168 0	1	895 0	3	2327 50	—	—	—	—	1	359 50	—	—	8	6150 0
Total ...	4	2703 0	1	400 0	5	5980 0	2	1698 0	3	2327 50	—	—	—	—	1	359 50	—	—	16	13468 0°

° This sum does not include the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Pupil Teachers ...	350 0
Industrial Grants ...	460 0
One Lump-sum School ...	900 0
Total ...	1,710 0

C 4.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	125	20896 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	20896 0
Baptist ...	26	4131 50	5	534 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	116 0	—	—	—	—	6	408 50	38	5190 50
Buddhist...	14	2549 50	1	229 50	—	—	2	1010 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3789 0
C. of E. :— C.M.S. ...	40	5537 50	36	4731 0	62	7719 50	20	2834 50	—	—	9	683 50	5	446 50	2	245 50	10	833 0	184	23031 0
Diocesan	25	5631 25	4	409 0	—	—	7	2752 50	2	219 50	—	—	—	—	3	418 50	—	—	41	9430 75
Local Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P'byterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	2	1079 50	3	426 50	13	2685 50	1	263 0	1	166 50	—	—	—	—	1	113 50	—	—	21	4734 50
R. Catholic	103	32684 50	1	211 50	49	8861 0	2	336 0	8	2053 50	33	8734 50	—	—	—	—	1	41 0	197	52922 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	6	1289 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1289 0
Wesleyan	51	7921 50	3	424 50	43	8246 0	34	5569 0	74	8237 0	1	69 0	—	—	6	552 50	1	69 0	213	31088 50
Total ...	261	59535 25	53	6966 50	298	49697 0	66	12765 0	85	10676 50	44	9603 0	5	446 50	12	1330 0	18	1351 50	842	152371 25
																		Bonus to Teachers ...		483 54
																				152854 79°

° This sum includes the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Pupil Teachers ...	1,872 50
Industrial Grants ...	4,290 0
Eleven Training Schools ...	4,200 0
One Lump-sum School ...	1,000 0
Total ...	11,362 50

No. 54.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English High, English Middle and Primary, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	132	24,987 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	24,987 0
Baptist	27	4,551 50	5	534 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	116 0	—	—	—	—	6	408 50	39	5,610 50
Buddhist	15	3,373 50	1	229 50	—	—	2	1,010 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4,613 0
Church of England : C.M.S.	44	7,222 50	40	6,078 50	65	9,939 50	24	4,126 50	—	—	10	734 50	6	479 0	2	245 50	10	833 0	201	29,659 0
Diocesan ...	37	10,325 75	7	1,143 0	1	17 0	13	4,866 0	3	401 0	1	229 50	—	—	4	972 0	—	—	66	17,954 25
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62 0
Presbyterian ...	1	445 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	445 0
Private	5	2,395 0	3	426 50	16	3,291 50	1	263 0	1	166 50	—	—	—	—	1	113 50	—	—	27	6,656 0
Roman Catholic ...	113	39,152 50	5	1,427 50	53	10,093 0	3	503 50	11	2,500 50	36	9,213 0	—	—	—	—	2	161 0	223	63,051 0
Sivite	—	—	—	—	6	1,289 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,289 0
Wesleyan	57	11,412 0	5	1,488 0	49	11,562 0	41	8,794 50	79	11,313 50	1	69 0	—	—	8	1.000 50	1	69 0	241	45,708 50
Total ...	299	78,877 75	66	11,327 50	322	61,179 0	84	19,563 50	94	14,381 50	50	10,424 0	6	479 0	15	2,331 50	19	1,471 50	955	200,035 25

Bonus to Teachers ...		483 54
Cambridge Grant ...		1,795 0
		202,313 79*

* This sum does not include the following items :—

		Rs. c.
Pupil Teachers	...	3,470 0
Industrial Grant	...	5,080 0
Eleven Training Schools	...	4,200 0
Five Lump-sum Schools	...	5,599 76
		18,349 76

D.—Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1891.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' Anglo-vernacular Schools.*		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-aid Schools.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874 ...	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,278
1875 ...	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876 ...	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877 ...	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878 ...	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879 ...	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880 ...	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881 ...	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882 ...	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883 ...	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884 ...	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885 ...	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886 ...	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887 ...	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888 ...	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889 ...	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890 ...	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601

* Called "Primary English" in 1889.

E 1.—Statement showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended under the heads of "Establishment" and "Education" for 1891.

	Amount voted in 1891.	Amount expended in 1891.	Excess.	Balance.	Amount expended in 1890.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries.					
Fixed	30,750 0	30,541 43	—	208 57	26,835 79
Provisional	192,758 0	183,148 47	—	9,609 53	184,457 60
Education.					
Grants-in-aid for existing Schools ...	195,000 0	202,313 79	7,313 79	—	187,260 32
Do. Training Schools	5,000 0	4,200 0	—	800 0	4,550 0
Grants to Pupil Teachers, Aided Schools	3,500 0	3,470 0	—	30 0	2,935 0
Do. Industrial Schools ...	5,400 0	5,080 0	—	320 0	1,670 0
Do. Páli Vidyódaya College ...	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	—	1,000 0
Allowance to Science Inspector ...	250 0	220 50	—	29 50	220 50
Do. Ragged School ...	500 0	499 92	—	0 8	499 92
Do. Galle Industrial School ...	600 0	600 0	—	—	600 0
Do. Buóna Vista Charity School	900 0	900 0	—	—	900 0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School	2,600 0	2,599 84	—	0 16	2,599 84
Cost of boarding Students of the School of Agriculture	3,250 0	2,679 21	—	570 79	3,243 51
Four English Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money ...	9,000 0	8,741 57	—	258 43	3,956 72
Queen's Scholarships	2,000 0	1,709 80	—	290 20	1,578 15
Three Scholarships for Girls ...	480 0	280 0	—	200 0	—
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	—	—	100 0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus, &c....	10,000 0	9,073 85	—	926 15	10,043 89
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books	4,000 0	5,893 2	1,893 2	—	1,859 68
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers	5,500 0	6,293 30	793 30	—	5,087 90
Allowance for board and lodging to twelve Training Students ...	1,590 0	1,100 0	—	490 0	1,585 8
Cost of free Boarders	1,044 0	728 0	—	316 0	493 0
Maintenance and Transport (Reformatory, Boys)	2,200 0	1,905 0	—	295 0	579 0
Grant-in-aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Uva	500 0	500 0	—	—	500 0
Donation to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c.	3,450 0	3,350 0	—	100 0	3,350 0
Cost of Books and Stationery ...	7,900 0	8,162 96	262 96	—	7,403 77
Furniture for Schools	1,500 0	2,236 53	736 53	—	1,305 3
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	4,000 0	4,487 59	487 59	—	3,653 92
Books for Royal College Library ...	100 0	100 0	—	—	—
Purchase of Ploughs	200 0	155 75	—	44 25	—
Rent of Schoolhouses	120 0	120 0	—	—	120 0
Travelling Expenses of Director, &c. ...	15,000 0	15,330 90	330 90	—	14,359 37
Horse allowance, &c.	840 0	840 0	—	—	840 0
Building grant to Haputalé Industrial School	—	—	—	—	800 0
Total ...	511,032 0	508,361 43	11,818 3	14,488 66	474,387 99

E 2.—Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by Fees, from 1872 to 1891.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional Establishment.	Rent.	Education, exclusive of Establishment.	Transport.	Total.	Receipts by Fees.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1872 ...	37,001 34	112,668 30	9,748 64	99,511 38	8,648 29	267,577 95	24,570 64½
1873 ...	34,680 53	116,237 47	7,933 97	127,479 15	8,980 9	295,311 21	22,167 69
1874 ...	33,219 25	128,197 54	6,306 21	140,569 54	10,558 81	318,851 35	23,253 5
1875 ...	36,519 66	135,709 30	5,880 92	164,104 18	10,634 93	352,848 99	22,691 2
1876 ...	39,211 3	150,788 75	5,797 37	171,229 14	13,887 91	380,914 20	24,168 80
1877 ...	36,749 95	160,975 46	4,243 53	180,298 88	14,849 68	397,118 50	23,111 70
1878 ...	32,763 77	172,001 43	4,215 68	186,634 23	13,441 27	409,056 38	22,139 44
1879 ...	38,025 56	181,961 44	3,942 8	205,674 12	15,624 94	445,228 4	22,927 73
1880 ...	38,440 2	183,551 53	4,135 92	249,367 41	15,374 50	491,869 38	22,824 38
1881 ...	37,749 34	189,967 28	—	255,123 93	—	482,840 55	23,057 52
1882 ...	37,291 36	196,394 51	—	254,303 3	—	487,988 90	22,415 85
1883 ...	35,588 34	197,345 48	—	244,557 33	—	477,491 15	26,157 34
1884 ...	36,249 82	198,569 56	—	253,838 4	—	488,657 42	27,093 26
1885 ...	26,749 99	169,257 63	—	230,291 81	—	426,299 43	16,311 66
1886 ...	26,749 93	178,853 42	—	242,093 94	—	439,697 29	15,175 24
1887 ...	26,749 90	177,855 62	—	250,110 58	—	454,716 10	13,201 42
1888 ...	26,749 92	179,782 66	—	251,714 18	—	458,246 76	12,058 25
1889 ...	26,757 58	183,649 33	—	259,885 84	—	470,292 75	13,179 71
1890 ...	26,835 79	184,457 60	—	263,094 60	—	474,387 99	13,703 82
1891 ...	30,541 43	183,148 47	—	294,671 53	—	508,361 43	14,438 17

E 3.—Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from January 1 to December 31, 1891.

	Rs. c.
Amount received from the Treasurer on account of votes	485,366 55
Amount received by School Fees ...	13,462 52
Amount received from Agricultural Students as boarding fees ...	975 65
Amount received by sale of Stationery ...	71 30
Amount received by sale of Books ...	7,785 41
Amount received as Examination Fees ...	700 0
	508,361 43

	Rs c.	Rs. c.
ADMINISTRATION.		
Cost of Direction ...	21,826 19	
Cost of Inspection ...	41,455 17	
		63,281 36
GENERAL INSTRUCTION.		
Superior.	Rs. c.	
Royal *College* ...	28,524 94	
Páli Vidyódaya College ...	1,000 0	
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	27,813 50	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	12,899 45	
	70,237 89	
Middle and Primary.		
Govt. Schools ...	143,828 20	
Grant-in-aid Schools	175,716 20	
	319,544 40	
		389,782 29
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.		
Colombo School of Agriculture	10,376 62	
Branch Agricultural Schools ...	3,264 98	
Government Training Schools ...	7,484 32	
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...	4,200 0	
Industrial Schools ...	12,018 84	
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	2,227 92	
Reformatory Schools ...	1,905 0	
		41,477 68
LIBRARIE AND READING ROOMS.		
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms		3,350 0
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.		
Sinhalese Books and Maps... ...		4,459 55
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.		
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...		4,588 9
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads		1,422 46
		508,361 43

F 1.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1891.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the year.		
				Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Furniture.	Books.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	By Receipts.	Net Cost to Government.	Gross Cost.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English, High ...	2	363	284	12,686 79	—	12,686 79	33,336 49	—	—	276 3	107 84	179 33	3,992 12	37,891 81	34 95	69 43	104 38
English, Elementary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary ... / English ...	11	1,647	980	1,751 38	5 10	1,756 48	11,200 64	692 50	794 0	59 0	74 30	112 54	1,392 10	14,325 8	1 7	7 63	8 70
Vernacular ...	349	33,988	19,297	—	66 20	66 20	105,507 65	6,972 85	5,172 30	1,220 31	1,127 83	756 88	338 8	121,095 90	—	3 56	3 56
Total Boys' ...	362	35,998	20,561	14,438 17	71 30	14,509 47	150,044 78	7,665 35	5,966 30	1,555 34	1,309 97	1,048 75	5,722 30	173,312 79	0 40	4 41	5 21
Girls'.																	
English, Elementary ...	1	76	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	73	5,672	3,273	—	—	—	16,539 95	1,408 50	327 0	230 81	652 38	101 5	43 87	19,303 56	—	3 40	3 40
Total Girls' ...	74	5,748	3,317	—	—	—	16,539 95	1,408 50	327 0	230 81	652 38	101 5	43 87	19,303 56	—	3 40	3 40
Grand Total ...	436	41,746	23,878	14,438 17	71 30	14,509 47	166,584 73	9,073 85	6,293 30	1,786 15	1,962 35	1,149 80	5,766 17	192,616 35	0 35	4 26	4 61

F 2.—Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1891.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Government Expenditure.	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English, High ...	51	7,038	5,170	—	27,488 0	3 90
English, Elementary ...	49	3,639	2,452	—	13,780 26	3 78
Anglo-vernacular ...	17	1,160	913	—	16,178 0	13 8
Vernacular ...	854	63,018	36,510	—	164,217 29*	2 44
Total ...	971	74,855	45,045	—	220,663 55*	2 94

* This sum includes the following item :—Grants on account of the Cambridge Local Examination to private schools, Rs. 135.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1891.

IN 1891 the receipts for registration again show an increase as compared with any previous year, being Rs. 117,988·15, those for 1890 being Rs. 113,898·27.

1. The following statement shows the total receipts and expenditure of this Department during the last seven years, and the annual surplus in favour of the revenue each year :—

Year.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Surplus. Rs. c.
1885	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,288 87
1886	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45
1887	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64
1888	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33
1889	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59
1890	113,898 50	72,389 53	41,412 27
1891	117,988 15	72,403 0	45,585 11

I begin with the year 1885, as the Stamp Ordinance No. 43 of 1884 came into operation on January 1, 1885, and the charges have been but little modified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1890.

The increase of receipts, as compared with 1890, was chiefly in Colombo, Kandy, Negombo, Galle, Kégalla, Jaffna, and Badulla. There was a decrease in Ratnapura, Kurunégala, Batticaloa, and Tangalla.

Negombo comes next to Colombo as regards the number of deeds registered, Kandy and Kurunégala come next in order.

2. It may be interesting to note the relative proportion in which advantage is taken of the Registration Ordinance in all the different districts:—

Offices.	No. of Deeds executed.	No. of Deeds registered.	Percentage.
Negombo ...	13,536	6,495	47·9
Mátara ...	9,123	4,269	46·7
Badulla ...	3,242	1,300	40·0
Kégalla ...	5,332	2,001	39·4
Anurádhapura ...	882	328	37·1
Kandy ...	14,564	5,366	36·8
Chilaw ...	7,042	2,596	36·8
Kurunégala ...	13,109	4,550	34·9
Ratnapura ...	3,138	1,083	34·8
Kalutara ...	9,122	3,159	34·5
Tangalla ...	2,793	891	31·9
Galle ...	14,209	4,423	31·1
Registrar-General's, Colombo	26,316	6,973	26·4
Trincomalee ...	552	100	18·1
Batticaloa ...	5,829	717	12·3
Mannár ...	745	75	10·0
Jaffna ...	22,164	1,821	8·2
Mullaittívu ...	295	9	3·5
Total ...	151,993	46,179	30·4

It is remarkable that Colombo, the capital and the centre of education and intelligence, is only thirteenth in the list. As far as concerns this Department, Negombo appears to be the most prosperous district in Ceylon. The opening of the new office at Kégalla has reduced the business in the Ratnapura office. The falling off in Tangalla is attributed to the prevalence of sickness, and to the fact that many deeds were ready waiting to be registered when the office was opened, so that a reduction in number was to be expected as compared with 1890. The reduction of business at Badulla is due to the fact that a large area containing about seventy estates was annexed to the Central Province in the adjustment of boundaries when Uva was made a separate Province.

3. The average registration fee for 1891 was Rs. 2·51, as against Rs. 2·32 in 1890 and Re. 1·92 in 1889. This shows that the average value of the consideration in deeds registered has been increasing during the last three years. In nearly 75 per cent. of the deeds registered the average value of the consideration did not exceed Rs. 100.

The highest stamp fee charged on one document was Rs. 537, as compared with Rs. 620 in 1890 and Rs. 340 in 1889.

The total amount secured by mortgages affecting immovable as well as movable properties was Rs. 13,727,789·40, which exceeds the amount for the previous year (1890) by Rs. 487,306·82.

The value of properties transferred by gift, sale, &c., was Rs. 16,328,127·45, or Rs. 3,974,606·49 more than 1890.

Of the twenty-nine classes of deeds affecting immovable property, dealt with in Appendix II., four show an increase and six a decrease. The highest increase appear among leases, discharges, agreements, and transfer of leases, and is chiefly caused by the figures of Negombo, Colombo, Mátara, Chilaw, Galle, and Kandy Districts. The largest decrease appear among Government grants and security bonds.

As regards registration Jaffna is far behind the other important stations. If it be left out the percentage of deeds registered to those executed would be 34·3. Still there are some indications of improvement, as the following statement will show :—

Year.	No. of Deeds executed.	No. of Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1889 ...	22,886 ...	1,679 ...	7·33
1890 ...	21,554 ...	1,526 ...	7·08
1891 ...	22,164 ...	1,821 ...	8·20

Registration is hindered by the local custom known as the "Schedule System," which I hope will soon be abolished. It was suggested by the Government Agent of Jaffna that it should be abolished and registration be made compulsory in 1887, but no steps have been taken for this purpose. The system is entirely ignored by the Registration Ordinance.

4. The percentage of deeds registered to the number attested for the last seven years is as follows :—

Year.	No. of Deeds attested.	No. of Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1885 ...	148,824 ...	36,923 ...	24·8
1886 ...	146,394 ...	40,042 ...	27·3
1887 ...	142,827 ...	41,329 ...	28·9
1888 ...	155,255 ...	46,308 ...	29·8
1889 ...	150,506 ...	48,626 ...	32·3
1890 ...	148,557 ...	47,957 ...	32·2
1891 ...	151,993 ...	46,179 ...	30·4

The following statement shows that the number of entries, that is, the number of properties registered, has declined even more seriously than the number of deeds registered :—

Year.	Deeds registered.	Entries.
1888	46,308	82,470
1889	48,626	81,746
1890	47,957	71,311
1891	46,179	67,537

This result is probably due to the operation of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1889. I stated this in my annual report for 1890, and I am glad to say that no time was lost by Government in introducing a new Ordinance, No. 14 of 1891, which reduced the charges for registration on certain deeds of small value to the full extent recommended in my report. The new Ordinance came into operation in December, 1891, and when on circuit in the early part of this year I was pleased to find that the people were taking advantage of the change. I am confident that the percentage of deeds registered as compared with those executed in this and future years will show a gradual increase.

5. Besides the Ordinance No. 12 of 1889 there are other reasons for the falling off in the number of deeds registered. Formerly the Government Agents had all Crown grants registered and returned to the kachchéri before delivering them to the owners, but this system was put an end to by a Circular issued by Government in February, 1890. The consequence is that the number of Government grants registered in 1891 was only 1,226, whereas the average number of such grants registered yearly in the five years ending 1890 was 2,515.

6. In 1891, 34,576 deeds, in which the consideration did not exceed in value Rs. 100, gave a revenue of Rs. 34,576, and the other 11,603 deeds yielded Rs. 81,499 : thus about 30 per cent. of the deeds registered paid 70 per cent. of the revenue. If the charge on these 34,576 deeds had been reduced to 50 cents, the amount usually charged on such deeds under the Stamp Ordinance, the loss, amounting to Rs. 17,288, which would still leave a surplus over expenditure for 1891 of Rs. 28,297·88, would probably have been made up by an increase in the number of small deeds registered, and the benefits of the Ordinance would have been more extended among the general population.

7. After the new Ordinance, No. 14 of 1891, which has, as already remarked, reduced the charge on certain deeds of small value, has been in operation for a few years, the question of further reduction in the charge on such deeds, with the view of making registration in all cases compulsory, may I think be practically considered. I am satisfied, after fully entering into the question, that it will be practicable to make this important change without loss to Government.

8. In consequence of the changes in the amount of business transacted yearly in the different districts, it will soon be necessary to re-adjust the salaries of the Registrars at outstations. The salary of the Registrar of Badulla is Rs. 1,300, and those at Negombo and Ratnapura each receives Rs. 1,100, while the salary of the Registrar at Chilaw is only Rs. 500, though the work done at Chilaw exceeds that at either Ratnapura or Badulla. Again, the business transacted at Negombo, where the Registrar receives only Rs. 1,100, is more than twice that transacted at Kalutara, where the Registrar receives Rs. 1,620.

9. The number of applications to search the registers for copies of documents, and the number of copies issued, has increased, and is annually increasing, particularly in Colombo.

The number of notarial and other duplicates examined in 1891 was 105,569, as against 89,291 in 1890.

The number of deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1891, was 101. These were received late in December, and were registered early in January. Appendix VI.

The amount recovered on account of deficiency of stamp duty was Rs. 427·15, and the amount of fines imposed on notaries Rs. 1,486.

A commodious office was built during 1891 on the site of the old office for the use of the Registrar and his staff at Jaffna.

The Government having decided that the registration of titles to lands by the Special Commissioner appointed under section 4 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 should cease, the records, furniture, &c., belonging to his office were transferred to the Registrar-General, and two clerks were attached to the office to complete the registers and issue certificates.

10. Ten outstation offices were inspected during the year, and more would have been inspected but for the protracted illness of the late Mr. W. H. P. de Saram, the Assistant Registrar-General, which terminated in his death. In Mr. de Saram's death this Department lost a very valuable and efficient officer.

The alterations in the Registrar-General's Office have materially helped to reduce the difficulty experienced in the verification and arrangement of records and afford better accommodation to the clerical staff, but the relief can only be of a merely temporary nature, as the records are rapidly accumulating.

Average number of records received yearly during the three years 1889–91 :—

Marriage duplicates	...	...	...	14,179
Birth do.	...	...	...	89,620
Death do.	...	...	...	76,390
Notarial do.	...	...	...	24,155
Protocols	...	...	...	16,531
List of Deeds	...	...	...	4,352
Attested copies of Deeds	...	...	...	266
			Total ...	225,493

All these documents must, according to the Ordinance, be filed, and the number is increasing yearly.

Appendix I. shows the progress and working of the Land Registration Department for the years 1890 and 1891.

Appendix III. shows the value of stamps used, and the number of deeds affecting immovables, registered in each office, bearing registration stamps of various values, during the year 1891.

Appendix IV. shows return of deeds affecting movable property registered during 1891, and value of stamps used.

Appendix V. contains receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the year 1891.

Appendix VI. shows the amount of business transacted in each of the offices of the Land Registration Department during the year 1891.

NOTARIES.

11. There were 352 notaries practising at the end of 1891, distributed as follows :—

Western Province.			*Eastern Province.*		
Colombo District (of whom 40 held office and practised chiefly in the town) ...	92		Batticaloa District ...	14	
Kalutara District ...	24		Trincomalee do. ...	2	
Negombo do. ...	17				16
		133	*North-Western Province.*		
Central Province.			Kurunégala District ...	12	
Kandy District ...	34		Chilaw and Puttalam District ...	17	
Mátalé do. ...	9				29
Gampola do. ...	3		*North-Central Province.*		
Nuwara Eliya do. ...	1		Nuwarakaláwiya District ...	—	2
Galagedara do. ...	1		*Province of Uva.*		
		48	Kadulla District ...	—	7
Northern Province.			*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*		
Jaffna District ...	52		Ratnapura District ...	11	
Mannar do. ...	4		Kégalla do. ...	7	
Vavuniya do. ...	1				18
Mullaittivu do. ...	2				352
		59			
Southern Province.					
Galle District ...	25				
Mátara do. ...	11				
Tangalla do. (including Hambantota)	4				
		40			

Of these, 52 practised in English, 175 in Sinhalese, 74 in Tamil, 30 in English and Sinhalese, 13 in English and Tamil, 7 in Sinhalese and Tamil, and 1 in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

Appendix VII. gives the names, jurisdiction, place of residence, &c., of each notary.

During the year two notaries were dismissed for misconduct and 20 died. There were 10 admitted to the office of notary, viz., 2 for Colombo, 1 for Kandy, 4 for Chilaw, 1 for Badulla, 1 for Negombo, and 1 for Jaffna.

Of these, 1 at Kandy, 1 at Jaffna, and 1 at Chilaw were reinstated under Ordinance No. 10 of 1890.

12. It is provided in the latter part of section 7 of Ordinance 2 of 1877 that it shall be lawful for the Governor to grant a warrant empowering a person of good repute, who shall pass such an examination as the Governor shall prescribe, to practise as a notary in any district where from the paucity of duly qualified notaries it is expedient to relax the ordinary rules as to the qualification of a notary. This section has been greatly abused of late.

It is usual for a person who wants to obtain a warrant under this clause to get a number of villagers to sign a petition to the effect that they are poor and are put to inconvenience by the absence of a notary. In case he succeeds in procuring a warrant his plan is to reside in the village for some time and then apply, alleging want of income or want of health, for a transfer to another station. He will thus succeed in becoming a notary without either having served as an articled clerk for three years or paid the stamp fee of Rs. 100.

This clause should only be acted upon in villages where there is a difficulty on account of the poverty of the people, *e.g.*, where there is not sufficient inducement for a properly qualified notary to reside in the ordinary course of business. Such notaries should as a rule have their warrants cancelled if they refuse to remain among the people in whose interest they received their warrants. At present several persons have actually applied to Government for permission to attend the usual examination with a view to such vacancies. It is not always, or indeed often desirable, to appoint the most learned and efficient applicant in such circumstances, but rather an honest, intelligent man who can do the work and will remain where he is wanted.

I am always glad to find Proctors of the Supreme Court and District Courts applying for warrants as notaries, as they are well educated and give this office little trouble.

EXPENDITURE.

13. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 72,603, which is nearly the same as in 1890. If the pay of the Registrar-General, which is included in the charges for these two years, be deducted, it will be seen that the cost of the Establishment has been almost stationary during the last seven years, whereas the receipts have increased by more than 50 per cent. This can hardly be said of any other department.

R. REID,
Registrar-General.

Colombo, March 17, 1892.

APPENDIX.

I.—Statement showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department for the years 1890 and 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of Deeds registered	47,957	46,179	—	1,778
Number of Entries	71,311	67,537	—	3,774
Applications	3,281	3,740	459	—
Copies and Extracts	2,471	2,744	273	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	89,391	105,569	16,178	—
Do. do. indexed ...	91	—	—	91
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Amount secured on Mortgages ...	13,240,482 58½	13,727,789 40½	487,306 82	—
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c.	12,353,520 95¾	16,328,127 45	3,974,606 49¼	—
Revenue.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Stamps	111,209 70	116,075 0	4,865 30	—
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	323 60	427 15	103 55	—
Fines, &c.	2,365 0	1,486 0	—	879 0
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	—	—	—	—
Total ...	113,898 30	117,988 15	4,968 85	879 0
Charges of Management.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment ...	48,423 17	48,639 90	216 73	—
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary ...	17,082 61	17,509 9	426 48	—
Allowances	600 0	600 0	—	—
Extra Clerks	710 0	710 0	—	—
Bookbinders	2,136 59	1,556 34	—	580 25
Stationery	473 96	510 47	36 51	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses	745 16	697 69	—	47 47
Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Law Expenses ...	—	—	—	—
Rent	1,316 53	1,265 0	—	51 53
Transport	901 51	914 55	13 4	—
Total ...	72,389 53	72,403 4	692 76	679 25

II.—Return showing the Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered under the Land Registration Ordinances during 1891.

Offices.	Government Grants.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfer of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfer of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Trust.	Notarial Declarations and Attestations of Title.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Assignments of Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Deeds of Rectification.	Certificates of Possession.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Deeds of Exchange.	Deeds of Postponement.	Deeds of Renunciation.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Surrender of Lease.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds Registered.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total Amount secured by Mortgages.	Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gifts, &c.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.
																															Rs. c.		Rs. c.		
Registrar-General's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—									5																	
Colombo ...	158	3,010	5	—	329	2,111	43	41	432	30	21	11	—	4	4	4	4	541	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6,760	9,524	2,073,644 87½	2,834,621 34	800	573
Kalutara ...	174	1,482	2	—	107	1,201	30	15	32	1	5	3	—	—	—	1	1	73	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,130	5,132	1,176,674 27	516,201 44½	191	166
Negombo ...	87	2,746	6	—	267	2,289	35	9	692	40	41	1	10	—	—	—	—	250	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,476	8,901	1,157,098 87½	1,317,863 88	284	177
Ratnapura ...	5	538	7	—	14	435	11	3	24	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,065	1,667	69,560 79	81,144 56	68	46
Kurunégala ...	4	2,710	—	—	51	1,589	43	4	95	4	14	4	1	—	—	2	—	26	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,557	6,524	850,829 72½	546,383 97	128	125
Kégalla ...	24	1,224	5	—	15	622	10	8	38	1	22	—	—	1	—	—	5	22	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,997	3,284	304,684 42	1,034,192 35½	101	81
Chilaw ...	105	1,086	—	—	51	1,023	18	11	201	—	32	11	—	—	—	1	1	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2,589	3,910	2,453,093 68	988,656 66½	99	130
Kandy ...	21	2,973	18	—	98	1,531	98	45	154	19	25	2	4	2	—	—	4	221	—	—	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,234*	7,728	2,371,684 33½	5,982,459 61	425	459
Badulla ...	60	797	24	—	15	212	23	5	52	8	5	—	—	6	—	—	4	84	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,296	1,888	635,674 6	1,387,884 71	113	152
Anurádhapura ...	191	92	—	—	8	27	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	368	3,130 25	20,365 0	2	2
Jaffna ...	—	539	141	—	86	933	40	9	3	—	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,803	2,749	249,361 23	234,001 67	559	347
Mannár ...	—	22	11	—	2	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	92	2,960 0	9,850 30½	3	3
Mullaittívu ...	2	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	1,170 0	4,660 50	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	180	258	15	—	46	180	6	6	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	848	93,560 56	106,909 49	49	54
Trincomalee ...	33	15	2	—	2	32	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	144	1,270 8 0	35,349 16	10	9
Galle ...	102	2,352	53	—	121	1,482	100	15	110	—	15	1	4	—	—	—	1	42	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,399	6,488	486,344 82	654,132 93	403	229
Mátara ...	72	2,360	141	3	58	1,429	45	5	107	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	4,258	6,483	195,091 94½	394,136 26	468	164
Tangalla ...	6	500	2	—	9	350	8	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	889	1,174	40,743 61	41,953 67	37	27
Total ...	1,226	22,705	432	3	1280	15,465	517	185	1,966	107	228	10	45	12	6	8	23	1,358	18	19	6	27	12	1	1	—	2	1	4	45,667	67,025	13,419,765 44½	16,190,765 52	3,740	2,744

* Deeds affecting lands situated in different Districts.

III.—Return of the Value of Stamps used in the Land Registration Department, and of the Number of Deeds affecting Immovables, registered in each Office, bearing Registration Stamps of various Values, during the year 1891.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds Registered.																			Total.
	Registrar-General.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Kurunégala.	Kégalla.	Chilaw.	Kandy.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Mátara.	Tangalla.	
Rs. c.																				
1 0	—	6,653	2,004	4,341	797	3,447	1,336	1,348	3,844	1,069	240	1,592	38	13	465	52	3,124	3,335	713	34,411
2 0	—	1,206	612	1,253	176	708	353	559	894	193	62	483	11	5	176	36	880	723	127	8,457
2 50	5	62	10	8	9	5	11	2	98	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	256
3 0	—	758	356	649	72	277	166	355	440	112	15	306	4	—	80	15	422	331	65	4,423
4 0	—	417	190	290	40	126	82	207	185	53	6	141	3	—	41	9	242	150	21	2,203
5 0	—	327	107	157	28	70	52	113	133	28	1	76	3	—	29	1	123	89	6	1,343
6 0	—	27	63	74	11	35	39	60	53	10	2	43	—	—	6	1	62	44	4	534
7 0	—	7	27	35	3	22	11	29	45	5	—	17	1	—	3	—	31	28	6	270
7 50	—	148	6	13	3	6	4	13	29	9	—	8	1	—	3	2	13	4	—	262
8 0	—	3	20	15	3	16	11	24	17	6	—	8	—	—	3	1	20	19	3	169
8 50	—	3	1	1	—	4	1	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	23
9 0	—	—	10	16	1	11	6	13	10	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	17	15	—	111
9 50	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
10 0	—	98	15	19	11	18	20	12	80	27	—	8	—	—	2	—	17	15	1	343
10 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	9
11 0	—	5	7	7	3	2	7	7	8	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	7	7	2	66
11 50	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
12 0	—	4	6	4	—	6	5	3	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	55
12 50	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	12
13 0	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	21
13 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
14 0	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	21
14 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
15 0	—	—	2	3	1	3	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17
15 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
16 0	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10
16 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17 0	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11
17 50	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
18 0	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8
18 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
19 0	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
20 0	—	41	12	12	3	5	23	7	37	8	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	3	—	159
21 0	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	17

III.—Return of the Value of Stamps, &c.—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of		Number of Deeds Registered.																			Total.
		Registrar-General.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Kurunégala.	Kégalla.	Chilaw.	Kandy.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Mátara.	Tangalla.	
Rs.	c.																				
21	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
22	0	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
22	50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	0	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
24	0	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
24	50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25	0	—	1	—	1	2	7	2	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
26	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
26	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
27	0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
27	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
28	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30	0	—	9	1	1	—	—	7	1	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	43
30	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
36	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40	0	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
41	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
42	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13
51	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
51	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
52	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
57	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
60	0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
61	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
63	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
64	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70	0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
81	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
90	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
104 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
110 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
111 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
120 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
122 0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
126 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
140 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
150 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
151 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
153 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
160 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
170 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
172 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
194 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
200 0	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
201 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
241 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
260 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
331 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
420 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
537 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Receipts	12 50	20014 0	7617 0	12746 0	2217 0	8835 0	5507 50	6925 50	19487 0	4883 50	450 0	5325 50	113 50	34 50	1551 0	289 0	9452 0	8289 50	1428 0	114678 0

Deficiencies of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates ...	...	427 15
Fines, &c.	...	1486 0
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances	...	—
	Total ...	116591 15

IV.—Return of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered during 1891 under the Ordinances 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Stamps used.

Offices.	Number and Description of Deeds.								Total Amount Secured by Mortgages.		Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale or Gifts.		Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of										Total Receipts.	
	Bills of Sale.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Agreements.	Discharges	Security Bonds.	Assignment of Mortgages.	Total.					Re. 1.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.		
									Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.											Rs.	c.
Colombo	68	1	125	1	4	5	—	204	226,871	66	44,634	53½	42	48	1	35	24	17	10	5	6	1	696	50
Kalutara	12	—	10	—	—	—	—	22	1,477	0	13,886	35	12	2	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	55	50
Negombo	5	—	14	—	—	—	—	19	3,240	0	1,478	0	12	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	34	0
Ratnapura	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	18	19,641	0	1,315	0	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	21	50
Kurunégala	7	—	16	—	—	—	—	23	3,215	0	3,510	11	7	10	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	48	0
Kégalla	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1,650	0	1,569	15	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	15	0
Chilaw	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	585	0	3,430	0	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	50
Kandy	72	—	59	—	—	1	—	132	30,397	30	47,153	68½	42	38	—	20	13	7	3	—	1	1	332	50
Badulla	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	13,200	0	1,300	0	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	29	0
Anurádhapura	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	51	0	2,144	35	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	0
Jaffna	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	154	0	12,177	0	8	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	36	0
Mannár	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	1,178	50	135	0	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0
Batticaloa	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	190	0	160	0	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0
Trincomalee	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	140	0	—		2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	0
Galle	3	—	8	—	—	—	13	24	2,558	50	3,237	25	9	10	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	47	0
Mátara	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	475	0	1,131	50	8	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	0
Tangalla	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3,000	0	100	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	50
Total ...	214	1	273	1	4	6	13	512	308,023	96	137,361	93	165	129	1	71	49	30	19	6	8	2	1,397	0

V.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Registration Department during the year 1891.

Offices.	Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Receipts.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Registrar-General	12	50	16,118	95	—		16,106	45
Colombo	20,710	50	9,637	50	11,073	0	—	
Kalutara	7,672	50	4,970	0	2,702	50	—	
Negombo	12,780	0	3,737	85	9,042	15	—	
Ratnapura	2,238	50	2,546	77	—		308	27
Kurunégala	8,383	0	4,676	9	3,706	91	—	
Kégalla	5,522	50	138	32	5,384	18	—	
Chilaw	6,942	0	1,300	0	5,642	0	—	
Kandy	19,819	50	10,018	24	9,801	26	—	
Badulla	4,912	50	2,252	88	2,659	62	—	
Anuradhapura	463	0	218	0	245	0	—	
Jaffna	5,361	50	2,415	46	2,946	4	—	
Mannar	127	50	230	0	—		102	50
Mullaittivu	34	50	—		34	50	—	
Vavuniya	—		—		—		—	
Batticaloa	1,558	0	1,121	12	436	88	—	
Trincomalee	295	0	650	93	—		355	93
Galle	9,499	0	6,888	42	2,610	58	—	
Matara	8,306	50	5,195	90	3,110	60	—	
Tangalla	1,436	50	286	61	1,149	89	—	
	116,075	0	72,403	4	60,545	11	16,873	15
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	427	15	—		427	15	—	
Fines, &c.	1,486	0	—		1,486	0	—	
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	—		—		—		—	
Total ...	117,988	15	72,403	4	62,458	26	16,873	15
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					16,873	15		
Net excess of Receipts ...					45,585	11		

VI.—Statement showing the Amount of Business transacted in each of the Offices of the Land Registration Department during the year 1891.

Offices.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Entries.	Number of Certificates issued.	Average number of Deeds registered per month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1890.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1891.
Registrar-General ...	6,973	9,830	—	581	11	58
Colombo						
Negombo	6,495	8,920	—	541	1	—
Kandy	5,366	7,860	—	447	48	2
Kurunégala ...	4,580	6,547	—	381	—	3
Galle	4,423	6,512	—	368	—	—
Mátara	4,269	6,494	—	355	23	35
Kalutara	3,152	5,154	—	262	8	2
Chilaw	2,596	3,917	—	216	1	—
Kégalla	2,001	3,288	—	166	2	1
Jaffna	1,821	2,767	—	151	—	—
Badulla	1,300	1,892	—	100	—	—
Ratnapura	1,083	1,685	—	90	—	—
Tangalla ...	891	1,176	—	74	196	—
Batticaloa	717	853	—	59	—	—
Anurádhapura ...	328	375	—	27	—	—
Trincomalee ...	100	147	—	8	—	—
Mannár	75	101	—	6	—	—
Mullaittívu... ...	9	19	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	46,179	67,537	—	3,832	290	101

VII.—List of Notaries Practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1891.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
1	Ahamadu Lebbe Segu Lebbe	Colombo	Colombo	Jan. 12, 1847	Tamil
2	Amarasekarage Don Frederick	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale	Kolonnawa	Aug. 3, 1860	Sinhalese
3	Attanayakage Martinus Fernando Amarasekara Jayawardana	Colombo	Colombo	Nov. 18, 1869	do.
4	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundrasekara	do.	Tihariya	Mar. 13, 1872	do.
5	Abayaratna, Andrew Perera Sundrasekara Amarasinhe	do.	Pugoda	Aug. 22, 1890	do.
6	Amarasekara, Don Charles	Hewagam korale	Atigala	Oct. 5, 1875	do.
7	Abeyasinha, Wilfred	Colombo	Colombo	Dec. 6, 1877	English
8	Abeyasinha, Marcellus de Abrew	do.	do.	Aug. 25, 1890	English and Sinhalese
9	Abeysinha, Simon Gomis	Adikari pattu, Siyana korale	Mahara	Oct. 6, 1862	do.
10	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim	Colombo	Colombo	June 11, 1890	English
11	Ahlip, Yousuf Hassim	do.	do.	Feb. 24, 1891	do.
12	Alvis, Arthur William	do.	do.	Jan. 4, 1879	do.
13	Coomaraswamy, Ponnambalam	do.	do.	May 2, 1877	do.
14	Caderamen, John	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1878	English, Sinhalese, and Tamil
15	De Fry, John James	do.	do.	Dec. 30, 1885	English
16	De Fry, William Bernard	do.	do.	Feb. 23, 1877	do.
17	De Saram, Frederick John	do.	do.	April 22, 1871	do.
18	De Saram, Richard Francis	do.	do.	Mar. 10, 1879	do.
19	De Saram, George	do.	do.	April 18, 1887	do.
20	De Soyza, Frederick	do.	do.	Sept. 17, 1885	do.
21	Dewnuge Carolis Pedris	do.	Hulftsdorp, Colombo	Sept. 11, 1891	English and Sinhalese
22	Ferdinands, Cecil William	do.	do.	Nov. 26, 1872	English
23	Fisher, Lionel Paston	do.	do.	Sept. 5, 1891	do.
24	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don David Senewiratna	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyana korale	Heyyantuduwa	July 12, 1859	Sinhalese
25	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyana korale	Attanagalla	Mar. 31, 1866	do.
26	Gunaratna, Don Dionis	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale	Degamboda	Jan. 17, 1870	do.
27	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Senewiratna	Colombo	Colombo	Dec. 13, 1882	English and Sinhalese
28	Hindenipatirannehelage Don Peris Abeyawardana	Meda pattu, Siyana korale	Tihariya	Dec. 14, 1871	Sinhalese
29	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana	Wattala, Telengipata, and Awariwatta	Wattala	Aug. 16, 1869	do.
30	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna	Colombo	Dalugama	Feb. 9, 1872	do.
31	Hettige Don Thomas Samaranayaka	do.	Nagoda	June 23, 1875	do.
32	Joseph, Abraham Orlando	do.	Colombo	Mar. 8, 1866	English
33	Jayamanna, Daniel Rodrigo	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Wellawatta	Oct. 4, 1872	Sinhalese
34	Julius, Villiers Alexander	Colombo	Colombo	July 6, 1880	English
35	Kelaart, Henry George	do.	do.	Dec. 31, 1850	do.
36	Kattotaralage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana	Southern division of Alutkuru korale	Gampaha	May 4, 1861	Sinhalese
37	Koswattege Don Daniel Wikkramasinha	Udugaha pattu, Salpiti korale	Narahenpita	Mar. 19, 1864	do.
38	Keith, John Neil	Colombo	Colombo	Aug. 16, 1865	English
39	Kulatunga, Don Joseph	Colombo	Colombo	Jan. 15, 1872	English and Sinhalese
40	Karunaratna, Don Simon Joseph Wirasekara	Adikari pattu, Siyana korale	Biyanvila	April 22, 1872	Sinhalese
41	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wikkramasinha	Meda pattu, Siyana korale	Malwatuhiripitiya	Dec. 3, 1872	do.

42	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senahayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Jan. 20, 1877	...	Sinhalese
43	Kumarugewattage John Samuel Fernando Siriwardana ...	Colombo	Moratuwa ...	Mar. 9, 1877	...	do.
44	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kaduvela ...	Aug. 5, 1871	...	do.
45	Livera, James	Colombo	Colombo ...	June 21, 1853	...	English and Sinhalese
46	..., Frederick Charles	do.	do. ...	July 21, 1859	...	English
47	Liesching, Frank	do.	do. ...	Aug. 28, 1885	...	do.
48	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz	do.	do. ...	July 5, 1879	...	do.
49	Marshall, Charles James Alexander	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Avisawella ...	July 3, 1872	...	do.
50	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 9, 1880	...	English and Sinhalese
51	Muhandirange William Rodrigo	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Narahenpita ...	Jan. 21, 1861	...	Sinhalese
52	Nanayakkara Hettiyakandage Francis Fernando Wijeyaratna ...	do.	Moratuwa	Oct. 16, 1867	...	English and Sinhalese
53	Ohlmus, John Jerard Lambert	do.	Colombo ...	Jan. 5, 1870	...	English
54	Patmaperuma Don Charles	Meda pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Arukwatta ...	Feb. 18, 1866	...	Sinhalese
55	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha ..	Colombo	Sedawatta ...	April 27, 1872	...	English and Sinhalese
56	Ponnahennedige Simon Dias	do.	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 29, 1875	...	Sinhalese
57	Perera, Charles Henry Justin	do.	Colombo ...	Mar. 15, 1882	...	English
58	Perera, Richard John Ellenson	do.	do. ...	Oct. 5, 1882	...	do.
59	Pieris, Charles	do.	do. ...	Feb. 5, 1883	...	English and Sinhalese
60	Ranasinha, William Perera	do.	do. ...	Aug. 28, 1865	...	do.
61	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	do. ...	Feb. 26, 1866	...	do.
62	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abayagunaratna ...	do.	Weboda ...	Sept. 3, 1873	...	Sinhalese
63	Senewiratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka	Siyana korale...	Imbulgoda ...	July 9, 1879	...	do.
64	Senaratmohottige Paules Perera Senewiratna Gunatilaka ..	Colombo	Colombo ...	May. 19, 1851	...	English
65	Senawiratna, John Marselis Perera Wijayawikkrama Jayasuriya	do.	Dehiwala ...	Aug. 30, 1860	...	Sinhalese
66	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Palle pattu, Hewagam korale... ...	Aturugiriya ...	June 26, 1871	...	do.
67	Suravira Arachchige Don Baron Appuhami	Adikari and Meda pattu of Siyana korale and Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale ...	Petiyagoda ...	Sept. 19, 1871	...	do.
68	Senaratmudalige Don Juse Jayatilaka	Gangaboda pattu, Siyana korale ...	Tittapattara ...	Sept. 25, 1875	...	do.
69	Samaratunga Randunu Appuhamilage Don Hendrick Samaratunga Randunu Appuhami	Meda pattu, Siyana korale	Magalegoda ...	May 14, 1872	...	do.
70	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyana korale ...	Kalukondayawa ...	June 22, 1876	...	do.
71	Serapperuma Don Charles	Colombo	Batepola ...	Sept. 16, 1885	...	do.
72	Staples, Theodore Francis	do.	Colombo ...	Jan. 14, 1882	...	English
73	Siddi Lebbe, Mohammadu Casim	do.	do. ...	Nov. 22, 1884	...	do.
74	Singankuttiarachchige Don Francisco	Meda pattu, Siyana korale	Tihariya ...	Dec. 3, 1863	...	Sinhalese
75	Tilakaratna, Andrew de Silva Jayasekara	Colombo	Pasyala ...	Mar. 16, 1860	...	English and Sinhalese
76	Tilakaratna, Gordiano Anthony Wijayasinha	Ragam pattu, Atutkuru korale ...	Nagoda ...	Dec. 14, 1871	...	Sinhalese
77	Uswattage Liyanduru Ferera Jayasinha	Colombo	Weligampitiya ...	July 25, 1878	...	do.
78	Vaanderstraaten, John William...	do.	Colombo ...	Feb. 25, 1867	...	English
79	Van Cuylenburg, Hector	do.	do. ...	Nov. 16, 1875	...	do.
80	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wikkramasekara Karunaratna..	do.	Moratuwa ...	Mar. 31, 1874	...	English and Sinhalese
81	Wanigasurige Don Jacovis	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kittanpahuwa ...	Feb. 23, 1860	...	Sinhalese
82	Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernst	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Bokundara ...	Nov. 18, 1869	...	Sinhalese
83	Wirasurige Don Peris Wijayawardhana Gunaratna ...	Adikari pattu, Siyana korale ...	Kirillawala ...	Aug. 16, 1871	...	do.
84	Wijayaratna, Robert de Silva	Colombo	Colombo ...	Oct. 7, 1871	...	English and Sinhalese
85	Wikkaramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Dec. 14, 1871	...	Sinhalese
86	Welikala Appuhamillage Don Phllip Samarawira ...	Hewagam korale	Atigala ...	Feb. 10, 1872	...	do.
87	Wikkaramaratna, Cornelis Pieris Gunawarnasuriya ...	Egoda Uyana	Egoda Uyana ...	Mar. 13, 1880	...	do.
88	Wikkaramasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Dehiwala ...	Dec. 9, 1880	...	do.
89	W. Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Senaviratha ...	do.	Colombo ...	Aug. 13, 1881	...	English and Sinhalese
90	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera	do.	Kolonnawa ...	Jan. 17, 1882	...	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
91	Wikkaramasinha, Dedrick George Mendis	Colombo	... Colombo ...	July 1, 1882	... English and Sinhalese
92	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera	do.	... Dehiwala ...	Aug. 4, 1877	... Sinhalese
		Kalutara District.			
93	Abayaratna, Eusebeus Cooray	Kalutara	... Kalamulla ...	July 25, 1872	... English and Sinhalese
94	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jawnis Perera	do. ...	... Payyagala ...	Feb. 8, 1875	... Sinhalese
95	Dias, Harmanis	do.	... Kehelwatta, Panadure ...	Oct. 5, 1859	... do.
96	Dias, Benedict Oliver	Panadure and Kalutara ...	... do. ...	Feb. 22, 1883	... English
97	Don Davit de Kornelis	Munwattabage pattu ...	... Molligoda ...	Aug. 21, 1861	... Sinhalese
98	Fernando, Martinus	Kalutara	... Maggona ...	May 18, 1860	... English and Sinhalese
99	Fernando, Eupemeanó Mariano	do.	... Kalamulla ...	April 2, 1870	... do.
100	Gunatilaka, Don Joronis	do.	... Talpitiya ...	June 29, 1841	... Sinhalese
101	Gunaratna, Erardis de Silva	do.	... Kalamulla ...	Jan. 13, 1853	... do.
102	Gunawardana, Don Martinus Alexander	do.	... Payyagala ...	May 14, 1872	... do.
103	Gunatilaka, Alexander	do.	... Talpitiya ...	Nov. 30, 1874	... do.
104	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu	do.	... Kalutara ...	Sept. 28, 1876	... do.
105	Gunaratna, Charles de Alwis	do.	... Gorakana ...	June 23, 1875	... English and Sinhalese
106	Kotalawala, Joromius Aron	Rayigam korale ...	... Bandaragama ...	Oct. 23, 1856	... Sinhalese
107	Karunaratna, Don Brampi	Kalutara	... Panadure ...	Dec. 24, 1875	... do.
108	Karunaratna, Don Swaris	do.	... Valmilla in Rayigam korale	Sept. 20, 1881	... do.
109	Mendis, Nisanga Sadiris	Gangaboda pattu, Pasdun korale	... Waskaduwa ...	Feb. 1, 1859	... do.
110	Mahamadu Ismail, Mahallam Omar Lebbe	Kalutara	... Alutgama ...	April 3, 1890	... Sinhalese and Tamil
111	Perera, Bodiabaduge Gregoris	Beruwala	... Beruwala ...	Dec. 6, 1852	... Sinhalese
112	Perera, Gabriel	Kalutara	... Desestara Kalutará ...	March 18, 1853	... do.
113	Salgado, Francisco	Nalluruwa and Kalutara ...	... Nalluruwa in Panadure ...	Aug. 3, 1872	... do.
114	Siriwardana, Andris de Silva Wirasinha	Kalutara	... Desestara Kalutara ...	Nov. 29, 1860	... English and Sinhalese
115	Tilakaratna, Don Charles Gerardus	Mahapattu, Pasdun korale ...	... Agalawatta ...	Dec. 16, 1868	... Sinhalese
116	Wikkaramasinha, Don Joronis...	Payyagala and Kalutara ...	... Payyagala ...	May 13, 1871	... do.
		Negombo District.			
117	Bastiankorallage Robert Rodrigo	Negombo	... Kochchikade ...	Sept. 10, 1890	... Sinhalese and Tamil
118	Fonseka, Francisku	do.	... Kalahugoda ...	April 3, 1875	... Sinhalese
119	Hitaka, Manuel de Silva	do.	... Negombo ...	Dec. 2, 1880	... do.
120	Jayalatkodituwakkua Arachchige Don Jeronimus Wirasekara ...	do.	... do. ...	Aug. 23, 1873	... do.
121	Kurukulasuriya, Domingo Leitan	do.	... do. ...	July 15, 1871	... Sinhalese and Tamil
122	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna	do.	... Dandugama ...	May 8, 1889	... Sinhalese
123	Mahapatunege John Perera	do.	... Kaleliya ...	Oct. 11, 1876	... do.
124	Manam, James de Silva Wijaywardhana	do.	... Godigomuwa ...	May 25, 1891	... Sinhalese
125	Mendis, Abeyasekara Ladris	do.	... Divulapitiya ...	May 4, 1883	... do.
126	Mendis, Abeyasekara William David	do.	... Negombo ...	Jan. 13, 1870	... do.
127	Minneripitiyage Don Migel	do.	... Pallansena ...	March 13, 1875	... do.
128	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter	do.	... Katana ...	Oct. 12, 1874	... do.
129	Perera, Samarasekara Kulatilaka Wijesinha John Martinus ...	do.	... Udugampola ...	June 14, 1873	... do.
130	Perera, Samarasekara Wijesinha Baron Peter	do.	... Dewalepola ...	May 21, 1870	... do.
131	Rajapaksa, William Norman	do.	... Negombo ...	March 15, 1872	... English and Sinhalese
132	Sansoni, Miliani Henri	do.	... do. ...	March 27, 1884	... English
133	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana...	do.	... Andiambalama ...	Feb. 3, 1872	... Sinhalese

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunégala District.

134	Appuhami, Siriwardana Mudiyanselage ...	...	Kurunegala	...	...	...	Dambadeniya	...	Jan. 12, 1874	... Sinhalese
135	Banda, Kalukumara Mudiyanselage Kalu ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Eriyagoda	...	June 13, 1880	... do.
136	Felsinger, William Edmund	...	do.		...	...	Kurunegala	...	Sept. 30, 1859	... English
137	Jayatilaka, David	...	do.		...	...	Dandugamuwa	...	Sept. 12, 1861	... Sinhalese
138	Karunaratna, Heratmudiyanselage Kiri Banda	...	do.		...	...	Balalla	...	Jan. 25, 1878	... do.
139	Mudiyanse, Heratmudiyanselage ...	...	do.		...	...	Alawwa	...	June 18, 1873	... dō.
140	Perera, Ataúda Achchillage Peris ...	...	do.		...	...	Walakumbura	...	Jan. 29, 1874	... do.
141	Ranhami, Ratnayake Mudiyanselage ...	...	do.		...	...	Madawala	...	Aug. 26, 1865	... do.
142	Rodrigo, Bastiankorallage Joachim Wijesingha	...	do.		...	...	Kurunegala	...	Nov. 17, 1875	... do.
143	Schokman, George	...	do.	...	...	...	do.	...	Jan. 24, 1872	... English
144	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera ...	...	do.	...	...	...	do.	...	Jan. 20, 1882	... Sinhalese
145	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardhana Don Hendrick ...	...	do.	...	...	...	do.	...	June 9, 1869	... do.

Chilaw District.

146	Appuhámi, Gunaratna Adikarimudalige Sanchi	...	Chilaw	...	...	...	Kaduwila	...	April 22, 1871	... Sinhalese
147	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Puttalam	...	May 1, 1882	... English and Tamil
148	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosario	...	Chilaw, Kalpitiya division		...	...	Kalpitiya	...	Sept. 5, 1889	... Tamil
149	Don Elaris, Hettiarachchige	...	Chilaw	...	...	...	Dummaladeniya	...	April 13, 1874	... Sinhalese
150	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Vennappuwa	...	June 22, 1876	... do.
151	Fernando, Vaidyakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto	...	do.	...	...	...	Tamarawila	...	Feb. 27, 1877	... do.
152	Jayawardana, Philip Wijesinha ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Madampe	...	Feb. 10, 1864	... English and Sinhalese
153	Lemphers, James	...	do.	...	...	...	Chilaw	...	May 29, 1882	... English
154	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Pedro Manuel Fernando	...	Puttalam (Akkarai pattu)		...	...	Ettale	...	Sept. 5, 1889	... Tamil
155	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto	...	Chilaw	...	...	...	Chilaw	...	May 3, 1891	... Sinhalese and Tamil
156	Nagur Ibrahim Segu Muhaiyadeen ...	...	Puttalam	...	...	...	Kalpitiya	...	April 12, 1891	... Sinhalese
157	Patiratna, Lansekara Charles	...	Chilaw	...	...	...	Yogiyana	...	Oct. 17, 1887	... do.
158	Rowel, Warnakulasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de	...	do.	...	...	...	Vaikkal	...	June 17, 1872	... do.
159	Rosairo, Anthony de	...	do.	...	...	...	Puttalam	...	April 22, 1872	... English and Tamil
160	Sathupathy, Joseph Bastianpillai ...	...	Puttalam	...	...	...	Chilaw	...	April 12, 1891	... Sinhalese and Tamil
161	Silva, Liyanage Philip	...	do.	...	...	...	Mavila	...	Nov. 6, 1871	... Sinhalese
162	Warnakulasuriya Anthony Juvan Fernando ...	...	Anavulundan and Munnesvaram pattus			...	Chilaw	...	Aug. 12, 1891	... Tamil

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.

163	Anthonisz, Edwin Rowland	...	Galle	...	...	...	Galle ...	...	July 21, 1877	... English
164	De Abrew, Emanuel	...	do.	...	...	...	Balapitiya	...	Oct. 10, 1890	... English and Sinhalese
165	De Silva, Madduma Vallalage Don Nicholas ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Kataluwa	...	Nov. 15, 1873	... Sinhalese
166	Gunatilaka, Frederick Harmanis de Alwis ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Warahena	...	Nov. 3, 1855	... do.
167	Gunatilaka, Prolis Charles Perera ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Talpe ...	...	Oct. 26, 1876	... do.
168	Gunawardana, Don David de Silva Samarasinha	...	do.	...	...	...	Habaraduwa	...	Dec. 9, 1848	... do.
169	Jayasekara, Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna ...	...	do.	...	...	...	Kataluwa	...	June 22, 1876	... do.
170	Jayawardana, Andris de Silva	...	Ambalangoda and Wellaboda pattu			...	Ambalangoda	...	April 8, 1886	... do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
171	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva	Galle	Kataluwa	March 27, 1874	Sinhalese
172	Jansz, William Henry Andree	do.	Galle	Dec. 15, 1877	English
173	Lekamwasan Jotohimus Appuhami	Wellaboda pattu	Weragoda	Aug. 21, 1871	Sinhalese
174	Madanayaka, Don Andris de Silva	Galle	Akmimana	Jan. 29, 1849	do.
175	Rajakaruna, Wijemuni Gunawardana Endoris de Silva	do.	Ratgama	Dec. 24, 1854	do.
176	Samarawikkrama, Dioniysius	do.	Kaluwella	July 31, 1866	English and Sinhalese
177	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva	do.	Mahamodera	Aug. 18, 1873	Sinhalese
178	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva	do.	Weliwitiya	Dec. 29, 1854	do.
179	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana	do.	Galle Bazaar	July 6, 1876	do.
180	Seneviratna, Isaac de Silva Jayasundara	Hinidum pattu and Mapalagama division of Gangaboda pattu	Mapalagama	March 17, 1874	do.
181	Sirimanna, Don Abraham		Balapitiya	June 21, 1875	do.
182	Tilakaratna, Don Andrew de Silva	Galle	Bentota	Feb. 7, 1862	English and Sinhalese
183	VanRooyen, James Adrian	do.	Galle	May 9, 1855	English
184	Wikramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva	do.	Galupiyadda	Sept. 28, 1870	Sinhalese
185	Wikramanayaka, Don Nicholas de Silva	do.	Habaraduwa	Nov. 30, 1855	do.
186	Wikramasinha, Arnolis Mendis	do.	Ratgama	May 4, 1871	do.
187	Wijesekara, James Mendis	do.	do.	April 14, 1871	do.
		Matara District.			
188	Dahanayaka, Don Hendrick Sepala	Matara	Sapugoda	Feb. 28, 1849	Sinhalese
189	Disanayaka, Don Hendrick Seneviratna	do.	Weligama	Aug. 22, 1870	do.
190	Disanayaka, Don Andreas Munasinha	do.	Dikwella	Oct. 27, 1873	do.
191	Gunasekara, Don Louis	do.	Kadewidiya, Matara	Jan. 10, 1849	do.
192	Karunanayaka, Mailappuge Don Alwis Wikramasinha	do.	Kotuwegoda, Matara	Aug. 22, 1870	do.
193	Seyadu Mustapa, Sehu Slema Lebbe Mukadan	Weligam korale	Akuressa	Dec. 18, 1846	Sinhalese and Tamil
194	Silva, Edmund Henry de	Matara	Fort, Matara	Dec. 31, 1888	English
195	Chittranayaka, Lokuge Carolis Siman de Silva	Weligam korale	Weligama	Dec. 16, 1887	Sinhalese
196	Wijayasinha, Arnolis de Abrew	Kandaboda pattu	Hakmana	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
197	Wirasinha, James Peter	Morawak korale	Kotapola	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
198	Uduma Lebbe Marikar Idrus Lebbe Markar	Matara	Weligama	Oct. 16, 1873	Sinhalese and Tamil
		Tangalla District.			
199	Dhirasekara, Andris Dias	Giruwa pattu	Tangalla	Sept. 10, 1869	Sinhalese
200	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias	Giruwa and Magam pattus	Kirinda	June 23, 1873	do.
201	Ratnatunga, Don Mates de Silva Baboris	do.	Beliattakade	Aug. 17, 1867	do.
202	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva	do.	Tangalla	Sept. 4, 1884	English and Sinhalese
		CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
203	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	June 23, 1868	Sinhalese
204	Amarasinha, Don Michael	Uda Dumbara	Kiripattiya	Nov. 11, 1891	do.
205	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Ampitiya	June 16, 1862	do.
206	Bastian, Rajapaksa Patirannehelage Don	do.	Kandy	Sept. 28, 1866	do.
207	Beven, Edwin	do.	do.	Jan. 3, 1872	English
208	Creasy, Harry	do.	do.	July 22, 1891	do.
209	De Silva, Gunatilaka Don Carolis	do.	Getambe	July 7, 1866	Sinhalese
210	De Silva, Hettiarachige Don Carolis	do.	Gampola	Jan. 3, 1877	do.

211	De Silva, Amarasekara Don Ayaris	Kandy	...	Hanguranketa ...	June 23, 1868 ...	Sinhalese
212	Dias, Subasinha Nissanga Arnolis	do.	...	Matale ...	Sept. 13, 1869 ...	do.
213	Disanayaka, Martinus Diyonis	do.	...	Mullegama ...	Sept. 7, 1869 ...	do.
214	Drieberg, Rothwell	Hatton	...	Hatton ...	Aug. 30, 1886 ...	English
215	Dingiri Banda, Kalvane Abayakon Wijayasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	...	Girihagama ...	April 23, 1849 ...	do.
216	Ekanayaka, Jayawardana Ukku Banda	do.	...	Matale ...	Dec. 16, 1873 ...	Sinhalese
217	Edwards, John	Udapalata	...	Gampola ...	June 9, 1864 ...	Tamil
218	Francisku, Gallege Don	Kandy .. .	...	do. ...	March 25, 1867 ...	Sinhalese
219	Gunatilaka, William	do.	...	Kandy ...	March 15, 1865 ...	English
220	Gunawardana, John Hendrick...	Harispattu	...	Haloluwa ...	April 21, 1873 ...	Sinhalese
221	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham	Kandy	...	Hanguranketa ...	Dec. 18, 1873 ...	do.
222	Jayawardana, Don Carolis de Silva	Matale	...	Rattota ...	July 4, 1862 ...	do.
223	Jayawardana, James de Silva	Kandy	...	Matale ...	Jan. 26, 1878 ...	do.
224	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Pilimatalavva ...	Oct. 18, 1872 ...	do.
225	Kalu Banda, Disanayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Teldeniya ...	Jan. 29, 1874 ...	do.
226	Kiri Banda, Wijeratna Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Pallipana ...	July 13, 1868 ...	do.
227	Karunaratna, Don Aidan de Alwis	do.	...	Harankahawa ...	June 22, 1872 ...	do.
228	Loos, Frederick Christian (junior)	Nuwara Eliya ...	...	Nuwara Eliya ...	Aug. 6, 1890 ...	English
229	Mahammadu Kasin Awodo Lebbe Markar	Kandy	...	Kandy ...	Sept. 18, 1876 ...	Tamil
230	Muhammadu Lebbe Ahamado Lebbe	Harispattu	...	Akurana ...	Nov. 10, 1870 ...	do.
231	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	Kandy	...	Paranagama ...	July 24, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
232	Murugesu Pillai Kandaiya	Matale	...	Matale ...	Nov. 6, 1874 ...	Tamil
233	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wahala Sakalasuriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	...	Weligalla ...	Oct. 25, 1867	Sinhalese
234	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenewiratna Mudiyanselage ...	do.	...	Hurikaduwa ...	Jan. 17, 1870 ...	do.
235	Perera, Kuragama Appuhamilage Abraham ...	do.	...	Angunawela ...	April 7, 1861 ...	do.
236	Philips, Andradi Mudiyanselage Don	do.	...	Urapola ...	Dec. 23, 1865 ...	do.
237	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	...	Matale ...	March 23, 1877 ...	English
238	Ranasinha, Jayakodige Don Gabriel Perera	do.	...	Yatiwawela ...	June 22, 1876 ...	Sinhalese
239	Samaranayaka, Don Cornelius Wijetunga	do.	...	Urugala ...	July 18, 1861 ...	do.
240	Senoviratna, William Herat	Matale	...	Matale ...	Feb. 8, 1875 ...	Sinhalese
241	Siebel, Edmund Lawson	Kandy	...	Kandy ...	June 22, 1871 ...	English
242	Siebel, John Boyle	do.	...	do. ...	June 18, 1857 ...	do.
243	Siriwardana, James Alexander	do.	...	do. ...	July 10, 1867 ...	Sinhalese
244	Surawira, Suravira Mudiyanselage Don Anthony ...	do.	...	Galagedara ...	June 13, 1870 ...	do.
245	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	...	Peradeniya ...	Jan. 6, 1868 ...	do.
246	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William ...	do.	...	Udispattu ...	Aug. 18, 1871 ...	do.
247	Van Langenberg, Frederick	do.	...	Kandy ...	May 31, 1871 ...	English
248	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	...	Matale ...	Jan. 22, 1874 ...	Sinhalese
249	Wijeyakon, Don John	do.	...	do. ...	Oct. 30, 1866 ...	do.
250	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	...	Kandy ...	July 25, 1878 ...	do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

251	Paranagama, John Newton	Nuwarakalawiya ...	...	Anuradhapura ...	Jan. 28, 1865 ...	Sinhalese
252	Wikramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva	do. ...	...	do. ...	April 8, 1886 ...	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
		NORTHERN PROVINCE.			
		Jaffna District.			
253	Arunasalam, Vayittiyanatar	... Jaffna	... Vaddukkoddai east	... Oct. 11, 1872	... Tamil
254	Arumukam, Muttukumara	... Islands	... Punkudutivu west	... Sept. 12, 1862	... do.
255	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	... Jaffna	... Jaffna	... March 18, 1872	... do.
256	Appakkuddi, Velayuter	... do.	... Charasalai	... Aug. 21, 1874	... do.
257	Arunasalam, Chuppramaniar	... do.	... Jaffna	... Aug. 29, 1872	... do.
258	Arunasalam, Kantar	... Tampalakamam parish ...	... Chempiyanpattu	... Jan. 18, 1861	... do.
259	Chellappa, Katireser	... Jaffna	... Nallur	... Oct. 23, 1876	... do.
260	Chankarapillai, Tilliampalam Clarke ...	... do.	... Vannarponnai west	... May 2, 1877	... English and Tamil
261	Chankarapillai, Velayoder	... do.	... Nirveli	... April 29, 1872	... Tamil
262	Chanmukam, Muttatampi	... do.	... Navaly	... June 16, 1871	... do.
263	Chivasitamparampillai, Arumukam ...	... do.	... Vaddukkoddai west	... Feb. 25, 1873	... do.
264	Chittampalam, Arnasalam	... do.	... Araly south	... Nov. 2, 1874	... do.
265	Chapapati, Katireser	... do.	... Chutumalai	... March 8, 1871	... do.
266	Chiniwasakam, Vayrawanatar	... do.	... Chankanai	... Jan. 31, 1879	... do.
267	Chinnattampi, Ponnampalam	... do.	... Tellippalai	... July 12, 1867	... do.
268	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar	... do.	... Tayiddi	... May 7, 1872	... do.
269	Chankarappillai, Chupper	... do.	... Karativu west	... Dec. 9, 1871	... do.
270	Chuppiramaniar, Murukapper	... do.	... Puloly west	... May 18, 1868	... English and Tamil
271	Chinnattampi, Vayiravanather	... do.	... Imaiyanam	... March 31, 1874	... Tamil
272	Chatasivem, Chanteresekerar	... do.	... Vatiri	... Feb. 23, 1873	... do.
273	Kanakasapai, Veyiramuttu	... do.	... Vannarponnai west	... Oct. 27, 1868	... English and Tamil
274	Kantasamy, Muttuchami	... do.	.. do.	... Jan. 25, 1875	... Tamil
275	Kalusekarampillai, Amarasinkam ...	... do.	... Chandiruppay	... May 26, 1871	... do.
276	Katiravelu, Chanmukam	... do.	... Mulay	... March 16, 1872	... do.
277	Kanakasapai, Wisuwanatar Mudaliyar ...	... Islands	... Maviddapuram	... Nov. 18, 1873	... English and Tamil
278	Kanakaratnam, Vetawanaru	... Jaffna	... Charavanai	... Aug. 12, 1887	... Tamil
279	Katirkammattampi, Chittamparanatar ...	... do.	... Alvay	... April 24, 1868	... do.
280	Kantappar Murukar	... do.	... Puloly west	... Nov. 2, 1874	... do.
281	Katiraveluppillai, Murukeser	... Tenmarachchi ...	... Valluveddy	... June 22, 1871	... do.
282	Katirkamar, Muruker	... Jaffna	... Chavakachcheri	... Nov. 21, 1866	... Tamil
283	Kayilayar, Chittamparanatar	... do.	... Tavalai Iyattalai	... July 1, 1873	... do
284	Mayelvakanam, Chinnaya	... do.	... Puttur south	... April 22, 1872	... do
285	Murukesar, Chittamparanatar	... do.	... Manippay	... Oct. 10, 1873	... do
286	Muttatampi, Chittamparanatar	... do.	... Elalai	... Aug. 27, 1869	... do
287	Mandalanayakam, Swaminatar	... Tenmarachchi ...	... Tillippalai	... March 31, 1868	... do
288	Paramanantar, Nilayanar	... Valikamam east ...	... Varani Idaikkurichchi	... Sept. 6, 1865	... do
289	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar	... Jaffna	... Achchuveli north	... Aug. 12, 1887	... do
290	Strantenbergh, Charles	... do.	... Jaffna	... Sept. 5, 1868	... English
291	Sivarattenan, Arnasalam	... do.	... Uduvil	... Jan. 25, 1886	... Tamil
292	Supramaniyam, Selliah	... do.	... Chundikkuli parish	... Aug. 25, 1891	... English and Tamil
293	Tampoo, Tanmodarampillai Magan ...	... do.	... Jaffna town	... Oct. 23, 1876	... do.
294	Tampappillai, Kanapatipillai	... do.	... Kokkuvil	... Aug. 26, 1872	... Tamil
295	Tiruvampola Mudaliyar, Nitchinka ...	... Valikamam east ...	... Kaitadi	... Aug. 27, 1874	... do.
296	Vayittiyalinkam, Irukanatar	... Jaffna	... Nirvely	... July 23, 1863	... do.
297	Visuvalinkam, Kaylayar	... do.	... Koppay south	... Oct. 29, 1873	... do.
298	Vettiveluppillai, Ilantilayasinka Mappana Mudaliyar		... Waddukkoddai west	... May 30, 1872	... do.

299	Vayittilinkam, Irakunater	Jaffna	Tavady	April 5, 1873	Tamil
300	Veluppillai, Iramanatar	do.	Karativu east	May 31, 1875	do.
301	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkam	do.	Kaitadi	May 18, 1874	do.
302	Velayutar, Chinnatampi	do.	Kaitadi Nevatkuli	Aug. 20, 1868	do.
303	Vayettiyalinkam, Kumaraser	do.	Madduvil north	Oct. 6, 1869	do.
304	Veluppillai, Varitampi	do.	Misalai	Jan. 13, 1891	do.
		Mannar District.			
305	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Muttalivawa	Mannar Island	Erkilampiddy	June 8, 1872	Tamil
306	Fernando, Philippo Suse	Mantai, Parusakkally, & Illuppaikadavai Pattus	Karunkandal in Mantai north	Oct. 23, 1863	Tamil
307	Neina Mohammado Levvai Marakkaiar, Kappaneyna	Musali and Nannaddan Pattus	Putuvaly in Musali south	Feb. 7, 1882	do.
308	Swampillai, Thomas Pillai	Mannar	Mannar	June 5, 1882	English and Tamil
		Vavuniya District.			
309	Mapanapillai, Philip	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	March 8, 188	Tamil
		Mullaittivu District.			
310	Sanmukam, Mailwakanam	Mullaittivu	Mullaittivu	June 11, 1888	Tamil
311	Marianpillai, Philips	do.	do.	June 11, 1888	do.
		EASTERN PROVINCE.			
		Batticaloa District.			
312	Ampikapaker, Isaiah	Batticaloa	Puliyantivu	March 29, 1871	Tamil
313	Ismailevvai, Seku Markar	do.	Kattankudi	July 29, 1884	English and Tamil
314	Kariaper, Akamatu Levvai	do.	Marutammunai	May 4, 1871	Tamil
315	Kanavatipillai, Kasinadar	do.	Navatkuda	April 22, 1871	do.
316	Karuveltampi, Nakappar	do.	do.	Jan. 9, 1873	do.
317	Kantappodi, Kalikudi	do.	Naypaddemunai	July 29, 1880	do.
318	Kosumuhamatu, Ismail Levvai	do.	Kalmunaikudi	May 2, 1883	do.
319	Kantappah, Kasinatar George	do.	Kalladi	Sept. 7, 1885	do.
320	Mootatampi, Velupillai	do.	Arapattai	Jan. 15, 1870	do.
321	Massillamani, Nakappar	do.	Navatkuda	Dec. 10, 1879	do.
322	Nallatambi, Kanapati Pillai	Eruvil and Porativu Pattus	Paddrupu	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
323	Sinitampi, Nakappar	Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai north, Nintavur, Akkara, and Panamà pattus	Kalladi	Nov. 20, 1882	do.
324	Toussaint, Peter John Gratien	Batticaloa	Puliyantivu	Oct. 7, 1887	English
325	Velupillai, Sittamparapillai	do.	do.	July 29, 1880	Tamil
		Trincomalee District.			
326	Catiravelupillai, Kantappar	Trincomalee	Division No. 3	May 17, 1887	Tamil
327	Warunakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpulle	do.	do. 2	July 12, 1878	English and Tamil

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
		PROVINCE OF UVA.			
328	Abdul Carim Kariappar, Ahamadu Lebbe Kariappar	Badulla	Yalkumbura	May 29, 1891	Tamil
329	Kalu Banda, Malala Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage	do.	do.	June 11, 1875	Sinhalese
330	Potger, Barandt Ludwig	do.	do.	Dec. 10, 1863	English
331	Picheche, Warusa Ibrahim Mohidin	do.	do.	March 10, 1851	Sinhalese and Tamil
332	Vanasekara Banda, Bellanoya	Wellassa	Bellan-oya	Sept. 9, 1870	Sinhalese
333	Vandort, William	Badulla	Badulla	Aug. 22, 1861	English
334	Welikala, Don Peter	do.	Haldummulla	Nov. 6, 1869	Sinhalese
		PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
		Ratnapura District.			
335	Abayaratna, Don Martinus	Ratnapura	Ratnapura	Jan. 30, 1871	English and Sinhalese
336	Abayaratna, Don Johannes	do.	do.	July 16, 1867	Sinhalese
337	Abdul Carim, Colanda Markar Comister	do.	do.	July 18, 1867	Tamil
338	De Silva, Hitanadura Virasundara Bastian	Meda korale	Balangoda	Nov. 20, 1862	Sinhalese
339	Huratalhami, Abayasiriwardana	Ratnapura	Demalaporuwa	June 27, 1855	do.
340	Induhami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage	Nawadun korale	Ganegoda	July 28, 1870	do.
341	Mohotti, Mahale Senewiratna Mudiyanselage	Ratnapura	Panawenna	Aug. 23, 1870	do.
342	Peris, Mahatelge Juanis	do.	Ratnapura	Jan. 14, 1860	do.
343	Perera, Welikada Arachchillage Manuel	Kuruwiti korale	Minnana	March 9, 1871	do.
344	Ranhami, Dummaladeniya Mohandiramge	Meda and Kadawatu korales	Balangoda	Aug. 3, 1872	do.
345	Alwinus Jacolyn	Ratnapura	Rakwana	Oct. 13, 1891	do.
		Kégalla District.			
346	Balasurige Cornelis Perera	Kégalla	Ruwanwella	Nov. 20, 1872	Sinhalese
347	Jayatilaka, Solomon Peter Wijayawardhana	do.	Tolungamuwa	Sept. 23, 1890	do.
348	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel	do.	Golahela	April 7, 1870	do.
349	Senewiratna Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda	do.	Hingula	Aug. 8, 1877	do.
350	Samarasinha, John Francis Perera	do.	Kégalla town	May 29, 1888	English
351	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	do.	Rambukkana	Sept. 24, 1869	Sinhalese
352	Wikrama Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami	do.	Kégalla	April 13, 1867	do.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1891.

I.—POPULATION.

THE year 1891 was signalised by the taking of the decennial Census on the night of the 26th February. The detailed results of the Census have not been published. The report of the Census Superintendent, Mr. Lionel Lee, is expected to be ready about July next.

The population of the Island as enumerated on the night of the Census was 3,002,655 persons* exclusive of the military and shipping population. The increase between that date and the end of December, 1891, is estimated at 55,038, being the balance between the numbers of births and deaths in the year and between the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies. Adding this increase the population on the 31st December, 1891, may be estimated at 3,057,693. But as the registration of births and deaths in the Island is still defective, and as the returns of emigration and immigration do not take account of others than Indian coolies, this estimate is not quite accurate, and is probably below the mark.

Another and, as the event proved, a more accurate method of estimating the population was adopted by this Department since 1887, based on the assumption that the population in each year of the decennium grew in the same ratio as in the preceding intercensal period, allowance being made for the fluctuations in the tide of Indian cooly immigration. The estimate so made for the 31st December, 1890, fell short of the enumerated number at the Census (26th February, 1891) by only 7,778, a difference which is so inconsiderable as hardly to affect the rates calculated on the estimate, and may be disregarded for all practical purposes.

Calculated on this method, the population on the 31st December, 1891, would be 3,078,677. It is on this basis that the rates for the year given in this report have been calculated. The rates for the past years of the decennium have all been re-calculated on the new population figures as obtained at the last Census.

Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, 1867–91.—Tables I. and II. in the appendix show, as far as possible, for every year in the period 1867–91 the population estimated at the middle of the year, the number of marriages, births, and deaths in the year, and their rates. It will be seen that since 1867 the population has increased by nearly three quarters of a million, and that in 1891 there were to 1,000 persons living 13·0 persons married, 27·3 born, and 23·1 dead, which is about the average for the preceding twenty-four years, viz., 13·1, 27·1, and 22·8 respectively.

Increase of Population.—The population of the Island increased in the intercensal period 1871–81 at an annual rate of 10 per 1,000. In the intercensal period 1881–91 the rate of growth declined to 8 per 1,000. This was due to the decrease in the arrivals of immigrant coolies; in the former period the excess of arrivals over departures being 197,506, as against only 60,047 in the latter. If the immigrant Indian coolies are excluded, the increase of population will be the same in both periods, 5 per 1,000 per annum. At the rate of 8 per 1,000 the population will take eighty-seven years to double itself. The rate of growth of the population of England and Wales has also diminished since the Census of 1881 from 13·3 to 11·1 per 1,000, at which rate the population should double itself in sixty-three years.

Indian Immigrant Coolies.—The total number of arrivals in 1891 was 103,149, against 60,042 departures, showing an addition to the Island population of 43,107 persons, an addition four and a half times as great as the excess (9,750) of births over deaths recorded in the year. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that accompanied the downfall of the coffee interprise. In the years 1882–86 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was indicated by a large excess of arrivals. In 1890 the excess was 38,350, being greater than any year of the past two decades except 1876 and 1877, when the Indian famine drove an unprecedented number of coolies to our shores. This year the excess is even greater than in 1890, viz., 43,107, and marks the continued prosperity of the Island. However, the excess for the whole decade is, as I have already mentioned, much less than in the previous decade, and has sensibly affected the rate of increase of the population.

* These figures, taken from the preliminary report published by the Census Superintendent on May 22, 1891, have been corrected (in his final report published after this report was in print) to 3,007,789. On this basis the population at the end of the year 1891 estimated from the balance between births and deaths and between the departures and arrivals of Indian coolies would be 3,062,827, and, according to the other and more accurate method, 3,083,812.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–91.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1887	72,660	55,121	17,539
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1888	82,587	55,805	26,782
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1889	61,735	52,619	9,116
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353				

II.—MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in 1891 numbered 14,737, of which 10,722 were "general" (*i.e.* other than Kandyan, Sinhalese, and Mohammedan marriages) and 4,015 Kandyan marriages. The number of "general" marriages recorded in the year (10,722) was larger than in any year since 1877, with the exception of the immediately preceding year 1890, when the number was 10,952. The Kandyan marriages in the year were somewhat below the average, being 4,015, as against the average of 5,171 in the decade 1881–90. The marriage rate (of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living) was 10·5, a slightly lower rate than the mean rate (10·9) of the preceding ten years.

The number of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living among the different races of the Island was :—

	1891.	1881–90.
All races (excluding the Mohammedan)... ...	10·5	10·9
Europeans	15·5	15·7
Burghers	13·3	14·4
Sinhalese	12·1	13·4
Tamils	6·2	6·1
Others	1·3	2·4

Uncertainty of Marriage Law.—I venture to invite attention to what I said on this subject in my Administration Report of 1887 :—

> The registered marriages give little idea of the actual number of marriages in the Island. Here, as in India, it is very uncommon for persons of marriageable age to remain unmarried : so strong is the force of custom and of religion in favour of matrimony. But so long as the customary or religious ceremonies are gone through, the legal rite of registration is not, as a rule, considered necessary except among Christians (who at the last Census of 1881 formed but 9·7 per cent. of the total population) and among those of the non-Christian, especially propertied, classes who have come under European influences.
>
> It is indeed open to grave doubt whether registration is necessary under our law to the validity of any but Kandyan marriages. The decisions of the Supreme Court on the construction of the Ordinance 13 of 1863 have left the matter in a state of deplorable uncertainty, so that in fact the public do not know, nor can even a lawyer tell, what are the ceremonies essential to marriage. In the case No. 3,883 of the District Court of Tangalla (5 S. C. C.), decided practically by the Full Court, registration was held not to be essential. That authority has been weakened by the contrary decision in a later case (D. C. Jaffna, letter A, 7 S. C. C 56), also by a Full Court, though it consisted of two Acting Judges and one permanent Judge, and the latter dissented from the view taken by his colleagues.
>
> Uncertainty on a subject of such vital importance is fraught with the gravest consequences. As the Royal Commission of 1868 stated in their report, adopting the language used by Mr. Boyd Kinnear in his evidence before them, "a good marriage law ought to embrace the maximum of simplicity and the maximum of certainty : of simplicity, because it affects every class and almost every person, the most humble and illiterate as well as the most exalted and learned ..... ; of certainty, because it affects a contract, a social relation the most important that can arise between human beings, because it affects the foundations of society itself and influences the fate, it may be the eternal fate, of innumerable individuals."
>
> It is only among the Kandyans that the law has somewhat of this simplicity and certainty. The Ordinance 3 of 1870, section 11, declares Kandyan marriages to be invalid unless registered in accordance with its provisions. But the Kandyans attach less importance to registration than any other section of the people, and only register their marriages under the pressure of the Government Agents. Some of these officials show more interest in securing registration than others, and the number of marriages diminishes as soon as the pressure is relaxed. It diminishes, too, if the Government Agents do not grant divorces as readily as the people would wish. The Kandyan marriage rate shown in our returns depends, therefore, to a great extent on the will of the Government Agents.
>
> While the law made registration compulsory among the Kandyans, it made no provision for registration among the Mohammedans. Their marriages are solemnised before their priests and entered in documents called *kaduttams* (evidently a corruption of the Tamil *kaditam*, a "letter"), which serve at once as registers of the marriages and as records of marriage settlements, and are kept by the priests, an irresponsible class. By reason of the frauds to which these records are subject, they have long been acknowledged to be a source of danger to the civil rights of the Mohammedan community, especially as polygamy is permitted among them. The necessity for Legislative interference was pressed upon Government twenty years ago by Mr. Worthington, District Judge of Batticaloa, a district with the largest Mohammedan population in the Island. His recommendation bore fruit only at the end of 1886, when the Ordinance No. 8 of that year was passed making registration compulsory. It was opposed by the Mohammedans as likely, through neglect of its provisions, to have the effect, which similar legislation had among the Kandyans, of bastardising the issue. In deference to the wishes of the Mohammedans the Ordinance was amended early in 1888 making registration optional (Ordinance 2 of 1888).

The uncertainty of the marriage law of others than Kandyans remains as ever.

Mohammedan Marriages.—It will be seen from the subjoined table that the Mohammedans have as a rule not availed themselves of the opportunity of registering marriages, although the Ordinance is now in force in the Western, Central, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, and North-Western Provinces and in the Batticaloa District.

Table B.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1890–1891.

Province and Districts.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of 1891.	Number of Marriages. 1890.	Number of Marriages. 1891.	Rate per Mille per Annum. 1890.	Rate per Mille per Annum. 1891.
Western Province.					
Colombo ...	34,927	53	119	3·0	6·8
Negombo ...	2,865	15	18	10·4	12·6
Kalutara ...	13,049	8	12	1·2	1·8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.					
Ratnapura ...	1,870	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	6,677	—	12	—	3·6
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala ...	10,719	41	63	7·6	11·8
Puttalam ...	9,919	87	168	17·6	33·8
Chilaw ...	2,747	—	—	—	—
Central Province.					
Kandy ...	23,088	22	29	1·8	2·6
Mátalé ...	5,503	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,468	2	3	1·6	2·4
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa ...	44,902	23	28	1·0	1·2
Southern Province.					
Galle ...	10,079	76	80	15·0	15·8
Mátara ...	5,703	2	3	·6	1·0
Hambantota ...	2,386	—	—	—	—
Total ...	176,902	329	535	3·7	6·0

In fact in some districts the feeling seems to be so strong and unreasonable against registration that the priests, who in many instances eagerly sought the appointment of registrar as giving them an official status, have some of them either not taken out a license or have returned it on the ground that they are boycotted by the laity who prefer their marriages to be solemnised by priests who have no connexion with the Government.

It is fortunate that the compulsory clauses of the Ordinance of 1886 were repealed. The working of the Ordinance only shows how cautious the Legislature must be in dealing with matters affecting the social and quasi religious customs of the people. As to the working of the compulsory clauses of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, the Government Agent of the North-Central Province (Mr. Ievers), has recently expressed his opinion that it is likely to entail more damage on posterity than is compensated for by the security it gives to the small percentage of persons who register their marriages under the provisions of the Ordinance.

First Marriages; Re-marriages.—Of the 10,722 men whose marriages were recorded in 1891 (table VI.) among the "general" community (*i.e.* other than Kandyans or Mohammedans), 9,677, or 90·2 per cent., were bachelors and 1,045, or 9·8 per cent., were widowers. Of the 9,677 bachelors, 9,447, or 97·6 per cent. married spinsters; and 230, or 2·4 per cent. married widows. Of the 1045 widowers who re-married, 881, or 84·3 per cent. married spinsters; and 164, or 15·7 per cent. married widows.

Of the 10,722 women whose marriages were recorded in 1891 among the general community, 10,328, or 96·3 per cent., were spinsters, and 394, or 3·7 per cent., were widows. Of the 10,328 spinsters who married, 9,447, or 91·5 per cent., married bachelors; and 881, or 8·5 per cent., married widowers. Of the 394 widows who re-married, 230, or 58·4 per cent., married bachelors; and 164, or 41·6 per cent., married widowers.

Of the 4,015 Kandyan men who married in the year (table VII.), 3,529, or 87·9 per cent., were bachelors, and 486, or 12·1 per cent., were widowers. Of the 3,529 bachelors, 3,382, or 95·8 per cent., married spinsters; and 147, or 4·2 per cent., married widows. Of the 486 widowers, 361, or 74·3 per cent., married spinsters; and 125, or 25·7 per cent., married widows.

Of the 4,015 Kandyan women who married in the year, 3,743, or 93·2 per cent., were spinsters and 272, or 6·8 per cent., were widows. Of the 3,743 spinsters, 3,382, or 90·4 per cent., married bachelors; and 361, or 9·6 per cent., married widowers. Of the 272 widows, 147, or 54·0 per cent., married bachelors; and 125, or 46·0 per cent., married widowers.

Divorces.—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts, among the Kandyans by the Government Agents. There were 248 divorces among the Kandyans this year (table XI.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year of 6·2 per cent., a rate thirty-one times as large as in the general community (·2 per cent.); the total number of divorces pronounced by the several District Courts of the Island in 1891 being 17, against 10,722 general marriages recorded in the year.

It would thus appear that the Kandyans, as they are more reluctant to fetter themselves by registering their marriages, are also more anxious to escape from the bonds than other members of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whom we have no statistics.

Re-marriages of Divorced Persons.—Among the general community 9 divorced men and 4 divorced women remarried in the year; among the Kandyans 67 divorced women and 66 divorced men.

Divorce among the Kandyans being obtainable (among other reasons) by mutual consent or on the ground of inability to live together, need have no stain on the character of the divorced women.

Age at Marriage.—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·0 years, as against 26·5 last year; for females 19·6, as against 18·9 last year. Among the Kandyans the mean male age was 27·4 years, the same as last year; for females 20·5, as against 20·8 last year.

The maximum age of marriage in 1891 was, among the general community, for males 77 years, females 66; and among the Kandyans, for males 77 years, females 70. The lowest age of marriage in the general community was for males 15 years, females 10; Kandyans, males 15 years, females 12.

Minors.—Among the general community 798 males (7 per cent. of the married males) and 7,964 females (74 per cent. of the married females), and among the Kandyans 679 males (16 per cent. of the married males) and 2,789 females (69 per cent. of the married females) married under 21 years of age.

The Kandyan females would thus appear to marry later in life than the females of other communities. The reason probably is that the registration of marriage is frequently postponed among the Kandyans for years after they have begun to live together as husband and wife according to the custom of the community.

Mixed Marriages.—The number of mixed marriages registered were as follows (table IX.):—

	1891.	Mean in the period 1881–90.
Between Europeans and Burghers ...	4	7
Between Europeans and Sinhalese ...	1	2
Between Europeans and Tamils ...	—	1
Between Burghers and Sinhalese ...	18	14
Between Burghers and Tamils ...	6	3
Between Sinhalese and Tamils ...	35	27
Other mixed marriages ...	3	4

Signatures in the Marriage Register.—Of the men in the general community who married in 1891, 237 in 1,000 (as against 228 in 1,000 in 1887–90) and of the women 781 in 1,000 (as against 796 in 1,000 in 1887–90) were unable to sign their names in the register, and among the Kandyans (who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates) 393 in 1,000 men (the same proportion as in 1888–90) and 965 in 1,000 women (as against 966 in 1,000 in 1888–90) were unable to sign their names in the register.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Christian Marriages.—The number of buildings registered for the solemnisation of Christian marriages and standing on the list at the end of 1891 was 653 (an increase of 4 on the previous year), of which 413 were Roman Catholic, 67 Wesleyan, 64 Church of England, 32 Church Mission, 25 Baptist, 11 American Mission, 6 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Gospel Propagation Society, 3 Scotch Presbyterian, 22 Portuguese Catholic, and 4 undefined.

By "Portuguese Catholic" churches are meant churches which originally belonged to the Goanese Mission established by the Portuguese Government, and which (now that the jurisdiction of that mission has ceased by virtue of the Concordat of June 6, 1886, between the Pope and the king of Portugal) appear to be now in dispute between the Catholic Archbishop of Colombo and the Catholic Bishop of Jaffna on the one hand, and a section of the Catholics headed by Archbishop Alvares on the other.

III.—BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in 1891 was 96,393, being in the proportion of 31·5 to 1,000 persons living. This was the highest rate recorded in any year prior to 1887, and all but the lowest since that year, the lowest being in 1889, when the rate was 27·7.

The registration of births was very imperfect in the early years of civil registration. But as each year advanced registration became more and more accurate; and though the amount of defect in birth statistics gradually diminished, it was not appreciably affected until 1887, when prosecutions were directed under the Penal Code for omission to register births.

The birth-rate in 1867, the first year of civil registration, was 13·3 per 1,000, in the next three years 1868–70 the rate rose to 23·0, then to 27·4 in 1871–80, 28·3 in 1881–86, and 31·1 in 1887–91. Thus the improvement was continuous until the maximum rate of 31·1 per 1,000 was reached in the last five years.

The subjoined table, in which the birth-rates in the several districts are arranged in sequence from the highest to the lowest, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1891 over the average in 1881–86, 1887–90, and 1881–90, and the excess of increase in the average of 1887–90 over the average in the years 1881–86 :—

Table C.—Mean Annual Birth-rate in 1881–86, 1887–90, 1881–90, and in 1891, and the increase of 1891 over the Average in 1881–86, 1887–90, 1881–90, with the increase in 1887–90 over 1881–86.

District.	1891.	1881–86.	1887–90.	1881–90.	Excess of 1887–90 over 1881–86	Excess of 1891 over 1881–86	Excess of 1891 over 1887–90.	Excess of 1891 over 1881–90.
Anurádhapura	42·1	34·7	40·2	36·9	5·5	7·4	1 9	5·2
Negombo	41·7	32·9	38·8	35·3	5·9	8·8	2·9	6·4
Badulla	40·3	30·3	33·8	31·7	3 5	10·0	6·5	8·6
Batticaloa	40·1	40 4	44·0	41·8	3 6	— ·3	— 3·9	— 1·7
Mátalé	37·3	30·8	34·8	32·4	4·0	6 5	2·5	4·9
Kurunégala	35·9	35·8	37·6	36·5	1·8	— ·1	— 1 7	— ·6
Mannár	34·1	34·2	32·9	33·7	1·3	— ·1	1·2	·4
Trincomalee	33·1	28·0	33·3	30·1	5·3	5·1	— ·2	3·0
Ratnapura	32·9	30·5	31·5	30·9	1·0	2·4	1 4	2·0
Galle	32·3	27·2	28·9	27·9	1·7	5·1	3·4	4·4
Mátara	32·3	28·7	30·8	29·7	2·1	3·6	1·5	2·6
Jaffna	32·1	29·9	32·7	31·0	2·8	2·2	— ·6	1·1
Kalutara	30·6	25·4	26·8	25·9	1·4	5·2	3·8	4·7
Kandy	28·7	22·6	27·1	24·4	4·5	6·1	1·6	4·3
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya ...	28·4	30·4	34·3	31·9	3·9	2·0	— 5·9	— 3·5
Puttalam and Chilaw... ...	28·0	26·0	30·8	27·9	4·8	2·0	— 2 8	·1
Kégalla	28·0	23·3	25·6	24·2	2·3	4·7	2·4	3·8
Hambantota	26·6	33·8	34·6	34·1	·8	— 7·2	— 8·0	— 7·5
Colombo	26·4	21·7	23·0	22·2	1·3	4·7	3·4	4·2
Nuwara Eliya	26·3	22·8	26·8	24·4	4·0	3·5	— ·5	1·9
Ceylon	31·5	28·3	31·0	29·4	2·7	3·2	·5	2·1

It will be noticed from the preceding table that the birth-rate recorded in the years 1887–90 improved throughout the Island on the years 1881–86, except in Mannár. In 1891 the birth-rate increased in more than half the districts as compared with the average in 1881–90, and in nearly all as compared with the average in 1881–86. The increase was particularly noticeable in Badulla, Negombo, and Anurádhapura, while Batticaloa, Hambantota, Mullaittívu, and Vilankulam show a decline.

Sex.—The male births as usual exceeded the female births in every district of the Island. Of 96,393 births registered in the year 50,141 were males and 46,252 were females, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,084 to 1,000. This was a lower proportion than in the decennium 1871–80 (1,092 to 1,000) and in 1881–90 (1,095 to 1,000), and only on three occasions since civil registration began in 1867 has the proportion of male births to female births been lower than this year, namely, in 1870, 1871, and 1888.

Illegitimate Births.—There were 27,135 illegitimate births registered in the year, as against 26,600 last year. Their distribution among the different races and districts is shown in tables XIV. and XV. The proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births shows a gradual increase, being 28·2 in 1891, as against 27·9 in 1890, 25·9 in 1889, 25·7 in 1888, 25·9 in 1887, and 24·4 in 1886.

But it must be remembered that illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as in European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation. In fact, in view of the uncertainty already noted of our marriage law, a large number of the so-called illegitimate births are probably legitimate in spite of non-registration.

IV.—DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1891 numbered 86,643, and were in the proportion of 28·6 per 1,000 persons living. This is the highest rate recorded in the last twenty-five years during which civil registration has been in operation in the Island, with the exception of the two years 1877 and 1885, when the death-rates were respectively 31·7 and 29·1 per 1,000.

The exceptional mortality of 1877 was due to a virulent epidemic of cholera in the Northern Province and to the high mortality among the Indian immigrants who arrived in large numbers from the famine-stricken districts of Southern India. The increased mortality in 1885 was due to an epidemic of fever in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the Island, popularly associated with the cyclone at the end of the preceding year.

In the decennium 1871–80 the death-rate fell below 20 per 1,000 in three years (1871, 19·4; 1873, 19·9; 1880, 18·3) and rose above 25 per 1,000 in two years (1877, 31·7; 1878, 27·6), whereas in the decennium 1881–90 the death rate was only in two years below 20 per 1,000 (1882, 19·7; 1883, 19·3), but exceeded 25 per 1,000 in four years (1881, 27·2; 1885, 29·1; 1888, 26·5; 1889, 28·6). The mean annual death-rate in the first period was equal to 22·65, and in the second—a comparatively unhealthier period—to 24·35 per 1,000. Had the rate in 1891 been equal to the latter average there would have been a saving of 12,616 lives in the course of the year.

The death-rate for the different races in the year 1891, and the average rate for the years 1881–90, are as follows :—

	1891.	1881–90.
Europeans	14·6 ...	14·2
Burghers	11·4 ...	11·7
Sinhalese	30·0 ...	25·2
Tamils	24·8 ...	22·2
Moors	34·2 ...	27·9
Malays	32·8 ...	21·0
Others	19·8 ...	18·0

Sex.—The deaths of 44,658 males and of 41,985 females were registered in 1891. The death-rate of males was 27·6 per 1,000 males living, that of females 29·6 per 1,000 females living. The average rates in the preceding ten years 1881–90 were 24·0 for males and 24·8 for females. The deaths of males in the year were as 1,064 to 1,000 deaths of females, the average in the decade 1881–90 being 1,100 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from the deaths among unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. The deaths in 1891, were there an equal number of both sexes living, would be in the proportion of 934 deaths of males to every 1,000 deaths of females, the average proportion in the decade 1881–90 being 966 to 1,000.

Age at Death.—The increase in the death-rate was not only shared by all the districts in the Island and by both sexes, but also by all periods of life. It was greatest, however, in the first period of life among children under five years of age, and was due to an exceptional increase in the fever mortality which raised the rate at all periods of life, but was especially fatal in the early years. The next greatest increase was at the age-period 25–35 years. This in part is attributable to the cholera epidemic which raged in some districts in the Island, and which is generally more fatal to persons at the middle and active periods of life. The subjoined table exhibits the difference between the rates of mortality that prevailed at each age-period of either sex in 1891 and in the ten years 1881–90.

For an explanation of the death-rate at different ages reference is requested to my report on the vital statistics of 1887. I would refer to it also for a detailed statement of the numerous circumstances which combine to render the vital statistics of Ceylon imperfect and inaccurate. The observations I have there made should always be borne in mind in considering the figures and deductions submitted in this report.

Table D.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living at different Ages in 1881–90 and 1891.

Ages.	Ten Years 1881–90.		1891.		Excess in 1891 over the Average.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages	24·0	24·8	27·6	29·6	3·6	4·8
0	48·4	51·8	55·4	60·3	7·0	8·5
5	11·6	13·2	13·9	16·6	2·3	3·4
10	8·6	8·8	11·4	11·4	2·8	2·6
15	9·5	6·9	11·6	8·5	2·1	1·6
20	9·7	12·3	11·2	14·8	1·5	2·5
25	14·1	18·9	16·3	23·2	2·2	4·3
35	23·1	21·7	27·1	26·6	4·0	4·9
45	33·6	26·6	36·6	31·5	3·0	4·9
55	42·7	50·0	46·6	58·7	3·9	8·7
65	77·5	84·9	90·4	98·1	12·9	13·2
75	156·1	178·3	170·5	198·8	14·4	20·5
85	320·6	329·7	342·0	366·8	21·4	37·1
95 and upwards ...	675·1	687·2	740·5	738·4	65·4	51·2

V.—HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS.

The general health of the people in the year has been very unsatisfactory. With the exception of Anurádhapura and Jaffna all the other districts in the Island show a higher mortality than usual. In the Hambantota District, which claims the first notice, the mortality in the year attained the rate of 54·3, being more than double the mean annual rate in the preceding ten years and higher than any rate recorded in the whole of the last decade in any district of the Island, with the exception of one year (1881), when, owing to an epidemic of fever, 60·6 was attained in the Kurunégala District. To the same cause is due the excessive mortality of the Hambantota District this year. Next to Hambantota, Mátara experienced an unusual death-rate (32·8), being greater than has ever been recorded in that district in the last ten years and 71 per cent. in excess of the mean annual rate in 1881–90 (19·2). Puttalam, Chilaw, and Badulla were, like Mátara, unhealther than in any of the past ten years, and show death-rates more than a third in excess of their respective mean rates. Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Colombo Districts also show a higher death-rate than for any year since 1881. Negombo (25·8) was unhealthier than in any year in the past decade except 1887 (30·0). So also Mullaittivu and Vavuniya (48·7) were unhealthier than in any year of the decade except 1885 (53·9) and 1886 (51·9). The Kurunégala District (next to Hambantota, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya, the unhealthiest district of the Island this year) has a death-rate of 43·5, which is an increase of 14 per cent. on the mean annual rate in 1881–90 (38·1). In the Ratnapura District the increase was as great as in Kurunégala, the death-rate having increased to 35·9 from a mean of 31·4. Then comes the Galle District with an increase of 11 per cent. from 21·5, the mean rate in 1881–90, to 23·8 this year, and Kégalla with an increase of 9 per cent. from 23·0 to 25·1, Batticaloa with an increase of 6 per cent. from 28·3 to 30·0, Kalutara with an increase of 5 per cent. from 18·6 to 19·5, and Mátalé with an increase of 4 per cent. from 34·7 to 36·0. In Mannár there was a small increase of 2 per cent. in the death-rate, while in Jaffna and Anurádhapura, the only two districts which formed an exception to the general unhealthiness of the Island, the death-rate declined by 6 and 7 per cent. respectively.

Table E.—Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 Persons living in 1891 and in the Ten Years 1881–90, with the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in the Death-rate of 1891 as compared with the average 1881–90.

District.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1891.
	1891.	1881–90.	
Hambantota	54·3	25·2	115
Mátara	32·8	19·2	71
Puttalam and Chilaw ...	33·5	23·6	42
Badulla	41·7	30·3	38
Negombo	25·8	18·7	38
Kandy	28·9	23·6	23
Nuwara Eliya	22·2	18·4	21
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya ...	48·7	40·5	20
Trincomalee	36·8	31·0	19
Colombo	18·5	15·8	17
Kurunégala	43·5	38·1	14
Ratnapura	35·9	31·4	14
Galle	23·8	21·5	11
Kégalla	25·1	23·0	9
Batticaloa	30·0	28·3	6
Kalutara	19·5	18·6	5
Mátara	36·0	34·7	4
Mannár	39·1	38·3	2
Jaffna	20·5	21·9	6
Anurádhapura	34·5	37·1	7

First Quarter.—More than half the districts showed death-rates above the average in this quarter. The Hambantota District, in particular, was very unhealthy, the death-rate rising to 96·3, a rate of mortality nearly three times as great as in the corresponding period of the previous ten years (33·0), and only once excelled by any district in the last decade, viz., by Kurunégala in the first quarter of 1881, when the rate was 106·3. Out of a total of 2,116 deaths in Hambantota fever alone accounted for 1,598 deaths. Next to Hambantota the largest increase in the death-rate was in the Mátara District (68 per cent. over the mean), which shows a death-rate of 38·0, also an unusual rate, being greater than has been recorded in that district since 1881. Next in order come the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts with an increase of 49 per cent., and a death-rate (47·8) excelled in the last ten years by only one quarter (first quarter of 1881, 49·8), and then Negombo with an increase of 37 per cent. from 18·7, the mean for the corresponding quarter in 1881–90 to 25·6; Ratnapura with an increase of 32 per cent. from 34·1 to 45·0; Badulla with an increase of 31 per cent. from 29·8 to 39·1; and Nuwara Eliya with an increase of 19 per cent. from 17·1 to 20·4. The remaining districts showed great improvement in point of health. In Mannár the death-rate fell to 38·8 from 57·2, showing a decrease of 32 per cent.; in Jaffna the rate fell to 20·7 from 27·7, a decrease of 25 per cent.; in Trincomalee to 30·0 from 39·3, a decrease of 24 per cent.; in Anurádhapura to 40·5 from 59·9, a decrease of 23 per cent.; in Mátalé to 34·9 from 38·1, a decrease of 8 per cent.; in Kurunégala to 46·0 from 49·6, a decrease of 7 per cent.; and in Kalutara, the healthiest in the Island this quarter, to 18·4 from 19·3, a decrease of 5 per cent.

The percentage of increase or decrease in the death-rate of each district in the quarter, as compared with the average for ten first quarters from 1881–1890, is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum. First Quarter of 1891.	Average of Ten First Quarters in 1881–90.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Hambantota ...	96·3	33·0	192
Mátara ...	38·0	22·6	68
Puttalam and Chilaw	47·8	32·0	49
Negombo ...	25·6	18·7	37
Ratnapura ...	45·0	34·1	32
Badulla ...	39·1	29·8	31
Nuwara Eliya ...	20·4	17·1	19
Galle ...	25·1	21·3	18
Kandy ...	27·6	23·6	17
Colombo ...	19·4	19·6	15
Mullaittívu ...	50·1	46·5	8
Mannár ...	38·8	57·2	— 32
Jaffna ...	20·7	27·7	— 25
Trincomalee ...	30·0	39·3	— 24
Anurádhapura ...	40·5	52 9	— 23
Mátalé ...	34·9	38·1	— 8
Kurunégala ...	46·0	49·6	— 7
Kalutara ...	18·4	19·3	— 5
Batticaloa ...	31·7	32·4	— 2
Kégalla ...	21·9	22·4	— 2

Second Quarter.—The general health of the people during the quarter was less favourable than the average in the corresponding period of the past ten years, the death-rate for the quarter being 29·8 as against 24·2, the mean death-rate of the second quarter in the past decade. Three-fourths of the districts, as will be seen from the comparative table below, showed increased mortality. Among them Hambantota, Mátara, Negombo, Puttalam, and Chilaw Districts deserve special notice. In Hambantota the death-rate, though a great improvement on the preceding quarter, having fallen from the extraordinary rate of 96·3 to 51·2 per 1,000, was still more than double the normal mean rate (23·3). The deaths recorded showed a continued decline from 911, the maximum number in February, to 492 in March, 430 in April, 407 in May, and 297 in June. Mátara, like Hambantota, had a high death-rate (35·2), more than double the mean (16·6), and instead of occupying, next to Colombo, the first place as the healthiest district in the Island, has fallen even below Anurádhapura (32·4) and Trincomalee (31·8), districts which were, with the exception of Mannár and Kurunégala, the unhealthiest in the second quarter during the last ten years. Negombo (35·3), another usually healthy district, has during the quarter been quite as unhealthy as Mátara (35·2), the death-rate recorded being greater than in any past quarter in the last decade, save in the corresponding quarter of 1887, when the prevalence of malarial fever raised the rate to 45·6, a great contrast to the rates so low as 11·6, 11·3, and 14·2, which were recorded during the same period in the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, respectively. Puttalam and Chilaw, though less unhealthy than in the preceding quarter (47·8), showed a death-rate of 37·0, which is an increase of 50 per cent. on the mean rate of the second quarter in 1881–90 (24·7). Next to Puttalam and Chilaw the largest increase in the death-rate was in the Kandy District, which showed a death-rate of 32·1, being 39 per cent. over the mean. A rate so high as this has only once been recorded in this district since 1881. Then comes the Galle District with an increase of 23 per cent. and a death-rate (23·2), the highest recorded for the second quarter in the past ten years. Colombo follows with an increase of 22 per cent. from 16·0 (its mean, which is the lowest mean rate shown by any district in the Island for the second quarter in the ten years 1881–90) to 19·6, then Badulla and Ratnapura with an equal rate of increase (22 per cent.) from 27·2 and 30·8 to 33·2 and 37·5 per 1,000 respectively, and Kurunégala with an increase of 20 per cent. from 40·2 to 48·2, and Mátalé with an increase of 18 per cent. from 31·2 to 36·8. In Nuwara Eliya, Kégalla, Kalutara, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya the increase was below 10 per cent. Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Anurádhapura, on the other hand, showed a decrease on their respective death-rates of 17 per cent. each, as also Mannár and Batticaloa with a decrease of 8 and 4 per cent. respectively.

The percentage of increase or decrease in the death-rate of each district in the quarter is shown in the following statement, as compared with the average for ten second quarters from 1881 to 1890 :—

District.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum. Second Quarter of 1891.	Average of Ten Second Quarters in 1881–90.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Hambantota ...	51·2	23·3	120
Mátara ...	35·2	16·6	112
Negombo ...	35·3	20·7	70
Puttalam and Chilaw	37·0	24·7	50
Kandy ...	32·1	23·1	39
Galle ...	23·2	18·9	23
Colombo ...	19·6	16·0	22
Badulla ...	33·2	27·2	22
Ratnapura ...	37·5	30·8	22
Kurunégala ...	48·2	40·2	20
Mátalé ...	36·8	31·2	18
Nuwara Eliya ...	19·8	18·7	6
Kégalla ...	32·6	31·0	5
Kalutara ...	19·0	18·3	4
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya	38·6	37·9	2
Jaffna ...	17·1	20·7	— 17
Trincomalee ...	31·8	38·3	— 17
Anurádhapura ...	32·4	39·0	— 17
Mannár ...	42·9	46·8	— 8
Batticaloa ...	30·0	31·2	— 4

Third Quarter.—The general health of the people in the quarter continued to be unsatisfactory. The mortality was excessively high, being in the ratio of 26·6 per 1,000, or greater than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year in the past decennium except 1885, when the rate was somewhat higher (26·9 per 1,000). The most noticeable feature in the returns was the increased rate of mortality shown, especially by those districts which had experienced similarly abnormal rates in the previous quarters of this year. Among these the Hambantota District first attracts notice. The death-rate having in the first quarter of the year reached 96·3, nearly treble the mean rate of the corresponding quarter in the ten years 1881–90 (33·0), fell in the second quarter to 51·2, over double the mean of that period (23·3), and in the third, that is, in the quarter under review, the rate, though it again fell to 33·5, was yet 41 per cent. in excess of the average rate of the quarter (23·8). As in Hambantota, so in Mátara the death-rate, though it improved from quarter to quarter falling from 38·0 to 35·2 and then to 31·5, showed a considerable increase on the mean rates for the corresponding quarters, which were respectively 22·6, 16·6, and 19·5 per 1,000. Puttalam and Chilaw Districts also showed abnormal rates, 47·8 in the first quarter, an increase of 49 per cent. over the mean rate of its corresponding quarter in 1881–90 (32·0); 37·0 in the second quarter, an increase of 50 per cent. over the mean rate of its corresponding quarter (24·7); and 26·7 in the third quarter, an increase of 50 per cent. over the mean rate of its corresponding quarter (21·6). Negombo also showed a great increase of its mortality in the first, second, and third quarters, the rates being respectively 25·6, 35·3, and 22·1, as against corresponding mean rates in these different periods during the last ten years of 18·7, 20·7, and 18·8 per 1,000. Badulla, Mullaittívu, Vavuniya, Kandy, Colombo, and Nuwara Eliya were among the other districts which experienced continued unhealthiness in the first three quarters of this year. Kurunégala and Mátalé were healthier in the first quarter and unhealthier in the two succeeding quarters than the corresponding quarters in 1881–90. In Batticaloa, Jaffna, and Mannár the death-rate declined in the first two quarters and increased in the third; in Ratnapura and Galle the death-rate increased in the first two quarters and declined in the third; while in the Kégalla and Kalutara Districts the death-rate declined in the first and third quarters and increased in the second. The Trincomalee District is the only one in which a decline in the death-rate is noticeable in each of the first three quarters in the year.

The percentage of increase or decrease in the death-rate of each district in the quarter is shown in the following statement, as compared with the average for ten quarters from 1881 to 1890 :—

District.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum. Third Quarter of 1891.	Average of Ten Third Quarters in 1881–90.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Mátara ...	31·5	19·5	61
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya	51·2	34·0	50
Badulla ...	41·3	28·6	44
Hambantota ...	33·5	23·8	41
Kurunégala ...	46·8	37·6	24
Puttalam and Chilaw ...	26·7	21·6	24
Negombo ...	22·1	18·8	17
Mannár ...	36·3	30·9	17
Kandy ...	28·4	24·6	15
Mátalé ...	34·8	30·9	13
Jaffna ...	19·1	17·0	12
Colombo ...	17·7	16·5	7
Batticaloa ...	26·4	25·8	2
Nuwara Eliya ...	20·8	20·5	1
Kégalla ...	23 9	27·8	—14
Anurádhapura ...	28·9	31·6	— 8
Ratnapura ...	27·3	28·8	— 5
Kalutara ...	18·3	19·1	— 4
Galle ...	21·7	22·6	— 4
Trincomalee ...	26·4	29·6	— 2

Fourth Quarter.—The unhealthiness of several of the districts noticed in the first, second, and third quarters of the year was continued in this quarter. The death-rate of Hambantota

District rose from 33·5 in the third quarter to 35·9 in the fourth, more than a third above the normal rate for the quarter (26·7). The death-rate of Mátara District fell from 31·5 in the third quarter to 26·5 in the fourth, being still more than a fourth in excess of the mean rate for the fourth quarter during 1881–90. Negombo District is another which experienced abnormal mortality throughout each succeeding quarter in the year. The death-rate recorded in this district in the first quarter was 25·6, in the second 35·3, in the third 22·1, and in the fourth 20·6; whereas the rates recorded in these different periods during the preceding decade were respectively 18·7, 20·7, 18·8, and 15·8 per 1,000. Similarly, Puttalam, Chilaw, Badulla, Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, Kandy, Colombo, and Nuwara Eliya experienced continued unhealthiness during the four successive quarters of the year. The highest death-rate in the quarter was recorded in Trincomalee—the district which in the preceding quarters of the year was remarkable as an exception to the general unhealthiness of the Island. The sudden rise in the death-rate of this district (96 per cent., or nearly double the mean rate in the corresponding quarter of the previous ten years) was due to a severe epidemic of cholera which caused as many as 233 deaths out of a total of 379 cases. Badulla, which shows the next highest death-rate (53·1), increased very considerably (136 per cent.) upon the mean rate of the quarters in the preceding ten years (22·5), and, unlike Trincomalee, was unhealthy during the previous quarters of the year. Batticaloa, Jaffna, and Mannár were healthier than usual in the first two quarters and unhealthier in the two succeeding quarters. Kégalla and Kalutara were healthier than usual in the first and third and unhealthier in the second and fourth. Galle and Ratnapura were in point of health worse than usual throughout the year, save in the last quarter. In this quarter all districts without any exception show an increase on their death-rate.

The percentage of increase or decrease in the death-rate of each district in the quarter is shown in the following statement, as compared with the average for ten fourth quarters from 1881 to 1890 :—

District.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	Fourth Quarter of 1891.	Average of Ten Fourth Quarters, in 1881–90.	
Badulla	53·1 ...	22·5 ...	136
Trincomalee	58·7 ...	29·9 ...	96
Hambantoṭa	35·9 ...	26·7 ...	34
Mátalé	37·6 ...	28·6 ...	31
Negombo	20·6 ...	15·8 ...	30
Mátara	26·5 ...	20·7 ...	28
Batticaloa	31·4 ...	25·3 ...	24
Jaffna	25·3 ...	20·6 ...	23
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya ...	46·9 ...	38·2 ...	23
Nuwara Eliya	24·1 ...	19·9 ...	21
Mannár	38·6 ...	32·5 ...	19
Kandy	27·5 ...	23·2 ...	18
Kalutara	22·3 ...	19·0 ...	17
Puttalam and Chilaw ...	22·4 ...	19·8 ...	13
Colombo	17·2 ...	15·4 ...	12
Galle	25·3 ...	23·1 ...	9
Anurádhapura	36·4 ...	33·6 ...	8
Kégalla	21·7 ...	20·3 ...	7
Ratnapura	34·1 ...	32·3 ...	5
Kurunégala	32·8 ...	31·9 ...	3

Infantile Mortality.—As I have said in previous reports, in the absence of life-table death-rates, infantile mortality furnishes on the whole the best available measure of the health of the districts, and the order in which the districts stand in the following table according to their mean infantile mortality in 1881–90 probably represents the truth as to their comparative sanitary condition.

Table E.—Deaths of Children under one year to 1,000 Births in 1891 and in 1881–90.

District.	1881–90.	1891.
Negombo	86 ...	120
Kalutara	87 ...	89
Colombo	97 ...	99
Mátara	112 ...	143
Galle	113 ...	120
Kégalla	129 ...	126
Jaffna	135 ...	120
Mullaittívu	137 ...	321
Puttalam and Chilaw	151 ...	247
Vavuniya	153 ...	251
Hambantoṭa	156 ...	370
Batticaloa	181 ...	194
Badulla	190 ...	197
Anurádhapura	195 ...	172
Kandy	196 ...	201
Nuwara Eliya	201 ...	183
Trincomalee	218 ...	165
Ratnapura	229 ...	228
Kurunégala	229 ...	360
Mátalé	244 ...	202
Mannár	270 ...	251

The District of Mannár, as the mean infantile death-rate shows, is usually the unhealthiest in the Island, but this year was excelled by the Hambantota District, where the infantile mortality rose to 370 per 1,000, a terribly high rate, indicating that out of every 1,000 children born only 630 survived the first year of age, and by Mullaittivu and Kurunégala Districts which showed infantile mortality over 300 per 1,000. The lowest infantile mortality in the year is in the Kalutara District (89), which is about the healthiest district in the Island, and then come Colombo (99), Negombo (120), and Galle (120). The Negombo District (120) has fallen very low in point of health, and occupies this year the third place instead of the first; Mátara (143), which next to Negombo, Kalutara, and Colombo is usually the healthiest in the Island, has fallen below Galle (120), Jaffna (120), and Kégalla (126).

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

In my annual report for the year 1887 I dwelt on some of the circumstances that go to make our statistics on this head imperfect and inaccurate:—

No information connected with death statistics is of more value than that obtained by the registration of causes of death. Where it has been made accurately for a series of years, you have public documents from which may be derived an accurate knowledge of the comparative prevalence of various diseases and of the localities in which they prevail, the sex, age, and condition of life which they attack. You can compare the mortality from each cause in successive years, and test in some measure the effect of sanitary interference, of climatic differences, and of other agencies, by which the prevalence of diseases may be affected. It is thus an invaluable aid to the medical practitioner and the sanitary reformer.

In Ceylon the work is carried on with little appreciation of its importance and amid great obstacles. Even in England, except where the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a competent medical officer, and the information of the death is furnished by the latter to the Registrar, there is no guarantee as to its accuracy in regard to the cause of death. In France, under the Code Napoleon, the body must be seen by the Registrar, and cannot be buried without his certificate.

"Aucune inhumation ne sera faite sans autorisation, sur papier libre et sans frais, de l'officier de l'étal civil, qui ne pourra la delivrer qu'apres s'être transporté auprés de la personne décédée, pour s'assurer du déces, et que vingt quatre heures apres le decés, hors les cas prévus par les réglemens de police." (Code Civil, 1e 1. 77.)

The same rule prevails in Austria and Belgium. The Registrar or Inspecting Officer is usually a medical man. This system, while providing effectually against the neglect of registration, provides also against vague or inaccurate information being given as to the causes, &c., of death.

Such precautions are far more necessary in Ceylon. Even intelligent Englishmen think it enough to give to my Registrars such causes of death as "inflammation," "fit," "cold," "long illness," "natural causes," "sudden." Some medical men continue to return "dropsy" as a cause of death, apparently forgetting that it is frequently only a symptom of various forms of heart, lung, liver, and kidney disease. In the greater part of the Island the people have to resort in times of illness to native medical practitioners, many of whom are ignorant of their own system of medicine. Their classification and nomenclature of diseases is quite different from, and almost irreconcilable with, that recognised by Europeans. Often local terms are employed popularly which denote different diseases in different parts of the country. Then there is the ignorance of those who report the deaths to the Registrars, and of the Registrars themselves, and their impatience at what they probably consider impertinent or silly curiosity on the part of the Department.

Sanni is a very common word in the returns. Native medical practioners recognise over thirteen kinds of *sanni*, of which I give the English equivalents as given by Winslow—(1) *Kandakupsam*, nervous affections of the throat; (2) *Sandikam*, a disease arising from sexual intercourse; (3) *Tántrikam*, nervous debility; (4) *Pakikanaéttrakam*, affection of the nerves of the eye; (5) *Ruttákam*, pains of the body attended with thirst; (6) *Sihvikam*, nervous affection of the tongue; (7) *Pralápam*, falling sickness (epilepsy); (8) *Andakam*, convulsion preceding death; (9) *Raktasativi*, mucous mingled with blood from the nose; (10) *Sittaivippramam*, fainting fits (syncope); (11) *Sitakáttrakam* or *Sitángam*, congestion of blood attended with spasm and profuse perspiration (spasmodic cholera); (12) *Karnikam*, nervous deafness; (13) *Appinnyasam*, convulsions, distortion. But all the information supplied to the Department by its informants is summed up in the single word *Sanni*, and it is left to us to divine what is really meant. *Vikkam* (Tam.) or *idimilla* (swelling) is a still vaguer word occurring in the returns. *Pálkudiyamal* (Tam.), *Kirinobi* (Sin.) "not drinking milk," is often given as a cause of infantile mortality.

It is thus a matter of considerable difficulty to ascertain to what specific cause a particular death is to be attributed. Probably in many cases, too, false causes of death are furnished to the Registrars, where the disease is one popularly considered discreditable to acknowledge or where foul play has been used. Dangerous facilities exist for concealment in the latter case. Except in a few towns where certain public cemeteries have been proclaimed by law, and have been placed in charge of public officers, a burial may take place anywhere. Even in those towns the cemetery-keeper has no means of testing, nor is it his business to test, the accuracy of the statement made to him as to the cause of death. The Mohammedans of Colombo continue to use cemeteries of their own, which are not in charge of any responsible person. Near one of them at Jáwatta, outside the gravets, is another cemetery to which people of other communities, too poor to pay fees at the proclaimed cemetery, frequently remove dead bodies from Colombo to be buried, sometimes at night, without the knowledge of the man who is supposed to be in charge but is seldom present. The danger is increased where the dead body is cremated, as it usually is by the Hindus—a process which, though admirable on sanitary grounds, at once destroys all material evidence of crime. There is no place prescribed by law for cremation. In Colombo it generally takes place in a *quasi* public garden at Kotahéna.

The least that should be done is, as in England, to prohibit burial or cremation of a body unless a Registrar's certificate is obtained. The Registrar is not required in England to inspect the body—an acknowledged defect in the English system. In Ceylon it is desirable that the inspection should be made unless at least a certificate as to the cause of death from a competent medical man or headman is furnished. Certainly every cremation ground ought to be in charge of a public officer, and no dead body ought to be cremated unless he is satisfied that there is no ground for suspicion.

During the year 1891 an attempt has been made to remove the most serious of these defects by the passing of the Ordinance No. 20 of that year. The Ordinance will shortly be brought into operation in the town of Colombo, which will then have as Registrars of Deaths in the various wards competent medical men without whose certificate as to the cause of death no dead body can as a rule be buried or cremated. The necessity for some such supervision was strikingly shown in a recent trial in the Supreme Court of a respectable Kandyan Sinhalese man and his wife on a charge of murdering their daughter in the attempt to cause a miscarriage in order to conceal her disgrace. The case broke down for want of medical testimony, the dead body having been cremated before foul play was suspected by any official person.

The registered causes of death are given in table XXII., and may be summarised as follows. Their distribution among the different Provinces and districts is shown in table XXIII. It will be seen that this year was the unhealthiest of the last decade, with the exception of the year 1885:—

Table G.—Mortality from Several Causes of Death.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths in 1891.	Rate per Million Living.											
		1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	Mean 1881-90
Zymotic diseases ...	37,649	12,417	8,447	12,045	10,886	9,520	9,555	12,663	8,340	6,775	7,409	12,693	9,833
Parasitic diseases ...	2,986	985	624	930	919	719	591	837	754	475	537	908	729
Dietetic diseases ...	257	85	83	78	108	366	536	621	671	552	512	534	406
Constitutional ...	13,363	4,407	3,738	4,187	3,372	3,251	3,439	3,683	3,046	2,829	2,864	2,984	3,339
Developmental ...	1,536	507	519	526	556	567	569	605	446	442	408	460	508
Local diseases ...	25,701	8,477	7,782	8,701	8,422	7,589	6,875	8,383	7,296	6,697	6,422	7,693	7,586
Violence ..	1,566	516	554	570	561	523	541	501	450	439	445	407	499
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	3,585	1,182	1,307	1,531	1,653	1,480	1,601	1,823	1,344	1,115	1,119	1,543	1,452
All causes ...	86,643	28,576	23,054	28,568	26,477	24,015	23,707	29,116	22,347	19,304	19,716	27,222	24,352

Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.—This class consists of diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under this head therefore deserves special attention.

The deaths ascribed to this class of diseases were 37,649, being in the proportion of 12,417 to a million persons living, a rate no less than 26 per cent. above the average rate of the preceding decade (9,833 per million). The excess in the zymotic mortality was mainly due to fever and diarrhœal diseases, numerically the most important causes of death in this class.

The fever death-rate rose from an annual rate in the decade 1881–90 of 5,673 per million to 7,028, an increase of 24 per cent. The highest proportion of fever mortality occurred in the Hambantota District, where the death-rate from this cause was equal to 35,365 per million, or over five times the rate throughout the Island (7,028 per million). Next to Hambantota, Mullaittivu and Vilankulam experienced an abnormally high rate from fever (21,126 per million, or four times the average rate for the Island in 1881–90), and then Mannár (13,379 per million), Kurunégala (9,617 per million), Negombo (9,584 per million), and Mátara (5,794 per million).

The death-rate from diarrhœal diseases also rose from a mean of 4,035 per million to 4,923, and higher than in any of the preceding ten years. The greatest mortality from this cause was in Badulla (12,077 per million) and Trincomalee (11,627 per million), where the rates recorded increased to nearly three times the average annual rate in the last decade (4,035 per million), and next to them the diarrhœal mortality was greatest in Mátalé, 10,046 per million; Kandy, 8,396 per million; Ratnapura, 8,339 per million; Anurádhapura, 8,215 per million; Nuwara Eliya, 7,461 per million; Batticaloa, 4,109 per million.

The increased death-rates under these two causes—fever and diarrhœal diseases—account chiefly for the unhealthiness of the Island this year.

The mortality from smallpox and from measles, though numerically unimportant, increased considerably during the year, the former from an annual rate per million in the preceding ten years 1881–90 of 83 to 149, and the later from 64 to 189.

Parasitic Diseases.—The deaths in this class were 2,986, and in the proportion of 985 to a million living. This is the highest recorded rate since 1881, and shows an increase of 35 per cent. on the mean annual rate in the last decade (729 per million).

Dietetic Diseases.—The deaths under this head numbered 257, of which 251 were attributed to want of breast-milk and 6 to chronic alcoholism and delirium tremens. The reduction noticeable in the mortality from these causes since 1888 is due to careful specification of causes of death and to the transference to the heading "Debility" of deaths from *pálkudiyamal* (Tamil), *kirinobi* (Sinhalese), "not drinking milk," erroneously included in former returns under "want of breast-milk." Of the 251 deaths attributed to want of breast-milk, 97 occurred in Badulla (against 101 in the previous year), 29 in Kandy (against 44 in the previous year), 24 in Nuwara Eliya (against 17 in the previous year), 20 in Mátalé (against 11 in the previous year), 16 in Kégalla (against 19 in the previous year).

Constitutional Diseases.—Constitutional diseases caused 13,363 deaths, or 15 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and were in the proportion of 4,407 per million living—a rate 32 per cent. above the annual average in the preceding ten years (3,339 per million). Of the deaths in this class the most fatal were rickets 5,328, anæmia 2,637, phthisis 2,233, general dropsy 1,620, scrofula 379, parangi 314, cancer 139, diabetes 86 (of which 16 were in Jaffna, 15 in Colombo, 12 in Batticaloa, 11 in Mátara, 9 in Galle). Kurunégala contributes 57 per cent. of the deaths from parangi in the Island, and with Mátara, Hambantota, Batticaloa, and Anurádhapura contributes more than 80 per cent.

Local Diseases.—The deaths under this head numbered 25,701 and accounted for nearly 30 per cent. of the total deaths. Of this number (25,701), 13,833, or 54 per cent., were assigned to diseases of the nervous system, including 6,747 from infantile convulsions, 3,606 from convulsions, 2,695 from collapse, 282 from paralysis, 163 from apoplexy, 155 from tetanus, 64 from mania, 51 from epilepsy, and 28 from brain diseases; 2,203 were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system, including 656 from pneumonia, 506 from pleurisy, 326 from bronchitis, 270 from asthma, 146 from croup, 11 from laryngitis, and 288 from other diseases of the respiratory system; 826 to diseases of the digestive system, including 203 from diseases of the stomach, 132 from liver diseases, 72 from hernia, 332 to diseases of the circulatory system, of which 215 were from varicose veins, and 6,143, or 24 per cent., were attributed to diseases of the integumentary system.

The number of deaths attributed to 'convulsions' (adult and infantile) and 'collapse' is, I believe, much in excess of the actual number of deaths caused by those diseases. The returns of admissions to the hospitals (where of course diseases are carefully diagnosed) do not show so large a proportion of such cases. The probable explanation of the exaggeration in our returns is that

'convulsions' and 'collapse' mostly represent the vague and comprehensive term *Sanni* that I have already referred to. It would have been less misleading perhaps to have shown the greater part of these deaths under the head 'Ill-defined causes.'

Deaths of Women at Childbirth.—2,222 deaths are attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,359 from puerperal convulsions, 11 from abortion or miscarriage, 4 from puerperal mania, 1 from phlegmasia dolens, and 847 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The number of children born alive during the year was 96,393, so that the mortality of mothers to a thousand children born is 23·1, or, in other words, one mother died in the year to 43 children born alive, being nearly five times as high as the average rate in England in 1871–80 (4·75 deaths to 1,000 births).

The mortality in the year of women of the various races at childbirth is shown below :—

	Deaths of Women at Parturition.	Births.	Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.
Europeans ...	1	146	7·0
Burghers ...	9	326	27·6
Sinhalese ...	1,639	68,151	24·0
Tamils ...	352	19,868	17·9
Mohammedans ...	220	7,698	28·7

Violent Deaths.—The deaths ascribed to violence numbered 1,566, and were in the proportion of 516 to a million living, a decline of 3 per cent. on the mean annual rate in the decade 1881–90 (499 per million).

The deaths from suicide (85 in number) fell from a rate of 31 per million to 28 and the deaths from homicide (45 in number) from 18 to 15.

Accidental deaths, though lower than in the immediately preceding three years, and notably under the cause "cut, stab, or gun-shot wounds," were above the average, being in the proportion of 467 to a million, as against 444 the mean annual rate in 1881–90.

Judicial Execution.—Twenty deaths are attributed to judicial execution, which correspond to a rate of 6 per million, the same proportion as in the preceding ten years, but still far too high.

VII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

The health of the town of Colombo in the year has been worse than in any year in the preceding decennium. The death-rate rose to 24·4 per 1,000, a considerable increase on the mean annual rate in 1881–90 (19·9), and still more on the rate of last year, when it was as low as 18·6 per 1,000. It may be well to note here that even this rate, high as it is, somewhat understates the actual mortality in the year, as it excludes as many as 138 deaths of town residents (as shown by the Sanitary Officer's report of the Colombo Municipality) which occurred at the Smallpox Hospital at Kanatta and registered outside the Municipal limits of Colombo. Inclusive of these 138 deaths the death-rate in the town would be 25·5.

Table H.—Population, Births, and Deaths, and Annual Rates of Births and Deaths, 1881–91.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Births to 1,000 living	Deaths to 1,000 living.
1881 ...	112,093	1,505	1,953	13·4	17·4
1882 ...	113,544	1,498	2,130	13·2	18·8
1883 ...	115,013	1,537	2,022	13·4	17·6
1884 ...	116,502	1,864	2,145	16·0	18·4
1885 ...	118,010	1,919	2,837	16·3	24·0
1886 ...	119,537	1,724	2,834	14·6	23·7
1887 ...	121,084	1,823	2,397	15·0	19·8
1888 ...	122,652	1,924	2,489	15·7	20·3
1889 ...	124,239	1,868	2,579	15·1	20·7
1890 ...	125,847	2,165	2,340	17·2	18·6
1891 ...	127,476	2,651	3,110	20·8	24·4

The exceptional unhealthiness of the town this year was due to a virulent outbreak of smallpox in the first quarter of the year, when the death-rate rose to 30·6 from a mean in the corresponding quarter of the preceding four years of 22·9 per 1,000, and to the prevalence of fever in the succeeding quarters, raising the death-rates above the average of their corresponding periods in 1887–90, the rate in the second quarter increasing to 22·4 from 21·5, in the third to 24·5 from 23·4, and in the fourth to 24·1 from 21·3.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death (table XXIV.) are summarised below, side by side with those of 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

Table I.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from the several Classes of Diseases in 1887–90.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.					Mortality to a Million Persons living.				
	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Zymotic diseases ...	1,163	795	1,006	1,019	1,081	9,123	6,317	8,097	8,308	8 949
Parasitic diseases ...	213	116	148	110	116	1,671	922	1,191	897	960
Dietetic diseases ...	3	—	1	—	—	24	—	8	—	—
Constitutional diseases ...	292	290	324	354	391	2,291	2,305	2,608	2,886	3,237
Developmental diseases ...	74	114	116	67	77	581	906	934	546	637
Local diseases ...	1,105	778	775	757	559	8,668	6,182	6,238	6,172	4,627
Violence	88	87	70	74	76	690	691	563	603	629
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	172	160	139	108	97	1,349	1,271	1,119	881	803
All causes ...	3,110	2,340	2,579	2,489	2,397	24,397	18,594	20,758	20,293	19,842

The mortality from zymotic diseases shews an exceptional increase this year. Since 1887—the first year when the vital statistics of the town were collected and published—the mortality from these diseases fell year by year from a rate of 8,949 per million in 1887 to 8,308 in 1888, 8,097 in 1889, and 6,317 in 1890. In 1891, however, the zymotic mortality rose as high as 10,206 per million, being 29 per cent. in excess of the average in 1887–90 (7,918), and 61 per cent. in excess of the rate for last year (6,317). This rise was due, as I have said, to a serious outbreak of smallpox in the first quarter of this year and to an unusual increase in the fever death-rate, especially among the Mohammedans living in the town.

Smallpox caused in this year 164 deaths (including 138 deaths of town residents which occurred in the Smallpox Hospital at Kanatta and were registered outside the Municipal limits), corresponding to a rate of 1,286 per million. Smallpox was thus nearly 11 times as fatal as in the preceding four years, when the rate was 119 per million. Unlike the previous year 1890, when the Moorish death-rate from this cause was 5·6 times as high as among the other races, the fatality in the Moorish community in 1891—an epidemic year—was proportionately to population less than among the Burghers or Sinhalese. The proportion of deaths to attacks among the different races is given below, and shows the fatality from smallpox, relatively to the numbers attacked, to have been less among the Burghers, Tamils, or Malays, than among the Moors or Sinhalese :—

	No. Attacked.	No. Fatal.	No. Fatal to 100 Attacks.
Europeans ...	2	—	—
Burghers ...	57	10	17
Sinhalese ...	521	106	20
Tamils ...	127	21	16
Moors ...	132	26	20
Malays ...	10	1	10

The death-rate from fever rose from 3,980 per million last year to 5,217 this year, an increase of 31 per cent. The Mohammedans usually contribute the largest proportion of deaths from this cause, but this year the proportion was higher than ever, there having been 434 deaths among them, as against 231 among all the other races living in the town, being relatively to population in the ratio of 14,317 per million (among Mohammedans) to 2,377 (among the other races), or six deaths of Mohammedans to one death of non-Mohammedans.

To measles 20 deaths are attributed (double the average annual number in 1887–90), to chickenpox 8 (of which 6 were among Mohammedans), to whooping cough 16 (of which 10 were among Mohammedans), and 5 to influenza. The parasitic diseases caused 213 deaths, being at the rate of 1,671 to a million living, an increase of 68 per cent. on the annual average in 1887–90 (992). As usual more than half the deaths from these diseases (134) occurred among the Mohammedans, showing four deaths of Mohammedans to one death of non-Mohammedans.

Three deaths are attributed this year to intemperance, 2 to chronic alcoholism, and 1 to delirium tremens.

Constitutional diseases caused 292 deaths, which correspond to a rate of 2,291 per million, a decline of 17 per cent. on the average annual rate in 1887–90 (2,759 per million) of the total deaths. Under this head phthisis accounted for 161 deaths, general dropsy 40 (of which 30 were among Mohammedans), 36 rickets, 13 anæmia, 13 rheumatism, 8 cancer, 7 diabetes, 6 meningitis, 6 leprosy, 1 scrofula.

In the group of local diseases almost every division shows an increase as compared with the average annual number in 1887–90 or with any single year in that period. The diseases of the nervous system, which account for more than half the mortality, caused in the year 679 deaths, as against 386, the annual average in 1887–90, the increase being mainly in the subdivision infantile convulsions, to which 485 deaths (of which 316 Mohammedans) are attributed, as against 266, the annual average in 1887–90.

The mortality from diseases of the circulatory system was nearly doubled in 1891, being 29 to 15, the annual average in 1887–90. Diseases of parturition show 86 deaths in 1891, as against 58, the annual average in 1887–90. More than 65 per cent. of the deaths (viz. 56) from this cause were among the Mohammedans.

Violence accounts for 88 deaths, as against 87 in 1890, 70 in 1889, 74 in 1888, 76 in 1887. Of the 88 deaths, 70 were caused by accident or negligence, 4 by homicide, 4 by suicide, 10 (as against 12 last year) by judicial execution for murder committed not only in Colombo but in other parts of the Western Province and tried in Colombo.

Table J.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Nationality living in the Town of Colombo, 1887–91.

Nationality.	Births.					Deaths.					Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.					Death-rate per Mille per Annum.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
All races ...	1823	1924	1868	2165	2651	2397	2489	2579	2340	3110	15·0	15·7	15·1	17·2	20·8	19·8	20·3	20·7	18 6	24·4
Europeans, including the Military ...	42	43	38	44	54	37	33	40	44	39	17·6	17·8	15·6	17·9	21·1	12·7	13·7	16·4	17·9	15·3
Burghers ...	130	150	151	170	142	85	120	102	72	82	13·9	15·9	15·8	17·6	14·2	9 1	12·7	10·7	7·5	8·2
Sinhalese ...	781	866	814	862	914	892	959	1017	828	1043	15·6	17·1	15·9	16·7	17·1	17·8	18·9	19·9	16 0	19·5
Tamils ...	91	122	154	123	145	367	399	431	362	429	3·3	4·4	5 5	4·4	4·9	13·4	14·5	15·4	12·8	14·7
Moors ...	675	651	659	847	1276	654	848	872	897	1304	26·8	25·6	25·6	32·6	47·3	33 9	33·4	33·9	34·5	48·4
Malays ...	79	62	29	87	86	106	73	63	89	142	25·2	19·5	9·0	26·8	25·6	33·8	23·0	19·6	27·5	42·2
Others ...	25	30	23	32	34	56	57	54	48	71	15·0	18 0	13·7	18·8	19·2	33 9	34·2	32·1	28·2	40·2

Births and Deaths and their Rates.—The preceding table gives the births and deaths and their rates, of each nationality living in the Colombo Municipality, for the years 1887-91. The figures are not quite accurate, owing chiefly to defective registration, especially among the Tamils and Sinhalese, and to the difficulty of forming trustworthy estimates of the town population according to race, the results of the last Census in this particular not being yet available. The European population being small, slight fluctuations in it, or a few births and deaths more or less, make a serious difference in the birth and death-rates. The disturbing influence of emigration and immigration into Colombo from the country and foreign lands cannot be accurately measured. It must also be remembered that the density of population in the town, and the presence of hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons, tend to raise the death-rate of the town, while a counter-balancing influence is exercised by the retirement of the sick from the town to their homes in the country to die.

The death-rate of the town has exceeded the birth-rate, not an unusual experience, due, I believe, to the migratory character of large sections of the town population and to the adult females being probably in a small proportion—reasons which specially apply to the Tamil population, among whom the birth-rate is as low as 4·9, while throughout the Island their birth-rate is 26·7.

It is noteworthy that while the birth and the death-rates recorded in the year increased among all the nationalities living in the town as compared with the average in the preceding four years, the Burghers alone show a decrease, their birth-rate having fallen to 14·2 from 15·8 and their death-rate to 8·2 from 10·0.

As usual the lowest death-rate of any race living in the town is among the Burghers, who form also the only section of the town population in which the death-rate is invariably lower than the birth-rate. This is probably owing to the fact that while the other nationalities resident in the town are more or less migratory or scattered, the Burghers are mainly resident in Colombo, and pursue as a rule healthier occupations.

The vital statistics of the town of Colombo as well as the efficiency of sanitary precautions in the town are likely to be greatly improved under the Ordinance 20 of 1891 to which I have already referred, and the public benefit resulting therefrom cannot be over-estimated.

P. ARUNÁCHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

June 10, 1892.

APPENDIX.

I.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1867-91.

Year.	Estimated Population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.*
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345
1869	2,363,328	—	—	52,825	48,023	4,802
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,827	42,238	21,589
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,560	62,580	14,980
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,519	84,781	— 13,262
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218
1882	2,772,908	13,214	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370
1883	2,780,741	15,894	31,788	82,240	53,680	28,560
1884	2,792,223	13,770	27,540	87,407	62,398	25,009
1885	2,813,205	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674
1886	2,827,878	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795
1887	2,852,223	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727
1888	2,897,744	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565
1889	2,934,929	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380
1890	2,975,657	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506
1891	3,032,028	14,737	29,474	96,393	86,643	9,750

II.—Annual rates of Persons Married, Births and Deaths, 1867-91.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons living.			The Number of Persons living.		
	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·3	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·7	31·3	22·3	93	32	45
1885	8·3	28·1	29·1	120	35	34
1886	15·5	27·2	23·7	64	37	42
1887	12·1	32·7	24·0	83	30	41
1888	10·2	31·8	26·5	98	31	37
1889	9·5	27·7	28·6	108	36	35
1890	11·2	31·9	23·1	91	31	43
1891	10·5	31·5	28·5	95	32	35
Mean	13·0	27·3	23·1	85	34	45

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under the Ordinance 13 of 1867. The latter Ordinance came into operation on July 1, 1868.

III.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, with their Rates, according to Races, 1885-91.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Estimated Population in the middle of the year.							
All races	2,828,077	2,829,730	2,847,220	2,871,441	2,870,210	2,885,012	3,006,393
Europeans	5,247	5,309	5,377	5,425	5,438	5,476	5,494
Burghers	18,422	18,450	18,545	18,647	18,755	18,836	19,511
Sinhalese	1,902,086	1,904,991	1,916,215	1,932,962	1,933,322	1,945,123	2,019,817
Tamils°	700,011	698,994	703,958	710,178	708,689	710,512	745,514
Moors†	186,397	186,175	187,307	188,420	188,275	189,336	199,014
Malays	8,641	8,656	8,627	8,613	8,585	8,566	9,278
Others‡	7,273	7,155	7,191	7,196	7,146	7,163	7,765
Persons Married.							
All races, excluding Mohammedan	21,446	40,428	34,342	29,276	25,582	30,216	29,474
Europeans	65	71	55	81	82	88	85
Burghers	256	270	273	265	282	275	260
Sinhalese	17,777	36,022	29,803	24,234	20,840	25,214	24,482
Tamils°	3,340	4,055	4,193	4,678	4,358	4,627	4,637
Others	8	10	18	18	20	12	10
Births.							
All races	79,234	76,836	93,223	92,289	81,465	95,106	96,393
Europeans	145	140	126	127	103	119	146
Burghers	332	264	303	345	355	333	326
Sinhalese	55,551	52,690	65,028	64,523	57,097	65,814	68,151
Tamils°	17,661	17,669	21,199	20,617	17,349	21,096	19,868
Moors	5,329	5,776	6,239	6,386	6,279	7,392	7,504
Malays	129	164	179	165	144	183	194
Others	87	133	149	126	138	169	204
Deaths.							
All races	81,908	67,041	68,496	76,724	83,845	68,600	86,643
Europeans	76	76	78	88	78	69	80
Burghers	238	242	214	225	255	197	222
Sinhalese	54,567	45,013	48,683	53,983	56,019	46,241	60,549
Tamils°	20,175	16,298	14,292	16,570	20,491	16,416	18,518
Moors	6,509	5,107	4,882	5,550	6,628	5,367	6,816
Malays	228	190	215	177	186	190	304
Others	115	115	132	131	188	120	154
Persons Married to 1,000 living.							
All races	8·2	15·4	13·0	10·9	9·6	11·2	10·5
Europeans	12·4	13·4	10·2	14·9	15·1	16·1	15·5
Burghers	13·9	14·6	14·7	14·2	15·0	14·6	13·3
Sinhalese	9·3	18·9	15·5	12·5	10·8	13·0	12·1
Tamils°	4·8	5·8	5·9	6·6	6·1	6·5	6·2
Others	1·1	1·4	2·5	2·5	2·8	1·7	1·3
Births to 1,000 Persons living.							
All races	28·0	27·1	32·9	32·1	28·4	32·9	31·5
Europeans	27·6	26·4	23·4	23·4	18·9	21·7	26·6
Burghers	18·0	14·3	16·3	18·5	18·9	17·7	16·7
Sinhalese	29·2	27·6	33·9	33·4	29·5	33·8	33·7
Tamils°	25·2	25·3	30·1	29·0	24·5	29·7	26·7
Moors	28·6	31·0	33·3	33·9	33·3	39·0	37·7
Malays	14·9	18·9	20·7	19·1	16·7	21·4	20·9
Others	12·0	18·6	20·7	17·5	19·3	23·6	26·3
Deaths to 1,000 Persons living.							
All races	29·0	23·7	24·0	26·7	29·2	23·8	28·5
Europeans	14·5	14·3	14·5	16·2	14·3	12·6	14·6
Burghers	12·9	13·1	11·5	12·1	13·6	10·5	11·4
Sinhalese	28·7	23·6	25·4	27·9	29·0	23·8	30·0
Tamils°	28·8	23·3	20·3	23·3	28·9	23·1	24·8
Moors	34·9	27·4	26·1	29·4	35·2	28·3	34·2
Malays	26·4	21·9	24·9	20·5	21·7	22·2	32·8
Others	15·8	16·1	18·3	18·2	26·3	16·8	19·8

* Includes also the Indian immigrant population.

† *I.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays), called "Moors," after their co-religionists of Morocco, by the early Portuguese settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" includes Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District, 1885–91.

Province and District.	Marriages (General and Kandyan).							Births.							Deaths.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ceylon	10,723	20,214	17,171	14,638	12,791	15,108	14,737	79,234	76,836	93,223	92,289	81,465	95,106	96,393	81,908	67,041	68,496	76,724	83,845	68,600	86,643
Western Province	3,507	3,609	4,144	4,707	4,245	5,324	5,238	18,825	16,532	19,853	21,092	18,273	19,830	22,985	14,074	13,169	14,885	14,074	14,461	11,343	15,287
Central Province	897	2,772	2,732	1,293	1,098	1,180	1,127	11,818	11,811	13,800	14,222	11,894	13,552	13,955	14,190	10,424	10,577	12,933	12,018	12,468	13,475
Northern Province	1,109	1,340	1,365	1,470	1,391	1,541	1,543	8,621	8,370	11,334	10,569	8,830	10,714	10,272	9,924	8,762	6,307	7,491	10,482	7,264	7,467
Southern Province	2,080	1,805	2,409	2,549	2,324	2,647	2,553	12,709	10,877	14,749	14,837	13,186	15,240	15,302	10,186	11,600	9,633	10,983	11,268	10,070	15,924
Eastern Province	204	304	306	420	344	360	295	4,648	5,302	5,972	6,113	5,285	6,819	5,778	5,652	3,264	3,055	3,819	5,633	3,644	4,626
North-Western Province	1,366	7,046	1,999	1,552	1,356	1,839	1,341	9,230	10,541	12,338	10,707	9,761	11,625	10,743	12,397	7,336	9,581	10,466	14,282	9,268	12,965
North-Central Province	325	718	1,096	280	210	232	238	2,116	2,558	2,918	2,761	2,488	3,477	3,145	3,666	2,328	2,094	3,050	2,778	2,456	2,582
Province of Uva	481	1,776	1,318	861	971	846	936	4,591	5,182	5,418	5,054	4,659	6,700	6,448	5,290	4,530	5,573	6,360	4,812	5,496	6,673
Province of Sabaragamuwa	754	844	1,802	1,506	852	1,139	1,466	6,676	5,663	6,841	6,934	7,089	7,149	7,765	6,529	5,628	6,791	7,547	8,111	6,591	7,644
Western Province.																					
Colombo	1,969	2,081	2,374	2,489	2,316	2,867	2,816	9,552	8,471	9,639	10,969	9,319	9,873	11,771	7,534	7,070	7,610	7,645	7,690	6,132	8,243
Negombo	638	693	764	1,053	814	1,139	986	4,495	4,232	5,499	5,140	4,384	4,997	5,555	2,802	1,963	3,790	2,543	2,954	2,255	3,440
Kalutara	900	835	1,006	1,165	1,115	1,318	1,436	4,778	3,829	4,715	4,983	4,570	4,960	5,659	3,738	*4,136	3,485	3,886	3,817	2,956	3,604
Central Province.																					
Kandy	595	1,430	1,541	856	661	672	699	7,016	6,697	8,009	8,436	7,000	7,693	8,245	*8,245	6,402	6,017	7,626	*7,185	7,454	*8,304
Mátalé	215	305	767	309	281	304	281	2,205	2,377	3,036	2,848	2,258	2,844	2,853	*3,869	2,039	2,321	*3,004	*2,895	2,833	2,759
Nuwara Eliya	87	1,037	424	128	156	204	147	2,597	2,737	2,755	2,938	2,636	3,015	2,857	2,076	1,983	2,239	2,303	1,938	2,181	2,412
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	885	1,082	1,175	1,222	1,180	1,303	1,357	7,567	7,020	10,038	9,440	7,637	9,103	9,002	*8,184	*7,375	5,051	5,816	*8,599	5,965	5,763
Mannár	155	177	145	127	160	903	136	641	862	752	687	664	1,006	831	*906	*893	*768	*1,062	*1,151	732	*953
Mullaittívu	69	81	45	121	51	286	50	413	488	544	442	529	605	439	*834	*494	488	*614	*732	567	*751
Vavuniya																					
Southern Province.																					
Galle	1,105	936	1,211	1,364	1,282	1,458	1,623	5,840	4,959	5,916	6,777	6,135	6,591	7,223	4,847	*6,004	4,765	5,009	5,026	4,581	5,314
Mátara	749	661	876	985	751	1,458	763	4,379	3,698	5,454	5,516	4,738	5,326	5,730	3,134	3,569	3,085	3,638	3,900	3,174	*5,818
Hambantota	226	208	322	290	291	1,806	167	2,490	2,220	3,379	2,544	2,313	3,325	2,349	2,205	2,027	1,783	2,336	*2,342	2,315	*4,792
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	128	201	197	299	221	254	214	4,131	4,558	5,208	5,294	4,466	5,927	4,932	*4,478	2,700	2,546	3,143	*4,641	2,993	3,684
Trincomalee	76	103	109	121	123	106	81	517	744	764	819	819	892	846	*1,174	564	509	676	*992	651	*942
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	1,003	6,460	1,520	1,057	918	1,293	837	7,104	8,379	9,447	8,373	7,341	8,645	8,241	*10252	5,860	7,699	8,144	*11,468	7,351	*9,973
Puttalam																					
Chilaw	363	586	479	495	438	546	504	2,126	2,162	2,891	2,334	2,420	2,982	2,502	*2,145	1,476	1,882	2,322	*2,814	1,917	*2,992
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	325	718	1,096	280	210	232	238	2,116	2,558	2,918	2,761	2,488	3,477	3,145	*3,666	2,328	*2,094	*3,050	*2,778	2,456	2,582
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	481	1,776	1,318	861	971	846	936	4,591	5,182	5,418	5,054	4,659	6,700	6,448	*5,290	4,530	*5,573	*6,360	*4,812	5,496	*6,673
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	394	379	862	320	424	595	938	3,363	2,938	3,243	3,525	3,331	3,385	3,547	2,960	*3,257	*3,517	*4,212	*4,013	*3,658	*3,869
Kégalla	360	465	940	1,186	428	544	528	3,313	2,725	3,598	3,409	3,758	3,764	4,218	*3,569	2,371	3,274	3,335	*4,098	2,933	3,775

* Asterisks denote increase, in those years and districts, of deaths over births.

V.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, to 1,000 of the Estimated Population in each Province and District during 1885–91.

Province and District.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons living.							Births to 1,000 Persons living.							Deaths to 1,000 Persons living.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
CEYLON	8·3	15·5	12·1	10·2	9·5	11·2	10·5	27·8	26·7	32·1	31·5	27·6	31·9	32·1	29·1	23·7	*24·0	26·5	28·6	23·1	28·5
Western Province	10·8	8·9	12·5	14·7	12·7	15·7	14·8	26·6	23·1	27·3	28·7	24·5	26·3	30·1	19·9	18·4	20·5	*19·1	19·4	15·0	20·0
Central Province	4·1	12·6	12·3	5·7	4·5	5·3	5·1	25·0	25·0	29·2	30·1	25·2	28·7	29·5	30·0	22·0	22·4	27·4	25·4	26·4	28·5
Northern Province	7·3	8·9	8·9	9·5	9·0	9·9	10·0	27·8	26·9	36·2	33 5	27·9	33·6	32·1	32·0	28·1	20·1	23·8	33·1	22·8	23·3
Southern Province	9·5	8·3	11·0	11·5	10·5	11·8	10·9	28·0	23·7	31·7	31·5	27·7	31·6	31·3	22·5	25·3	20·7	23·3	23·6	20·9	32·6
Eastern Province	4·7	6·9	6·8	9·2	7·5	7·4	6·0	34·1	38·4	42·6	43·0	36·6	46·6	38·9	41·5	23·6	21·8	26·9	39·1	24·9	31·2
North-Western Province	10·2	52·6	14·7	11·4	10·1	13·7	9·1	30·7	34·7	40·2	34·6	31·2	36·8	33·7	41·2	24·1	31 2	33 8	45·7	29·4	40·7
North-Central Province	11·2	25·0	37·6	9·6	7·2	8·0	7·2	30·6	36·5	41·1	38·4	34·2	47·1	42·1	53·0	33·2	29·5	42·4	38·1	33·3	34·5
Province of Uva	6·0	22·1	16·3	10·7	12·2	10·6	12·2	28·1	31·8	33·4	31·2	28·9	41·7	40·3	32·4	27·8	34·3	39·3	29·8	34·2	41·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	6·9	7·6	16·3	13·3	7·8	10·4	11·7	28·2	23·6	28·0	28·0	28·2	28·1	30·0	27·5	23·4	27·8	30·5	32·3	25·9	29·6
Western Province.																					
Colombo	10·6	10·4	12·7	13·3	12·3	15·0	13·8	23·2	20·3	22·8	25·6	21·4	22·4	26·4	18·3	16·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	13·9	18·5
Negombo	10·4	11·1	12·1	16·4	12·5	17·2	15·1	36·5	33·9	43·5	40·1	33·8	38·0	41·7	22·7	15·7	30·0	19·9	22·8	17·2	25·8
Kalutara	11·3	5·2	12·6	14·5	13·1	16·2	16·9	27·7	21·9	26·7	27·9	25·3	27·2	30·6	21·7	°23·7	19·7	21·8	21·1	16·2	19·5
Central Province.																					
Kandy	4·5	10·9	11·7	6·5	5·0	5·1	5·3	24·4	23·3	27·9	29·3	24·4	26·8	28·7	°28·7	22·3	20·9	26·5	°25·0	25·9	°28·9
Mátalé	5·4	7·7	19·3	7·7	7·1	7·7	7·9	25·8	29·2	37·8	35·9	28·8	36·7	37·3	°47·0	27·1	28·9	37·8	°36·9	36·6	36·0
Nuwara Eliya	1·7	20·7	8·4	2·5	3·1	4·0	2·8	25·3	26·4	26·4	27·9	24·8	28·1	26·3	20·2	19·2	21 4	21·8	18·2	20·3	22·2
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	6·4	7·9	8·5	8·6	8·3	9·2	9·8	27·8	25·7	36·5	34·2	27·5	32·6	32·1	°30·1	°27·0	18·4	21·1	°31·0	21·4	20·5
Mannár	21·4	24·7	20·1	17·8	23·1	27·2	16·2	28·4	37·7	32·5	29·3	28·0	41·8	34·1	°40·2	°39·1	°33·2	°45·3	°48·5	30·4	°39·1
Mullaittívu	9·9	11·8	6·5	17·6	7·8	8·1	7·0	26·7	31·5	35·2	28·6	34·2	39·2	28·4	°53·9	°51·9	31·6	°39·7	°47·4	36·7	°48·7
Vavuniya																					
Southern Province.																					
Galle	10·7	9·1	11·3	13·1	12·3	13·8	15·3	27·3	23·0	27·2	31·0	27·9	29·7	32·3	22·6	°27·8	21·9	22·9	22·8	20·7	23·8
Mátara	9·6	8·5	11·2	12·4	9·4	11·2	8·9	27·1	22·5	32·7	32·6	27·6	30·5	32·3	19·4	21·8	18·5	21·5	22·7	18·2	°32·8
Hambantota	6·1	5·6	8·7	7·7	7·7	7·4	3·9	32·1	28·1	41·7	30·7	27·4	38·5	26·6	28·4	25·6	22·0	28·2	°27·7	26·8	°54·3
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	3·6	5·3	5·3	7·9	5·8	6·2	5·4	36·7	39·9	44·9	45·0	37·4	48·9	40·1	°39·8	23·6	22·0	26·7	°38·9	24·7	30·0
Trincomalee	9·7	13·5	14·0	15·3	15·6	13·4	8·8	21·9	31·1	31·5	33·3	32·9	35·4	33·1	°49·7	23·6	21·0	27·5	°39·8	25·8	°36·8
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	9·9	32·1	14·8	10·3	9·1	12·7	7·7	32·4	38·0	42·5	37·4	32·5	38·0	35·9	°46·8	26·6	34·6	36·3	°50·7	32·3	°43·5
Puttalam	11·0	17·6	14·3	14·6	13·0	16·0	13·6	26·0	26·0	34·3	27·3	27·9	33·8	28·0	°26·2	17·8	22·3	27·1	°32·4	21·8	°33·5
Chilaw																					
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	11·2	25·0	37·6	9·6	7·2	8·0	7·2	30·6	36·5	41·1	38·4	34·2	47·1	42·1	°53·0	33·2	29·5	°42·4	°38·1	33·3	34·5
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	6·0	22·1	16·3	10·7	12·2	10·6	12·2	28·1	31·8	33·4	31·2	28·9	41·7	40·3	°32·4	27·8	°34·3	°39·3	°29·8	34·2	°41·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	7·5	7·2	16·4	6·1	8·2	11·5	17·7	31·7	27·6	30·4	32·9	31·1	31·5	32·9	27·9	°30·6	°32·9	°39·4	°37·4	34·0	°35·9
Kégalla	6·3	8·1	16·3	20·5	7·4	9·4	7·3	25·4	20·4	26·3	24·3	26·2	25·6	28·0	°27·3	17·7	23·9	23·8	°28·5	19·9	25·1

* Asterisks denote increase, in those years and districts, of death over the births.

VI.—Return of Marriages other than Kandyan or Mohammedan registered in Ceylon during 1891.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages: Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced men and Spinsters.	Divorced women and Bachelors.	Divorced women and Widowers.	Divorced men and Divorced women.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Siphalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Siphalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Siphalese and Tamils.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race: Europeans.	Burghers.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	10722	9436	230	880	164	8	2	1	1	1045	394	4	1	...	18	6	35	3	40	116	8199	2298	2	798	7964	77	27·0	15	66	19·6	10	2122	2536	8376
Western Province ...	5238	4657	90	424	65	2	...	...	...	489	155	4	1	...	10	1	21	1	21	82	4890	207	...	419	3977	77	26·9	15	55	19·6	10	1115	1221	3829
Central Province ...	372	306	16	38	12	...	...	...	...	50	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	13	166	180	2	17	253	70	28·3	18	58	20·6	12	194	144	278
Northern Province ...	1536	1350	39	111	36	...	...	...	...	147	75	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1531	...	86	1148	70	26·3	15	62	18·9	12	371	225	1251
Southern Province ...	2544	2240	59	213	25	4	2	1	...	239	84	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	1	9	2521	5	...	191	1758	76	26·8	15	66	19·4	12	27	700	2244
Eastern Province ...	274	233	4	32	4	...	...	...	1	36	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	4	4	260	...	16	209	69	26·9	19	47	17·9	12	48	66	223
North-Western Province	577	490	16	50	19	2	...	...	...	69	35	...	...	...	3	1	9	1	...	2	484	77	...	48	485	60	27·4	15	46	19·6	12	302	137	424
North-Central Province	19	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	1	6	37	25·6	18	30	21·9	16	12	6	18
Province of Uva ...	65	54	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	37	20	...	4	42	64	29·7	20	50	21·3	14	33	14	42
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	97	91	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	90	5	...	16	86	50	25·3	18	29	18·3	13	20	23	67
Western Province.																																		
Colombo ...	2816	2488	51	237	39	1	...	...	...	276	90	4	1	...	10	...	7	...	21	73	2604	96	...	231	2220	75	26·4	15	55	19·4	10	684	632	1907
Negombo ...	986	888	14	72	11	1	...	...	...	83	25	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	...	4	860	106	...	157	866	59	26·3	15	45	18·9	13	332	206	792
Kalutara ...	1436	1281	25	115	15	...	...	...	...	130	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1426	5	...	31	891	77	28·1	17	50	20·6	13	99	383	1130
Central Province.																																		
Kandy ...	252	206	10	26	10	...	...	...	...	36	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	11	114	119	2	7	184	60	27·5	19	58	19·6	12	124	95	182
Mátalé ...	50	40	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	29	19	...	5	27	70	29·9	20	55	22·1	15	24	24	43
Nuwara Eliya ...	70	60	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	23	42	...	5	42	47	27·5	18	30	20·0	15	46	25	53
Northern Province.																																		
Jaffna ...	1357	1223	29	88	17	...	...	...	...	105	46	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1352	...	80	1005	70	26·5	15	62	20·1	12	232	171	1113
Mannár ...	136	90	8	19	19	...	...	...	...	38	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	3	112	50	24·8	18	30	17·9	13	125	47	111
Mullaittívu ...	26	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	17	36	25·1	21	27	19·8	15	8	3	19
Vavuniya ...	17	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	14	45	28·9	18	25	17·8	14	6	4	8
Southern Province.																																		
Galle ...	1614	1417	42	133	16	4	1	1	...	150	58	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	1	6	1598	2	...	61	1020	70	28·7	16	52	20·9	12	22	388	1365
Mátara ...	763	677	16	62	7	...	1	...	...	69	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	758	1	...	84	597	76	26·5	35	66	19·2	12	4	251	716
Hambantota ...	167	146	1	18	2	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	2	...	46	141	69	25·1	16	60	18·3	12	1	61	163
Eastern Province.																																		
Batticaloa ...	193	162	3	23	4	...	...	...	1	27	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	187	...	9	147	69	27·9	19	47	17·9	12	21	52	152
Trincomalee ...	81	71	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	73	...	7	62	51	26·0	19	34	17·9	13	27	14	71
North-Western Province.																																		
Kurunégala ...	139	116	6	14	1	2	...	...	...	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	132	4	...	15	122	60	25·8	18	40	18·8	12	23	34	111
Puttalam ...	75	49	4	10	12	...	...	...	...	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	20	51	...	7	50	55	30·3	16	40	21·4	13	58	26	66
Chilaw ...	363	325	6	26	6	...	...	...	...	32	12	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	332	22	...	26	313	60	26·1	15	46	18·6	13	221	77	247
North-Central Province.																																		
Anurádhapura ...	19	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	1	6	37	25·6	18	30	21·0	16	12	6	18
Province of Uva.																																		
Badulla ...	65	54	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	37	20	...	4	42	64	29·7	20	50	21·3	14	33	14	42
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																																		
Ratnapura ...	19	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	1	15	34	26·5	20	28	18·5	15	6	3	10
Kégalla ...	78	73	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	73	4	...	15	71	50	24·2	18	29	18·1	13	14	20	57

VII.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the year 1891.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between									Of Persons not 21 years of age.		Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced men and Spinsters.	Divorced men and Widows.	Divorced women and Bachelors.	Divorced women and Widowers.	Divorced men and Divorced women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	4015	3280	144	340	125	56	3	39	21	7	679	2789	77	27·4	15	70	20·5	12	1577	3877
Central Province ...	755	635	19	52	14	19	—	8	5	3	143	562	68	26·2	18	48	19·6	12	238	707
Northern Province ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	56	29·0	24	30	22·0	19	6	7
Southern Province ...	9	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	54	28·0	20	52	20·0	16	5	9
Eastern Province ...	21	17	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	55	24·5	18	40	21·1	16	10	16
N.-Western Province	764	583	29	92	32	9	—	10	8	1	100	544	60	27·2	17	48	20·2	13	185	744
N.-Central Province	219	196	4	6	6	3	1	2	—	1	28	110	66	29·2	18	48	21·7	14	63	219
Province of Uva ...	871	701	46	77	36	4	1	3	3	—	135	538	77	30·2	15	70	21·2	13	443	861
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1369	1133	46	112	33	21	1	16	5	2	269	1010	70	25·0	16	58	18·3	12	627	1314
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	447	389	11	21	7	13	—	4	1	1	95	358	68	25·4	18	48	18·5	12	150	408
Mátalé ...	231	180	7	25	6	5	—	3	4	1	39	146	60	26·4	18	40	20·2	14	64	221
Nuwara Eliya ...	77	66	1	6	1	1	—	1	—	1	9	58	49	26·9	19	43	20·2	13	24	78
Northern Province.																				
Vavuniya ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	56	29·0	24	30	22·0	19	6	7
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	9	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	54	28·0	20	52	20·0	16	5	9
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	21	17	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	55	24·5	18	40	21·1	16	10	16
N.-Western Province.																				
Kurunégala ...	698	549	24	77	23	8	—	10	6	1	95	501	58	25·5	17	48	19·4	13	169	678
Puttalam ...	66	34	5	15	9	1	—	—	2	—	5	43	60	29·0	18	35	21·0	16	16	66
N.-Central Province.																				
Anurádhapura ...	219	196	4	6	6	3	1	2	—	1	28	110	66	29·2	18	48	21·7	14	63	219
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	871	701	46	77	36	4	1	3	3	—	135	538	77	30·2	15	70	21·2	13	443	861
Province of Sabaragamuwa																				
Ratnapura ...	919	741	40	80	31	12	1	10	3	1	131	624	70	26·3	16	58	18·5	12	456	896
Kégalla ...	450	392	6	32	2	9	—	6	2	1	138	386	55	23·7	17	45	18·2	13	171	418

(For Table VIII. see p. F 20°)

IX.—Mixed Marriages registered in the Seven years 1885–91.

Province and District.	1885.							1886.							1887.							1888.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ...	10	2	1	13	5	22	3	9	3	1	5	6	26	1	7	...	4	11	3	36	3	7	2	...	15	1	21	4
Western Province ...	10	2	...	10	2	19	1	5	3	...	8	2	19	1	7	...	1	6	1	25	2	6	...	...	4	1	16	1
Central Province ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Northern Province ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Province ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1
Eastern Province ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
North-Central Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Western Province.																												
Colombo ...	10	2	...	9	1	5	1	4	3	...	8	2	11	1	7	...	1	5	1	14	2	6	...	...	4	...	5	1
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...
Negombo ...	...	...	...	1	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																												
Kandy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Mátalé ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.																												
Jaffna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mannár ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																												
Galle ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mátara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Eastern Province.																												
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.																												
Kurunégala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
Chilaw ...																												
North-Central Province.																												
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																												
Badulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																												
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province and District.	1889.							1890.							1891.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ...	11	...	1	23	...	33	3	3	2	1	12	2	38	1	4	1	...	18	6	35	3
Western Province ...	6	...	1	13	...	21	2	3	...	...	9	1	29	...	4	1	...	10	1	21	1
Central Province ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Northern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Southern Province ...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Eastern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
North-Western Province	1	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	9	1
North-Central Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	5	...	1	12	...	7	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	...	4	1	...	10	...	7	...
Kalutara ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1
Negombo ...	...	...	...	1	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mátalé ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mannár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...
Mátara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala ...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1
Chilaw ...																					
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1890.												1891.							
	Re-married		Under age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married		Under age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married		Under age.	
	Widows.		Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ...	6838	311	2049	7218	9449	214	946	343	1289	557	839	8226	9447	230	881	164	1045	394	798	7964
Western Province ...	3271	120	898	2983	4654	98	497	75	572	173	401	4041	4659	90	424	65	489	155	419	3977
Central Province ...	1107	29	105	262	312	19	21	7	28	26	18	229	306	16	38	12	50	28	17	253
Northern Province ...	1444	42	201	1175	1177	31	125	203	328	234	86	1134	1350	39	111	36	147	75	86	1148
Southern Province ...	1363	65	631	2022	2388	46	185	23	208	69	245	1914	2246	59	214	25	239	84	191	1758
Eastern Province ...	319	17	66	276	243	8	32	16	48	24	12	239	234	4	32	4	36	8	16	209
North-Western Province	1107	34	131	413	547	11	76	18	94	29	62	560	492	16	50	19	69	35	48	485
North-Central Province	22	...	3	4	18	1	1	...	1	1	...	15	15	2	2	...	2	2	1	6
Province of Uva ...	525	2	2	28	32	...	3	...	3	...	2	24	54	2	6	3	9	5	4	42
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	1050	2	12	55	78	...	6	1	7	1	13	70	91	2	4	...	4	2	16	86
Western Province.																				
Colombo ...	1777	77	455	1518	2513	43	267	44	311	87	241	2266	2489	51	237	39	276	90	231	2220
Negombo ...	707	21	166	653	996	19	113	11	124	30	140	985	889	14	72	11	83	25	157	866
Kalutara ...	787	22	277	812	1145	36	117	20	137	56	20	790	1281	25	115	15	130	40	31	891
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	388	15	63	158	203	9	14	4	18	13	14	147	206	10	26	10	36	20	7	184
Mátalé ...	107	3	11	33	34	5	1	1	2	6	3	33	40	1	7	2	9	3	5	27
Nuwara Eliya ...	612	11	31	71	75	5	6	2	8	7	1	49	60	5	5	...	5	5	5	42
Northern Province.																				
Jaffna ...	1305	32	156	988	1007	26	89	181	270	207	77	932	1226	29	88	17	105	46	80	1005
Mannár ...	303	9	35	146	133	4	29	18	47	22	5	165	90	8	19	19	38	27	3	112
Mullaittívu ...	151	1	8	20	17	1	5	1	6	2	1	21	23	2	1	...	1	2	1	17
Vavuniya ...	85	...	2	21	20	...	2	3	5	3	3	16	14	...	3	...	3	...	2	14
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	1747	40	272	1032	1287	28	120	18	138	46	52	917	1422	42	134	16	150	58	61	1020
Mátara ...	1019	17	237	704	833	14	52	4	56	18	107	740	678	16	62	7	69	23	84	597
Hambantota ...	597	8	122	286	268	4	13	1	14	5	86	257	146	1	18	2	20	3	46	141
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	297	9	46	170	155	5	19	14	33	19	7	154	163	3	23	4	27	7	9	147
Trincomalee ...	122	8	20	106	88	3	13	2	15	5	5	85	71	1	9	...	9	1	7	62
North-Western Province.																				
Kurunégala ...	1202	8	31	94	142	6	27	2	29	8	15	147	118	6	14	1	15	7	15	122
Puttalam } Chilaw }	1165	26	100	319	405	5	49	16	65	21	47	413	374	10	36	18	54	28	33	363
North-Central Province.																				
Anurádhapura ...	22	...	3	4	18	1	1	...	1	1	...	15	15	2	2	...	2	2	1	6
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	525	2	2	28	32	...	3	...	3	...	2	24	54	2	6	3	9	5	4	42
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	1035	1	3	11	22	...	...	1	1	1	1	16	18	...	1	...	1	...	1	15
Kégalla ...	15	1	9	44	56	...	6	...	6	...	12	54	73	2	3	...	3	2	15	71

VIII.—Marriages, Civil Condition, Minors, &c., 1885-91.

1885.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	6745	147	587	100	687	247	708	5811
Western Province ...	3104	55	307	41	348	96	308	2758
Central Province ...	210	12	26	6	32	18	7	178
Northern Province ...	947	31	88	28	116	59	70	833
Southern Province ...	1931	28	106	7	113	35	244	1501
Eastern Province ...	157	5	27	6	33	11	14	163
North-Western Province	317	15	30	12	42	27	55	314
North-Central Province	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	5
Province of Uva ...	18	1	1	...	1	1	2	14
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	53	...	...	...	...	...	8	45
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	1774	28	141	26	167	54	206	1581
Negombo ...	556	10	62	10	72	20	79	559
Kalutara ...	774	17	104	5	109	22	23	618
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	146	6	16	1	17	7	4	117
Mátalé ...	20	3	6	3	9	6	2	25
Nuwara Eliya ...	44	3	4	2	6	5	1	36
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	802	17	60	6	66	23	61	667
Mannár ...	103	12	21	19	40	31	5	132
Mullaittívu ...	23	...	6	1	7	1	2	21
Vavuniya ...	19	2	1	2	3	4	2	13
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1005	16	74	2	76	18	50	739
Mátara ...	710	10	25	4	29	14	137	590
Hambantoṭa ...	216	2	7	1	8	3	57	172
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	100	2	13	5	18	7	6	100
Trincomalee ...	57	3	14	1	15	4	8	63
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	59	4	5	...	5	4	11	57
Puttalam and Chilaw	258	11	25	12	37	23	44	257
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	5
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	18	1	1	...	1	1	2	14
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
Kégalla ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	7	32

1886.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	7211	131	611	104	715	235	694	6094
Western Province ...	3206	68	295	40	335	108	319	2822
Central Province ...	356	12	23	2	25	14	19	245
Northern Province ...	1174	18	120	21	141	30	82	1006
Southern Province ...	1654	19	111	14	125	33	190	1280
Eastern Province ...	226	6	23	9	32	15	13	232
North-Western Province	492	7	36	14	50	21	57	427
North-Central Province	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Province of Uva ...	27	...	2	2	4	2	2	22
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	58	1	1	2	3	3	11	52
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	1851	40	162	28	190	68	188	1655
Negombo ...	607	15	63	8	71	23	95	613
Kalutara ...	748	13	70	4	74	17	36	554
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	239	5	11	...	11	5	14	154
Mátalé ...	32	2	3	1	4	3	3	33
Nuwara Eliya ...	85	5	9	1	10	6	2	58
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	988	12	74	8	82	20	74	790
Mannár ...	124	4	38	11	49	15	3	163
Mullaittívu ...	34	1	6	...	6	1	5	36
Vavuniya ...	28	1	2	2	4	3	...	17
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	850	10	59	10	69	20	45	541
Mátara ...	607	6	45	3	48	9	94	562
Hambantoṭa ...	197	3	7	1	8	4	51	177
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	148	2	11	2	13	4	10	143
Trincomalee ...	78	4	12	7	19	11	3	89
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	148	3	12	3	15	6	20	115
Puttalam and Chilaw	344	4	24	11	35	15	37	312
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	27	...	2	2	4	2	2	22
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	16	...	...	1	1	1	1	10
Kégalla ...	42	1	1	1	2	2	10	42

1887.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	8264	165	630	122	811	285	918	6872
Western Province ...	3687	68	341	48	389	116	447	3083
Central Province ...	331	15	25	6	31	21	23	245
Northern Province ...	1202	20	110	31	141	51	95	1017
Southern Province ...	2181	39	156	21	177	60	279	1727
Eastern Province ...	270	6	19	5	23	10	17	263
North-Western Province	498	15	36	10	46	25	51	466
North-Central Province	15	...	1	...	1	...	1	9
Province of Uva ...	27	1	2	...	2	1	...	17
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	53	1	...	1	1	2	5	45
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	2140	34	159	31	200	65	189	1780
Negombo ...	686	9	51	8	60	17	122	680
Kalutara ...	861	25	111	9	120	34	136	623
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	207	5	17	3	20	8	19	151
Mátalé ...	42	7	3	1	4	8	3	41
Nuwara Eliya ...	82	3	5	2	7	5	1	53
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	1059	17	86	13	99	30	88	863
Mannár ...	108	2	19	16	35	18	5	128
Mullaittívu ...	20	...	4	1	5	1	...	17
Vavuniya ...	15	1	1	1	2	2	2	9
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1042	29	114	14	128	43	56	759
Mátara ...	833	7	32	4	36	11	151	717
Hambantoṭa ...	306	3	10	3	13	6	72	251
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	173	3	14	3	16	5	10	164
Trincomalee ...	97	3	5	2	7	5	7	99
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	99	6	9	1	10	7	14	89
Puttalam and Chilaw	399	9	27	9	36	18	37	377
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	15	...	1	...	1	...	1	9
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	27	1	2	...	2	1	...	17
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	14	...	...	1	1	1	...	13
Kégalla ...	39	1	...	...	...	1	5	32

1888.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	8672	219	887	144	1031	363	837	7423
Western Province ...	4144	99	409	55	464	154	371	3497
Central Province ...	296	23	30	12	42	35	24	216
Northern Province ...	1268	28	142	26	168	54	92	1084
Southern Province ...	2280	40	198	20	218	60	257	1793
Eastern Province ...	288	11	46	17	63	28	14	270
North-Western Province	486	10	54	13	67	23	66	500
North-Central Province	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
Province of Uva ...	28	4	3	1	4	5	2	23
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	68	3	5	...	5	3	11	53
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	2196	51	214	28	242	79	213	1891
Negombo ...	927	23	94	9	103	32	115	830
Kalutara ...	1021	25	101	18	119	43	43	776
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	208	10	22	12	34	22	20	157
Mátalé ...	28	5	3	...	3	5	2	22
Nuwara Eliya ...	60	8	5	...	5	8	2	37
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	1091	21	95	15	110	30	82	872
Mannár ...	78	6	34	9	43	15	3	119
Mullaittívu ...	43	...	9	1	10	1	3	33
Vavuniya ...	56	1	4	1	5	2	4	40
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1176	30	133	14	147	44	47	826
Mátara ...	838	6	46	5	51	11	136	717
Hambantoṭa ...	266	4	19	1	20	5	74	250
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	191	6	34	13	47	19	10	178
Trincomalee ...	97	5	12	4	16	9	4	92
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	109	4	11	2	13	6	17	106
Puttalam and Chilaw	377	6	43	11	54	17	49	394
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	28	4	3	1	4	5	2	23
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	17	2	1	...	1	2	1	13
Kégalla ...	51	1	4	...	4	1	10	40

1889.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	8174	176	812	135	948	311	2049	7218
Western Province ...	3736	68	389	52	441	120	898	2983
Central Province ...	310	13	31	16	47	29	105	262
Northern Province ...	1226	26	118	16	134	42	201	1175
Southern Province ...	2076	40	178	25	203	65	631	2022
Eastern Province ...	273	10	32	7	39	17	66	276
North-Western Province	457	17	49	17	67	34	131	413
North-Central Province	6	...	2	...	2	...	3	4
Province of Uva ...	25	1	4	1	5	2	2	28
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	65	1	9	1	10	2	12	55
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	2035	44	204	33	237	77	455	1518
Negombo ...	715	12	78	9	87	21	166	653
Kalutara ...	986	12	107	10	117	22	277	812
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	195	8	21	7	28	15	63	158
Mátalé ...	36	...	4	3	7	3	11	33
Nuwara Eliya ...	79	5	6	6	12	11	31	71
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	1063	22	85	10	95	32	156	988
Mannár ...	123	4	28	5	33	9	35	146
Mullaittívu ...	18	...	4	1	5	1	8	20
Vavuniya ...	22	...	1	...	1	...	2	21
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1125	25	112	15	127	40	272	1032
Mátara ...	681	11	53	6	59	17	237	704
Hambantoṭa ...	270	4	13	4	17	8	122	286
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	176	6	14	3	17	9	46	170
Trincomalee ...	97	4	18	4	22	8	20	106
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	101	4	7	4	11	8	31	94
Puttalam and Chilaw	356	13	42	13	55	26	100	319
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	6	...	2	...	2	...	3	4
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	25	1	4	1	5	2	2	28
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	15	...	4	1	5	1	3	11
Kégalla ...	50	1	5	...	5	1	9	44

1890.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	9449	214	946	343	1289	557	830	8229
Western Province ...	4654	98	497	75	572	179	401	4041
Central Province ...	312	19	21	7	28	26	18	223
Northern Province ...	1177	31	125	203	328	234	86	1134
Southern Province ...	2388	46	185	23	208	69	245	1914
Eastern Province ...	243	8	32	16	48	24	12	239
North-Western Province	547	11	76	18	94	29	62	560
North-Central Province	18	1	1	...	1	1	...	15
Province of Uva ...	32	...	3	...	3	...	2	24
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	78	...	6	1	7	1	13	70
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	2513	43	267	44	311	87	241	2259
Negombo ...	996	19	113	11	124	30	140	982
Kalutara ...	1145	36	117	20	137	56	20	796
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	203	9	14	4	18	15	14	147
Mátalé ...	34	5	1	1	2	6	3	33
Nuwara Eliya ...	75	5	6	2	8	7	1	43
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	1007	26	89	181	270	207	77	932
Mannár ...	133	4	29	18	47	22	5	165
Mullaittívu ...	17	1	5	1	6	2	1	21
Vavuniya ...	20	...	2	3	5	3	3	16
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1287	28	120	18	138	46	52	917
Mátara ...	833	14	52	4	56	18	107	740
Hambantoṭa ...	268	4	13	1	14	5	86	257
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	155	5	19	14	33	19	7	154
Trincomalee ...	88	3	13	2	15	5	5	85
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	142	6	27	2	29	8	15	147
Puttalam and Chilaw	405	5	49	16	65	21	47	413
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	18	1	1	...	1	1	...	15
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	32	...	3	...	3	...	2	24
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	22	...	...	1	1	1	1	16
Kégalla ...	56	...	6	...	6	...	12	54

1891.

Province and District.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters	Bachelors and Widows	Widowers and Spinsters	Widowers and Widows	Re-married: Widowers	Re-married: Widows	Under age: Men	Under age: Women
Ceylon ...	9447	230	881	164	1045	394	798	7964
Western Province ...	4650	90	424	65	489	156	419	3977
Central Province ...	306	16	38	12	50	28	17	253
Northern Province ...	1350	39	111	36	147	75	86	1148
Southern Province ...	2246	59	214	25	239	84	191	1758
Eastern Province ...	234	4	32	4	36	8	16	209
North-Western Province	492	16	50	19	69	35	48	485
North-Central Province	15	2	2	...	2	2	1	6
Province of Uva ...	54	2	6	3	9	5	4	42
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	91	2	4	...	4	2	16	86
Western Province.								
Colombo ...	2489	51	237	39	276	90	231	2220
Negombo ...	889	14	72	11	83	25	157	866
Kalutara ...	1281	25	115	15	130	40	31	891
Central Province.								
Kandy ...	206	10	26	10	36	20	7	184
Mátalé ...	40	1	7	2	9	3	5	27
Nuwara Eliya ...	60	5	5	...	5	5	5	42
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	1238	29	88	17	105	46	80	1005
Mannár ...	90	8	19	19	38	27	3	112
Mullaittívu ...	23	2	1	...	1	2	1	17
Vavuniya ...	14	...	3	...	3	...	2	14
Southern Province.								
Galle ...	1422	42	134	16	150	58	61	1020
Mátara ...	678	16	62	7	69	23	84	597
Hambantoṭa ...	146	1	18	2	20	3	46	141
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ...	163	3	23	4	27	7	9	147
Trincomalee ...	71	1	9	...	9	1	7	62
North-Western Province.								
Kuruṇégala ...	118	6	14	1	15	7	15	122
Puttalam and Chilaw	374	19	36	18	54	28	33	363
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	15	2	2	...	2	2	1	6
Province of Uva.								
Badulla ...	54	2	6	3	9	5	4	42
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura ...	18	...	1	...	1	...	1	15
Kégalla ...	73	2	3	...	3	2	15	71

NOTE.—Divorced men and women are classed in this table as bachelors and spinsters.

X.—Return of Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages up to December 31, 1891.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON ...	653	413	67	64	22	32	25	11	6	6	3	4
Western Province ...	251	135	44	28	4	14	19	—	2	3	1	1
Central Province ...	44	14	1	16	—	6	4	—	—	—	1	2
Northern Province ...	220	181	3	5	16	3	—	11	1	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	35	5	15	4	—	4	—	—	3	3	—	1
Eastern Province ...	20	13	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	56	49	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	16	9	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Western Province.												
Colombo	238	133	37	24	4	14	19	—	2	3	1	1
Kalutara	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	9	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.												
Kandy	30	7	1	12	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	1
Mátalé ...o ...	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	10	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	111	89	2	4	1	3	—	11	1	—	—	—
Mannár	102	85	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	19	4	6	1	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mátara	13	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hambantota ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa... ...	12	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	6	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	50	46	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw												
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	8	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	11	5	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XI.—Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, 1871–91.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.		Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Mátalé.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannár.		Vavuniya.		Galle.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anurádhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kégalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,836*	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	39	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	460	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1,160	29
1873 ...	12,377*	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241*	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	36	—	2	—	*303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	47	—	2	—	646	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	334	25
1877 ...	13,596*	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	—	15	8	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157*	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	—	7	7	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	420	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	—	2	12	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	900	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	—	6	11	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	—	5	5	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	44	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	—	5	5	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
Total ...	144,435	3,776	2·6	17,335	550	6,809	215	5,793	70	6	—	47	2	233	2	1334	—	162	—	45,953	989	1,415	23	10,691	150	18,790	146	21,942	903	13,710	723

* The great increase in these years was chiefly caused by the registration of past marriages under Ordinance 3 of 1870, sections 8 and 9.

XII.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon, 1867–91.

Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males born to every 100 Females born.	Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males born to every 100 Females born.
1867 ...	12,461 ...	10,872 ...	114·6	1880 ...	37,972 ...	33,346 ...	110·5
1868 ...	24,751 ...	22,345 ...	110·1	1881 ...	39,192 ...	35,601 ...	110·1
1869 ...	27,954 ...	24,871 ...	112·4	1882 ...	38,782 ...	35,260 ...	110·0
1870 ...	32,899 ...	30,628 ...	107·4	1883 ...	43,317 ...	38,295 ...	111·3
1871 ...	35,340 ...	32,516 ...	105·4	1884 ...	45,552 ...	41,855 ...	108·8
1872 ...	36,287 ...	33,286 ...	109·0	1885 ...	41,521 ...	37,713 ...	110·1
1873 ...	36,446 ...	33,256 ...	109·6	1886 ...	39,956 ...	36,880 ...	108·3
1874 ...	38,961 ...	35,684 ...	109·2	1887 ...	48,716 ...	44,507 ...	109·4
1875 ...	37,062 ...	34,040 ...	108·9	1888 ...	47,910 ...	44,379 ...	107·9
1876 ...	40,546 ...	37,014 ...	109·5	1889 ...	42,489 ...	38,976 ...	109·0
1877 ...	37,497 ...	34,032 ...	110·2	1890 ...	49,744 ...	45,362 ...	109·7
1878 ...	33,313 ...	30,023 ...	110·1	1891 ...	50,141 ...	46,252 ...	108·4
1879 ...	36,354 ...	33,175 ...	109·6				

XIII.—Returns of Births of each Nationality in each Province and District in the Island registered during 1891.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	96,393	50,141	46,252	146	71	75	326	164	162	68,151	35,695	32,456	19,868	10,177	9,691	7,504	3,841	3,663	194	87	107	204	106	98
Western Province ...	22,985	12,117	10,868	58	29	29	178	93	85	19,320	10,256	9,064	1,171	602	569	2,036	1,021	1,015	86	35	51	136	81	55
Central Province ...	13,955	7,220	6,735	60	28	32	27	16	11	9,000	4,742	4,258	4,190	2,097	2,093	656	326	330	8	6	2	14	5	9
Northern Province ...	10,272	5,247	5,025	2	2	—	11	5	6	47	24	23	9,429	4,777	4,652	783	439	344	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	15,302	7,952	7,350	5	1	4	33	14	19	14,682	7,659	7,023	119	55	64	421	202	219	34	16	18	8	5	3
Eastern Province ...	5,778	3,068	2,710	8	5	3	37	19	18	261	130	131	3,129	1,726	1,403	2,315	1,175	1,140	25	13	12	3	—	3
North-Western Province ...	10,743	5,502	5,241	4	1	3	21	11	10	9,584	4,913	4,671	427	207	220	679	360	319	14	5	9	14	5	9
North-Central Province ...	3,145	1,616	1,529	—	—	—	2	—	2	2,721	1,397	1,324	126	66	60	293	152	141	2	1	1	1	—	1
Province of Uva ...	6,448	3,367	3,081	6	3	3	11	4	7	5,349	2,809	2,540	865	446	419	172	87	85	22	10	12	23	8	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	7,765	4,052	3,713	3	2	1	6	2	4	7,187	3,665	3,422	412	201	211	149	79	70	3	1	2	5	2	3
Western Province.																								
Colombo ..	11,771	6,198	5,573	56	28	28	155	86	69	9,895	5,271	4,624	231	115	116	1,314	643	671	85	35	50	35	20	15
Negombo ...	5,555	2,884	2,671	1	—	1	15	3	12	4,398	2,277	2,121	926	481	445	113	62	51	1	—	1	101	61	40
Kalutara ...	5,659	3,035	2,624	1	1	—	8	4	4	5,027	2,708	2,319	14	6	8	609	316	293	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	8,245	4,250	3,995	27	12	15	19	12	7	5,110	2,694	2,416	2,590	1,278	1,312	484	245	239	7	5	2	8	4	4
Mátalé ...	2,853	1,490	1,363	4	3	1	2	1	1	2,380	1,256	1,124	326	160	166	138	69	69	1	1	—	2	—	2
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,857	1,480	1,377	29	13	16	6	3	3	1,510	792	718	1,274	659	615	34	12	22	—	—	—	4	1	3
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	9,002	4,579	4,423	2	2	—	11	5	6	1	1	—	8,568	4,324	4,244	420	247	173	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár ...	831	440	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506	270	236	325	170	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	224	120	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	108	98	18	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	215	108	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	23	23	149	75	74	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	7,223	3,732	3,491	5	1	4	20	10	10	6,898	3,585	3,313	24	13	11	272	121	151	—	—	—	4	2	2
Mátara ...	5,730	2,998	2,732	—	—	—	8	2	6	5,532	2,904	2,628	81	34	47	107	56	51	—	—	—	2	2	—
Hambantota ...	2,349	1,222	1,127	—	—	—	5	2	3	2,252	1,170	1,082	14	8	6	42	25	17	34	16	18	2	1	1
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	4,932	2,619	2,313	—	—	—	19	11	8	218	113	105	2,602	1,440	1,162	2,093	1,055	1,038	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	846	449	397	8	5	3	18	8	10	43	17	26	527	286	241	222	120	102	25	13	12	3	—	3
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	8,241	4,195	4,046	2	—	2	9	6	3	7,833	3,995	3,838	84	38	46	306	155	151	3	1	2	4	—	4
Puttalam ...	843	436	407	1	1	—	5	3	2	305	163	142	212	104	108	310	161	149	7	2	5	3	2	1
Chilaw ...	1,659	871	788	1	—	1	7	2	5	1,446	755	691	131	65	66	63	44	19	4	2	2	7	3	4
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	3,145	1,616	1,529	—	—	—	2	—	2	2,721	1,397	1,324	126	66	60	293	152	141	2	1	1	1	—	1
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	6,448	3,367	3,081	6	3	3	11	4	7	5,349	2,809	2,540	865	446	419	172	87	85	22	10	12	23	8	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	3,547	1,833	1,714	2	2	—	3	—	3	3,353	1,734	1,619	163	82	81	20	12	8	2	1	1	4	2	2
Kégalla ...	4,218	2,219	1,999	1	—	1	3	2	1	3,834	2,031	1,803	249	119	130	129	67	62	1	—	1	1	—	1

XIV.—Return of Illegitimate Births of each Nationality and of each Province and District in the Island registered during 1891.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	27,135	14,098	13,037	9	6	3.	13	6	7	19,426	10,137	9,289	7,344	3,779	3,565	315	158	157	12	4	8	16	8	8
Western Province ...	1,996	1,075	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,813	980	833	170	88	82	3	1	2	...	...	...	10	6	4
Central Province ...	4,783	2,514	2,269	4	2	2	2	...	2	3,981	2,115	1,866	767	384	383	25	12	13	3	1	2	1	...	1
Northern Province ...	3,785	1,901	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	3,775	1,896	1,879	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province ...	4,516	2,366	2,150	...	...	...	3	3	...	4,454	2,341	2,113	44	18	26	13	3	10	1	1	...	1	...	1
Eastern Province ...	2,190	1,178	1,012	...	...	...	3	1	2	64	29	35	1,932	1,052	880	191	96	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province ...	3,196	1,644	1,552	1	...	1	2	1	1	3,048	1,566	1,482	111	57	54	31	19	12	...	...	...	3	1	2
North-Central Province ...	1,740	885	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	801	786	113	61	52	38	22	16	2	1	1	...	...	...
Province of Uva ...	2,563	1,290	1,273	2	2	...	3	1	2	2,233	1,128	1,105	311	155	156	9	2	7	4	1	3	1	1	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	2,366	1,245	1,121	2	2	...	...	...	...	2,240	1,175	1,065	121	68	53	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	733	390	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	382	319	30	8	22	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	864	471	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	386	332	136	79	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	4
Kalutara ...	399	214	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	212	182	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	2,824	1,490	1,334	3	1	2	1	...	1	2,393	1,278	1,115	414	204	210	10	6	4	2	1	1	1	...	1
Mátalé ...	1,005	536	469	1	1	...	...	...	...	901	486	415	102	49	53	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	954	488	466	...	...	...	1	...	1	687	351	336	251	131	120	14	6	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	3,580	1,795	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,578	1,794	1,784	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	40	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	23	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu ...	113	59	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	58	54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	52	23	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	46	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	1,196	635	561	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,178	628	550	7	2	5	8	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mátara ...	2,081	1,077	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	1,068	987	26	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	1,239	654	585	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,221	645	576	11	7	4	5	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	1,935	1,037	898	...	...	...	3	1	2	37	15	22	1,711	927	782	184	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee ...	255	141	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	13	221	123	98	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	2,682	1,364	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,624	1,335	1,289	41	19	22	16	10	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puttalam ...	177	94	83	...	...	...	1	1	...	154	82	72	19	10	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	337	186	151	1	...	1	1	...	1	270	149	121	51	28	23	12	8	4	...	...	...	2	1	1
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	1,740	885	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	801	786	113	61	52	38	22	16	2	1	1	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	2,563	1,290	1,273	2	2	...	3	1	2	2,233	1,128	1,105	311	155	156	9	2	7	4	1	3	1	1	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	698	341	357	2	2	...	...	...	...	651	319	332	44	20	24	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	1,668	904	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	856	733	77	48	29	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...

XV.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered, and Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births, 1889–91.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1889.				1890.				1891.			
	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.
CEYLON* ...	81,465	60,359	21,106	25·9	95,106	68,506	26,600	27·9	96,393	69,258	27,135	28·2
Western Province ...	18,273	16,768	1,505	8·2	19,830	18,245	1,535	7·9	22,985	20,989	1,996	8·7
Central Province ...	11,894	8,349	3,545	29·8	13,552	9,274	4,278	31·6	13,955	9,172	4,783	34·3
Northern Province ...	8,830	5,462	3,368	38·1	10,714	6,694	4,020	37·5	10,272	6,487	3,785	36·8
Southern Province ...	13,186	9,681	3,505	26·6	15,240	10,853	4,387	28·8	15,302	10,786	4,516	29·5
Eastern Province ...	5,285	3,375	1,910	36·1	6,819	4,052	2,767	45·8	5,778	3,588	2,190	37·9
North-Western Province ...	9,761	7,463	2,298	23·5	11,625	8,680	2,945	25·3	10,743	7,547	3,196	29·7
North-Central Province ...	2,488	1,203	1,285	51·6	3,477	1,613	1,864	53·6	3,145	1,405	1,740	55·3
Province of Uva ...	4,659	2,929	1,730	37·1	6,700	4,054	2,646	39·5	6,448	3,885	2,563	39·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	7,089	5,129	1,960	27·6	7,149	5,041	2,108	29·5	7,765	5,399	2,366	30·5
Western Province.												
Colombo	9,319	8,809	510	5·5	9,873	9,350	523	5·3	11,771	11,038	733	6·2
Negombo	4,384	3,692	692	15·8	4,997	4,246	751	15·0	5,555	4,691	864	15·6
Kalutara	4,570	4,267	303	6·6	4,960	4,649	311	6·3	5,659	5,260	399	7·1
Central Province.												
Kandy	7,000	4,969	2,031	29·0	7,693	5,254	2,439	31·7	8,245	5,421	2,824	34·3
Mátalé	2,258	1,475	783	34·7	2,844	1,905	939	33·0	2,853	1,848	1,005	35·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,636	1,905	731	27·7	3,015	2,115	900	29·8	2,857	1,903	954	33·4
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	7,637	4,501	3,136	41·1	9,103	5,388	3,715	40·8	9,002	5,422	3,580	39·8
Mannár	664	636	28	4·2	1,006	960	46	4·6	831	791	40	4·8
Mullaittívu	295	180	115	39·0	311	176	135	43·4	224	111	113	50·4
Vavuniya	234	145	89	38·0	294	170	124	42·2	215	163	52	24·2
Southern Province.												
Galle	6,135	5,446	689	11·2	6,591	5,644	947	14·4	7,223	6,027	1,196	16·6
Mátara	4,738	3,102	1,636	34·5	5,326	3,502	1,824	34·2	5,730	3,649	2,081	36·3
Hambantota ...	2,313	1,133	1,180	51·0	3,325	1,709	1,616	48·6	2,349	1,110	1,239	52·7
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	4,466	2,820	1,646	36·8	5,927	3,462	2,465	41·6	4,932	2,997	1,935	39·2
Trincomalee ...	819	555	264	32·2	892	590	302	33·9	846	591	255	30·1
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	7,341	5,269	2,072	28·2	8,645	6,185	2,460	28·5	8,241	5,559	2,682	32·5
Puttalam ... / Chilaw ...	2,420	2,194	226	9·3	2,982	2,497	482	16·2	2,502	1,988	514	20·5
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	2,488	1,203	1,285	51·6	3,477	1,613	1,864	53·6	3,145	1,405	1,740	55·3
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	4,659	2,929	1,730	37·1	6,700	4,054	2,646	39·5	6,448	3,885	2,563	39·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	3,331	2,672	659	19·8	3,385	2,693	692	20·4	3,547	2,849	698	19·7
Kégalla	3,758	2,457	1,301	34·6	3,764	2,348	1,416	37·6	4,218	2,550	1,668	39·5

* Illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as in European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people who marry are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation.

XVI.—Population* of Ceylon estimated in the Middle of each of the Seven years 1885–91.

Age.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
All Ages ...	2801631	1491890	1309741	2812955	1497921	1315034	2833906	1509077	1324829	2875939	1531460	1344479	2909720	1549441	1360279	2957523	1574897	1382626	3032028	1614571	1417457
Under 5 years ...	504699	259704	244995	506738	260754	245984	510513	262696	247817	518085	266592	251493	524170	269722	254448	532781	274153	258628	546203	281060	265143
5 years and under 10 ...	433922	231833	202089	435675	232770	202905	438919	234503	204416	445429	237981	207448	450662	240776	209886	458066	244732	213334	469606	250897	218709
10 do. 15 ...	283540	159460	124080	284687	160105	124582	286808	161298	125510	291062	163690	127372	294480	165612	128868	299316	168333	130983	306856	172574	134282
15 do. 20 ...	303105	136660	166445	304330	137213	167117	306598	138235	168363	311144	140285	170859	314799	141932	172867	319971	144264	175707	328032	147898	180134
20 do. 25 ...	267107	133837	133270	268186	134378	133808	270183	135379	134804	274190	137387	136803	277410	138999	138411	281968	141283	140685	289071	144842	144229
25 do. 35 ...	418107	233988	184119	419796	234934	184862	422923	236684	186239	429196	240194	189002	434237	243014	191223	441371	247006	194365	452490	253228	199262
35 do. 45 ...	246971	138707	108264	247970	139268	108702	249815	140303	109512	253522	142386	111136	256500	144058	112442	260715	146425	114290	267283	150114	117169
45 do. 55 ...	169174	88728	80446	169858	89086	80772	171124	89750	81374	173663	91082	82581	175702	92151	83551	178589	93665	884924	183088	96024	87064
55 do. 65 ...	116320	74878	41442	116790	75181	41609	117660	75741	41919	119405	76864	42541	120808	77767	43041	122793	79045	43748	125886	81036	44850
65 do. 75 ...	39461	23333	16128	39621	23417	16194	39917	23603	16314	40509	23953	16556	40985	24234	16751	41658	24632	17026	42707	25253	17454
75 do. 85 ...	15189	8619	6570	15251	8654	6597	15364	8718	6646	15591	8847	6744	15775	8951	6824	16034	9098	6936	16438	9327	7111
85 do. 95 ...	3272	1756	1516	3286	1763	1523	3310	1776	1534	3359	1802	1557	3399	1824	1575	3455	1854	1601	3542	1901	1641
95 years and upwards ...	764	387	377	767	388	379	772	391	381	784	397	387	793	401	392	806	407	399	826	417	409

* The population figures given in this table are deduced from the ascertained rates of increase, observed in ten years 1871–81, and are distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportion found to prevail at the last Census, 1881.

XVII.—Deaths registered at different Ages in the even years 1885–91.

Age.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
All Ages ...	81908	42693	39215	67041	35368	31673	68496	35615	32881	76724	40624	36100	83845	44495	39350	68600	36162	32438	86643	44658	41985
Under 5 years ...	31033	15200	15833	22983	11613	11370	25770	12798	12972	28605	14325	14280	28628	14060	14568	23854	12090	11764	31567	15563	16004
5 years and under 10 ...	6213	3117	3096	5324	2616	2708	5592	2784	2808	5772	2905	2867	6747	3366	3381	4925	2465	2460	7120	3481	3639
10 do. 15 ...	2931	1656	1275	2552	1373	1179	2561	1403	1158	2857	1595	1262	3207	1873	1334	2495	1387	1108	3497	1963	1534
15 do. 20 ...	2904	1580	1324	2331	1229	1102	2398	1246	1152	2799	1494	1305	3053	1735	1318	2628	1389	1239	3245	1719	1526
20 do. 25 ...	3504	1532	1972	2859	1361	1498	2909	1256	1653	3319	1550	1769	3689	1763	1926	3129	1375	1754	3755	1626	2129
25 do. 35 ...	7855	3858	3997	6638	3309	3329	6599	3136	3463	7650	3762	3888	8597	4298	4299	7534	3645	3889	8756	4123	4633
35 do. 45 ...	6656	3874	2782	5677	3286	2391	5237	2931	2306	6307	3684	2623	7398	4378	3020	6062	3469	2593	7180	4066	3114
45 do. 55 ...	5966	3471	2495	5225	3003	2222	4806	2745	2061	5675	3317	2358	6693	3968	2725	5312	3069	2243	6250	3510	2740
55 do. 65 ...	6222	3756	2466	5620	3353	2267	5254	3249	2005	5845	3593	2252	6797	4050	2747	5324	3188	2136	6409	3774	2635
65 do. 75 ...	3670	2055	1615	3465	1945	1520	3127	1798	1329	3447	1990	1457	4193	2449	1744	3345	1926	1414	3997	2284	1713
75 do. 85 ...	2918	1553	1365	2611	1356	1255	2611	1401	1210	2725	1507	1218	3059	1634	1425	2425	1333	1092	3004	1590	1414
85 do. 95 ...	1305	677	628	1154	625	529	1083	586	497	1099	601	498	1143	585	558	1959	556	503	1252	650	602
95 years and upwards ...	731a	364b	367c	602d	299e	303f	549g	282h	267i	623j	300k	323l	641m	336n	305o	508p	270q	238r	611s	309t	302u

a Including 112 persons, whose ages are unknown.
b Do. 67 males do.
c Do. 45 females do.
d Do. 59 persons do.
e Do. 22 males do.

f Including 37 females, whose ages are unknown.
g Do. 71 persons do.
h Do. 37 males do.
i Do. 34 females do.
j Do. 33 persons do.

k Including 14 males, whose ages are unknown.
l Do. 19 females do.
m Do. 59 persons do.
n Do. 39 males do.
o Do. 20 females do.

p Including 74 persons, whose ages are unknown.
q Do. 43 males do.
r Do. 31 females do.
s Do. 76 persons do.
t Do. 46 males do.
u Do. 30 females do.

XVIII.—Annual Death-rate at Successive Age Periods per 1,000 Persons living at each Period, 1885-91.

Age.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
All Ages ...	29·2	28·6	29·9	23·8	23·6	23·5	24·2	23·6	24·8	26·7	26·5	26·8	28·8	28·7	28·9	23·2	23·0	23·5	28·6	27·6	29·6
Under 5 years ...	61·5	58·5	64·7	45·3	44·5	46·2	50·5	48·7	52·4	55·2	53·7	56·8	54·6	52·1	57·2	44·8	44·1	45·5	57·8	55·4	60·3
5 years and under 10 ...	14·3	13·4	15·3	12·2	11·2	13·3	12·7	11·9	13·7	12·9	12·2	13·8	14·9	13·9	16·1	10·8	10·1	11·5	15·2	13·9	16·6
10 do. 15 ...	10·3	10·4	10·3	9·0	8·6	9·5	8·9	8·7	9·2	9·8	9·7	9·9	10·9	11·3	10·4	8·3	8·2	8·4	11·4	11·4	11·4
15 do. 20 ...	9·6	11·6	7·9	7·6	8·9	6·6	7·8	9·1	6·8	9·0	10·6	7·6	9·7	12·2	7·6	8·3	9·6	7·1	9·9	11·6	8·5
20 do. 25 ...	13·1	11·4	14·8	10·7	10·1	11·2	10·8	9·3	12·3	12·1	11·3	12·9	13·3	12·7	13·9	11·1	9·7	12·5	13·0	11·2	14·8
25 do. 35 ...	18·8	16·5	21·7	15·8	14·8	18·0	15·6	13·2	18·6	17·8	15·7	20·6	19·8	17·7	22·5	17·3	14·7	20·0	19·3	16·3	23·2
35 do. 45 ...	26·9	27·9	25·7	22·9	23·6	22·0	21·0	20·9	21·0	24·9	25·9	23·6	28·8	30·4	26·9	22·9	23·7	22·1	26·9	27·1	26·6
45 do. 55 ...	35·3	39·1	31·0	32·5	33·7	27·5	28·1	30·5	25·3	31·9	36·4	28·5	38·1	43·2	32·6	29·6	32·8	26·4	34·1	36·6	31·5
55 do. 65 ...	53·5	50·2	59·5	48·1	44·6	54·5	44·6	42·9	47·8	48·9	46·7	52·9	56·3	52·1	63·1	44·5	40·3	48·8	50·9	46·6	58·7
65 do. 75 ...	93·0	88·1	100·1	87·4	83·0	93·9	78·3	76·2	81·5	85·1	83·1	88·0	102·3	101·6	104·1	80·7	78·2	83·3	93·6	90·4	98·1
75 do. 85 ...	192·1	180·2	207·8	171·2	156·7	190·2	169·9	160·7	182·1	174·8	170·3	180·6	193·9	182·5	208·8	151·9	146·5	157·4	182·7	170·5	198·8
85 do. 95 ...	398·8	385·5	414·3	350·1	354·6	347·3	327·2	329·9	324·0	327·2	333·5	319·8	336·3	320·7	354·3	307·0	299·9	314·2	353·5	342·0	366·8
95 years and upwards ...	810·0	767·4	854·1	707·9	713·9	701·8	619·2	626·6	611·5	752·5	755·7	785·5	733·9	740·1	727·0	629·9	663·4	596·5	739·4	740·5	738·4

XIX.—Deaths of Children under one year to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island, in the Seven years 1885–91.

Province and District.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.		
	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.
Ceylon ...	79,234	14,953	188·7	76,836	11,721	152·5	93,223	14,213	152·4	92,289	15,426	167·1	81,465	14,170	173·9	95,106	13,837	145·5	96,393	16,381	169·9
Western Province ...	18,825	1,992	105·9	16,532	1,671	101·1	19,853	2,008	101·1	21,092	2,130	100·9	18,273	1,911	104·6	19,830	1,729	87·2	22,985	2,336	101·7
Central Province ...	11,818	2,893	244·7	11,811	2,432	205·8	13,800	2,839	205·7	14,222	3,002	211·1	11,894	2,249	189·1	13,552	2,711	200·0	13,955	2,753	197·4
Northern Province ...	8,621	1,649	191·3	8,370	1,461	174·5	11,334	1,451	128·0	10,569	1,594	150·8	8,830	1,645	186·3	10,714	1,448	135·2	10,272	1,399	136·3
Southern Province ...	12,709	1,751	137·7	10,877	1,519	130·1	14,749	1,657	112·3	14,837	1,912	128·9	13,186	1,708	129·5	15,240	1,728	113·4	15,302	2,557	167·1
Eastern Province ...	4,648	1,148	246·9	5,302	859	162·0	5,972	959	160·7	6,113	1,204	196·9	5,285	1,142	216·1	6,819	1,068	156·6	5,778	1,098	190·0
North-Western Province ...	9,230	2,643	286·3	10,541	1,395	132·3	12,338	2,562	107·6	10,707	2,384	222·6	9,761	2,915	298·6	11,625	2,132	183·4	10,743	3,087	287·3
North-Central Province ...	2,116	610	288·2	2,558	461	180·2	2,918	460	157·6	2,761	696	252·1	2,488	473	190·1	3,477	530	152·4	3,145	541	172·0
Province of Uva ...	4,591	1,018	221·7	5,182	907	175·0	5,418	1,127	208·1	5,054	1,170	231·5	4,659	852	182·9	6,700	1,219	181·9	6,448	1,269	196·8
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	6,676	1,249	187·1	5,663	1,016	179·4	6,841	1,150	168·1	6,934	1,334	192·4	7,089	1,275	179·9	7,149	1,272	177·9	7,765	1,341	172·7
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	9,552	1,066	111·5	8,471	896	105·7	9,639	941	97·6	10,969	1,071	97·6	9,319	960	103·2	9,873	903	91·5	11,771	1,168	99·2
Negombo ...	4,495	426	94·7	4,232	336	79·3	5,499	693	126·0	5,140	566	110·1	4,384	545	124·3	4,997	428	85·6	5,555	665	119·7
Kalutara ...	4,778	500	104·6	3,829	439	114·6	4,715	375	79·5	4,983	493	98·9	4,570	406	88·8	4,960	398	80·2	5,659	503	88·9
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	7,016	1,551	221·6	6,697	1,364	203·6	8,009	1,481	184·9	8,436	1,651	195·7	7,000	1,258	179·7	7,693	1,565	203·4	8,245	1,654	200·6
Mátalé ...	2,205	723	327·8	2,377	472	198·5	3,036	695	228·9	2,848	723	253·9	2,258	568	251·5	2,844	623	219·1	2,853	576	201·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,597	619	238·3	2,737	596	217·7	2,755	663	240·6	2,938	628	213·7	2,636	423	160·5	3,015	523	173·4	2,857	523	183·0
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	7,567	1,274	168·3	7,020	1,121	159·8	10,038	1,143	113·8	9,440	1,300	137·7	7,637	1,288	168·6	9,103	1,167	128·2	9,002	1,081	120·1
Mannár ...	641	211	329·1	862	249	288·8	752	202	268·6	687	184	267·8	664	202	304·2	1,006	164	163·0	831	192	231·0
Mullaittívu ...	413	90	217·9	488	37	75·8	277	52	187·7	442	110	248·9	529	155	293·0	605	117	193·4	439	126	287·0
Vavuniya ...		74	179·1		54	110·6	267	54	202·2												
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	5,840	714	122·2	4,959	665	134·1	5,916	607	102·6	6,777	787	116·1	6,135	752	122·6	6,591	717	108·8	7,223	867	120·0
Mátara ...	4,379	561	128·1	3,698	502	135·7	5,454	577	105·7	5,516	620	112·4	4,738	538	113·6	5,326	493	92·6	5,730	820	143·1
Hambantota ...	2,490	476	191·1	2,220	352	158·5	3,379	473	136·0	2,544	505	198·5	2,313	418	180·1	3,325	518	155·8	2,349	870	370·4
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	4,131	962	232·8	4,558	728	159·7	5,208	831	159·5	5,294	1,049	198·1	4,466	942	210·9	5,927	917	154·7	4,932	958	194·2
Trincomalee ...	517	186	359·7	744	131	176·1	764	128	167·5	819	155	189·2	819	200	244·2	892	151	169·3	846	140	165·5
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala ...	7,104	2,237	314·8	8,379	1,148	137·0	9,447	2,147	227·2	8,373	1,922	229·5	7,341	2,467	336·1	8,645	1,728	197·5	8,241	2,470	299·7
Puttalam and Chilaw ...	2,126	406	190·9	2,162	247	114·2	2,891	416	143·8	2,334	462	197·9	2,420	448	185·1	2,982	404	135·5	2,502	-617	246·6
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura ...	2,116	610	288·2	2,558	461	180·2	2,918	460	157·6	2,761	696	252·1	2,488	473	190·1	3,477	530	152·4	3,145	541	172·0
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	4,591	1,018	221·7	5,182	907	175·0	5,418	1,127	208·0	5,054	1,170	231·5	4,659	852	182·9	6,700	1,219	181·9	6,448	1,269	196·8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	3,363	739	219·7	2,938	710	245·1	3,243	662	204·1	3,525	839	238·0	3,331	768	230·6	3,385	802	236·9	3,547	808	227·8
Kégalla ...	3,313	510	153·9	2,725	306	112·2	3,598	488	135·6	3,409	495	145·2	3,758	507	134·9	3,764	470	124·9	4,218	533	126·4

XX.—Return of Deaths at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon and in each District during the year 1891.

District.	All Ages. Total.	All Ages. Males.	All Ages. Females.	Under 1 year. M.	Under 1 year. F.	1 year and under 2. M.	1 year and under 2. F.	2 years and under 3. M.	2 years and under 3. F.	3 years and under 4. M.	3 years and under 4. F.	4 years and under 5. M.	4 years and under 5. F.	5 years and under 10. M.	5 years and under 10. F.	10 years and under 15. M.	10 years and under 15. F.	15 years and under 20. M.	15 years and under 20. F.	20 years and under 25. M.	20 years and under 25. F.	25 years and under 35. M.	25 years and under 35. F.	35 years and under 45. M.	35 years and under 45. F.	45 years and under 55. M.	45 years and under 55. F.	55 years and under 65. M.	55 years and under 65. F.	65 years and under 75. M.	65 years and under 75. F.	75 years and under 85. M.	75 years and under 85. F.	85 years and under 95. M.	85 years and under 95. F.	95 years and under 100. M.	95 years and under 100. F.	100 years and upwards. M.	100 years and upwards. F.	Ages not stated. M.	Ages not stated. F.
CEYLON.																																									
Europeans ...	80	54	26	5	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	3	12	5	8	5	7	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	222	107	115	22	26	3	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	8	2	2	1	8	4	5	10	17	13	8	11	6	16	7	11	6	6	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	60549	30660	29889	5713	5587	1114	1272	1408	1735	1628	1831	1090	1235	2648	2736	1377	1036	1080	951	1037	1500	2440	3020	2463	2094	2269	1915	2788	1962	1657	1268	1207	1046	496	456	143	143	83	92	19	10
Tamils ...	18518	10005	8513	1789	1635	420	426	363	388	313	299	226	204	545	573	403	336	482	370	453	439	1278	1212	1249	794	953	623	727	508	419	329	246	240	104	88	19	17	2	3	23	20
Moors ...	6816	3577	3239	807	701	181	185	163	173	129	126	97	98	274	313	167	141	142	181	118	170	352	361	309	203	251	180	223	141	182	98	115	108	45	50	10	10	4	7	1	...
Malays ...	304	155	149	32	25	8	7	6	2	3	7	1	2	8	7	11	13	11	13	2	11	20	17	11	6	10	9	13	8	5	6	12	10	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	154	100	54	22	11	5	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	3	6	2	2	1	1	11	1	13	4	9	4	5	8	8	5	3	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	...
Total ...	86643	44658	41985	8390	7991	1731	1900	1948	2302	2078	2267	1417	1543	3481	3639	1963	1534	1719	1526	1626	2129	4123	4633	4066	3114	3510	2740	3774	2635	2284	1713	1590	1414	650	602	173	170	90	102	46	30
Colombo.																																									
Europeans ...	42	29	13	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	2	6	2	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burghers ...	90	44	46	9	7	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	3	3	1	4	9	6	3	3	4	11	5	2	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	5893	3113	2780	365	331	104	96	132	176	123	158	79	100	221	242	122	104	131	84	126	151	292	349	291	213	263	197	322	199	221	136	197	149	86	55	22	16	14	22	2	...
Tamils ...	625	377	248	40	35	6	5	6	10	10	7	3	5	12	19	11	9	21	7	30	15	76	43	76	36	35	17	35	16	12	10	6	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...
Moors ...	1370	697	673	166	166	45	37	40	32	24	22	27	30	75	73	32	42	24	35	23	48	69	65	41	35	26	26	43	21	21	12	23	18	13	10	4	1	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	150	78	72	21	7	4	4	3	2	2	7	...	2	5	2	8	5	5	3	2	7	6	10	3	2	4	1	3	6	4	5	6	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	73	52	21	11	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	4	3	7	3	5	1	2	4	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ..	8243	4390	3853	614	554	164	145	185	222	159	194	111	137	314	342	174	163	183	133	193	225	457	481	428	295	341	247	417	252	266	165	236	184	104	71	27	17	14	23	4	2
Negombo.																																									
Burghers ..	7	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ..	2825	1384	1441	258	238	36	58	63	80	60	83	52	61	113	156	64	48	39	39	41	74	108	122	104	99	90	89	169	100	85	62	61	85	23	31	10	11	8	5	...	...
Tamils ...	528	265	263	78	63	9	12	10	13	5	7	5	17	18	20	1	9	5	8	1	9	16	19	25	14	31	13	28	18	15	10	10	22	7	6	1	1	...	2	...	...
Moors ...	76	49	27	15	10	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	4	2	4	2	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3440	1703	1737	353	312	46	71	73	94	66	91	60	79	135	177	68	58	45	52	44	84	130	143	133	115	126	104	201	118	103	73	72	108	30	37	12	12	8	7	...	...

Kalutara.																																									
Burghers ...	7	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3089	1528	1561	209	200	50	61	67	91	64	78	55	52	109	139	66	59	66	43	67	59	111	181	116	132	133	106	150	111	96	75	118	117	38	33	5	13	8	11	...	...
Tamils ...	66	49	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	3	3	12	3	14	3	5	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	442	220	222	56	35	10	11	13	19	12	19	8	10	16	16	6	6	9	12	2	15	10	21	17	15	14	14	10	6	13	8	14	13	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	3604	1802	1802	267	236	60	72	80	110	77	99	64	62	127	157	73	66	78	55	72	77	133	205	147	150	153	121	166	118	112	83	133	131	43	38	6	13	8	12	...	...
Kandy.																																									
Europeans ...	16	11	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	22	12	10	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4749	2436	2313	490	453	69	80	110	101	169	163	101	118	242	227	116	100	79	78	72	115	170	227	192	149	163	124	209	145	138	106	81	82	23	34	9	11	...	...	3	...
Tamils ...	3080	1681	1399	307	300	65	64	81	66	62	60	49	44	113	114	94	60	103	54	83	81	239	239	211	137	118	82	89	39	29	21	22	14	3	3	1	...	...	...	15	18
Moors ...	411	217	194	47	40	5	10	9	13	11	14	10	5	18	16	6	9	8	10	4	7	22	13	22	11	13	12	15	12	15	7	6	6	5	5	1	4	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	12	8	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	14	10	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8304	4375	3929	855	799	139	155	202	180	243	237	161	170	373	359	217	170	191	144	160	203	436	481	431	298	300	220	315	199	186	134	109	102	31	42	11	15	...	...	18	18
Mátalé.																																									
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2039	1048	991	255	234	35	34	34	42	58	54	22	50	97	103	59	39	58	34	44	53	82	101	82	66	72	72	72	48	42	38	27	12	8	7	1	4	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	574	318	256	25	35	9	6	10	7	14	6	6	7	15	19	16	15	15	13	21	18	69	65	53	22	33	17	20	14	6	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	129	76	53	18	9	3	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	11	6	6	1	2	4	6	4	9	5	9	6	1	4	6	1	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2759	1450	1309	298	278	47	40	45	52	72	63	30	57	123	128	83	56	76	52	71	76	162	172	145	95	107	96	99	63	49	45	31	19	11	10	2	6	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya																																									
Europeans ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1108	576	532	144	126	25	28	35	43	32	42	21	28	43	47	21	17	10	12	23	22	33	41	35	35	39	21	56	34	26	12	19	10	9	13	3	1	...	...	2	...
Tamils ...	1273	715	558	123	121	29	26	25	34	37	28	21	9	29	39	26	22	67	21	54	34	107	103	92	65	47	23	33	15	11	9	8	3	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	21	14	7	4	4	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2412	1309	1103	272	251	54	55	61	78	71	71	42	37	72	86	47	39	77	35	77	57	140	145	129	102	88	46	90	49	38	21	29	13	13	17	5	3	...	...	2	...
Jaffna.																																									
Europeans ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	16	11	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	5419	2787	2632	559	491	151	141	118	108	74	81	46	44	153	163	98	100	90	95	81	111	217	259	269	228	264	209	248	226	211	169	138	140	60	56	10	11	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	326	175	151	19	7	3	...	9	6	1	1	2	3	13	41	16	23	21	11	14	11	20	22	12	6	13	6	10	5	6	3	11	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5763	2975	2788	582	499	155	141	127	114	75	82	48	47	166	204	114	123	111	106	96	122	240	281	281	236	277	215	259	231	219	174	150	144	64	58	11	11	...	...	...	...

XX.—Return of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

District.	All Ages. Total.	All Ages. Males.	All Ages. Females.	Under 1 year. M.	Under 1 year. F.	1 year and under 2. M.	1 year and under 2. F.	2 years and under 3. M.	2 years and under 3. F.	3 years and under 4. M.	3 years and under 4. F.	4 years and under 5. M.	4 years and under 5. F.	5 years and under 10. M.	5 years and under 10. F.	10 years and under 15. M.	10 years and under 15. F.	15 years and under 20. M.	15 years and under 20. F.
Mannár.																			
Sinhalese ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	657	373	284	52	46	13	22	16	12	7	11	11	5	21	20	18	12	22	25
Moors ...	294	153	141	46	48	11	10	8	6	4	7	3	1	3	9	15	7	6	5
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	953	528	425	98	94	24	32	24	18	11	18	14	6	24	29	33	19	28	30
Mullaittivu.																			
Tamils ...	404	179	225	30	37	7	9	7	11	9	9	2	5	13	21	11	9	4	14
Moors ...	17	8	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Total ...	421	187	234	35	37	7	9	7	11	9	10	2	5	13	23	11	9	5	14
Vavuniya.																			
Sinhalese ...	34	18	16	9	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Tamils ...	271	152	119	20	16	7	5	5	3	4	5	3	2	4	5	6	1	8	3
Moors ...	25	12	13	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2
Total ...	330	182	148	30	24	10	8	5	4	4	5	4	2	6	7	8	2	8	7
Galle.																			
Europeans ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	17	6	11	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4860	2383	2477	420	393	115	148	143	183	153	178	85	104	187	193	96	53	93	68
Tamils ...	41	25	16	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2
Moors ...	378	180	198	26	15	6	13	11	17	5	16	5	7	15	23	11	6	8	13
Malays ...	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Others ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5314	2603	2711	452	415	121	162	155	200	158	195	91	113	203	217	107	60	103	83

District.	20 years and under 25. M.	20 years and under 25. F.	25 years and under 35. M.	25 years and under 35. F.	35 years and under 45. M.	35 years and under 45. F.	45 years and under 55. M.	45 years and under 55. F.	55 years and under 65. M.	55 years and under 65. F.	65 years and under 75. M.	65 years and under 75. F.	75 years and under 85. M.	75 years and under 85. F.	85 years and under 95. M.	85 years and under 95. F.	95 years and under 100. M.	95 years and under 100. F.	100 years and upwards. M.	100 years and upwards. F.	Ages not stated. M.	Ages not stated. F.
Mannár.																						
Sinhalese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	14	30	71	44	55	18	39	15	26	12	7	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	2	3	7	14	20	10	10	5	5	4	7	5	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	33	78	58	75	28	49	20	32	17	14	14	6	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu.																						
Tamils ...	7	14	18	23	27	15	22	26	8	15	4	11	8	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	15	18	27	27	15	22	27	9	15	4	11	8	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya.																						
Sinhalese ...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	5	8	23	23	17	13	19	19	16	11	11	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	10	28	26	20	15	20	19	18	12	11	3	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Galle.																						
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	67	95	138	229	178	167	143	145	188	145	171	146	130	146	50	62	15	15	11	7	...	...
Tamils ...	1	...	8	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	7	10	20	19	16	17	14	18	11	10	15	6	7	4	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Malays ...	...	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75	107	170	257	197	189	161	163	202	155	186	155	142	152	51	64	16	17	13	7	...	...

Mátara.																																									
Burghers ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siņhalese ...	5587	2737	2850	372	422	62	105	116	180	184	207	136	133	284	322	172	116	95	77	71	94	177	224	196	184	141	187	301	226	214	167	145	119	49	63	10	16	12	8	...	...
Tamils ...	78	41	37	6	9	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	5	3	1	2	5	1	2	...	4	7	3	3	7	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	..	1
Moors ...	151	67	84	5	5	2	3	8	8	9	2	2	3	8	12	3	3	...	4	...	1	3	11	3	7	6	7	10	6	2	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	...
Total ...	5818	2845	2973	383	437	65	109	124	189	194	212	138	138	297	337	176	121	100	82	73	95	184	243	202	194	154	196	313	232	218	171	147	124	53	65	10	16	14	11	...	1
Hambantoṭa.																																									
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	6	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siņhalese ...	4597	2253	2344	403	426	95	95	123	130	162	179	119	144	324	303	158	138	60	60	53	68	127	169	134	126	129	139	162	153	105	114	61	64	29	21	4	7	5	8	...	...
Tamils ...	40	30	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	10	4	5	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	87	51	36	11	8	2	4	4	...	5	2	2	1	5	4	1	2	...	1	1	1	4	4	6	4	5	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	49	25	24	5	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	...	1	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	12	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	4792	2368	2424	424	446	100	100	128	130	167	181	123	146	331	310	163	142	62	64	57	72	144	180	147	134	136	144	172	156	108	114	68	65	29	23	4	8	6	8	...	...
Batticaloa.																																									
Burghers ...	8	3	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siņhalese ...	274	150	124	30	26	4	4	7	5	8	5	1	3	10	11	11	8	12	6	4	9	10	9	23	18	14	10	10	6	4	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	2108	1069	1039	284	247	73	80	50	71	41	39	31	37	63	72	33	29	29	47	28	33	71	94	89	78	116	71	82	73	51	35	20	27	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1291	662	629	198	172	51	52	28	43	26	20	16	21	51	63	18	14	20	24	17	18	44	56	44	29	42	27	31	27	53	21	18	30	4	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3684	1887	1797	513	445	128	137	85	119	76	65	48	61	125	146	62	51	61	77	49	60	126	161	157	126	173	108	123	106	108	57	38	60	13	17	2	1	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee.																																									
Europeans ...	7	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	19	11	8	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siņhalese ...	33	16	17	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	723	401	322	61	42	13	14	2	11	13	7	9	6	23	26	16	17	26	21	21	20	65	51	48	32	47	31	28	22	18	18	7	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	144	69	75	10	12	4	4	2	1	1	3	1	...	6	4	4	7	3	10	3	8	6	10	10	4	7	4	1	3	5	3	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	10	3	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	942	510	432	76	64	19	20	8	15	16	13	11	7	30	33	20	25	30	33	26	29	76	63	61	37	59	37	32	27	26	23	11	5	6	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Kurunégala.																																									
Burghers ...	6	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siņhalese ...	9250	4624	4626	1143	1193	183	191	169	223	173	211	126	119	281	296	148	101	136	166	188	335	447	511	442	364	420	363	401	291	199	122	97	76	36	37	16	8	15	19	4	...
Tamils ...	261	170	91	14	16	5	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	4	3	6	4	9	9	9	3	32	15	32	8	32	13	12	5	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Moors ...	446	250	196	52	48	9	11	3	10	5	5	3	2	10	11	10	4	8	9	6	16	30	32	30	16	31	18	26	14	5	9	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	9	5	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9973	5050	4923	1209	1261	197	207	176	237	179	216	130	121	295	310	164	110	153	185	203	354	511	558	504	389	484	394	440	310	209	134	104	85	41	39	17	8	15	20	4	...
Puttalam.																																									
Burghers ...	5	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siņhalese ...	516	247	269	73	64	11	20	11	17	15	9	5	3	10	19	9	6	4	18	10	19	29	40	26	25	16	15	18	7	7	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	326	187	139	31	23	3	9	2	8	1	3	5	3	4	3	7	5	6	9	12	9	33	22	33	15	25	18	15	9	5	3	2	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	364	200	164	57	50	7	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	4	1	7	2	9	13	2	14	20	26	24	10	21	14	15	14	14	3	5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	14	5	9	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Others ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1232	644	588	162	142	21	36	19	26	18	15	14	7	19	23	23	14	20	42	24	42	83	89	85	50	63	47	48	31	28	13	12	6	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...

XX.—Return of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

District.	All Ages. Total.	All Ages. Males.	All Ages. Females.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chilaw.																																							
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	5	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1391	703	688	108	133	44	45	45	48	29	31	21	25	44	58	19	11	19	23	25	45	65	70	64	41	76	54	63	45	32	27	25	22	18	4	4	2	1	3	1	1
Tamils ...	255	159	96	23	18	6	3	3	6	1	...	2	3	5	1	5	2	3	3	5	5	26	13	21	9	15	12	25	8	13	7	5	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	94	50	44	12	12	2	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	2	5	...	2	2	1	1	3	5	5	...	5	3	2	5	3	6	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	9	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1760	924	836	146	167	53	49	49	54	33	33	23	28	50	61	31	13	25	29	31	51	95	89	90	50	98	70	90	58	48	40	35	31	19	8	4	2	2	3	1	1
Anur'pura.																																							
Burghers ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1966	1017	949	238	215	23	27	48	63	37	57	24	30	56	35	39	32	36	43	52	70	108	127	117	92	100	63	89	54	22	26	18	6	3	3	2	...	2	1	3	5
Tamils ...	222	145	77	10	15	1	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	3	2	4	2	12	4	14	10	26	16	35	13	16	6	5	2	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Moors ...	386	218	168	33	29	7	7	9	7	9	...	6	5	13	19	14	8	11	12	15	8	40	39	20	18	19	9	13	3	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malays ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2582	1485	1197	282	259	31	37	61	70	46	61	35	35	72	56	57	43	59	59	81	89	175	182	173	123	136	78	107	59	34	30	22	7	4	3	2	...	3	1	5	5
Badulla.																																							
Europeans ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ..	5458	2910	2548	571	488	138	154	126	156	147	161	113	100	247	252	135	99	124	91	100	147	318	293	241	164	239	161	262	159	74	66	40	36	21	13	10	6	...	...	4	2
Tamils ...	942	528	414	78	85	16	18	17	19	19	20	13	10	31	21	24	20	25	19	32	22	86	82	88	45	49	26	28	14	9	9	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	1
Moors ...	236	143	93	19	19	8	8	8	2	8	3	1	5	11	8	6	5	6	4	8	9	28	7	11	9	9	7	12	3	6	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	14	4	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	17	8	9	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6673	3596	3077	674	595	163	181	151	177	175	184	128	116	290	283	166	124	156	115	140	178	433	385	342	219	298	195	303	177	89	77	47	40	25	18	10	6	...	...	10	3
Ratnapura.																																							
Europeans ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3688	1877	1811	384	395	61	77	102	95	108	99	66	79	159	160	66	53	64	52	54	73	118	160	121	125	117	97	167	137	117	95	106	60	47	31	20	21	...	2	...	...
Tamils ...	148	92	56	17	10	1	3	2	...	6	4	5	...	5	5	3	1	6	4	7	1	9	10	17	10	6	6	3	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	25	14	11	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3869	1989	1880	402	406	63	80	105	96	115	103	72	79	167	165	70	54	70	57	62	74	129	173	140	137	126	103	171	140	121	96	108	61	48	33	20	21	...	2	...	...

Kégalla.																																									
Burghers ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3191	1639	1552	238	242	56	47	74	98	105	113	63	85	220	170	76	52	54	54	39	70	105	164	98	93	112	72	144	99	103	69	79	57	54	49	12	12	7	6	...	...
Tamils ...	477	262	215	18	20	6	1	2	6	7	3	8	2	20	14	20	16	22	11	21	12	60	71	36	27	23	16	16	7	2	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	103	52	51	6	8	3	5	2	3	1	2	1	3	6	3	1	...	3	5	3	4	4	5	8	2	6	...	1	2	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3775	1955	1820	263	270	65	53	78	107	113	118	72	90	246	187	97	69	79	70	63	86	169	240	142	122	142	88	161	108	108	79	83	61	56	51	13	12	7	7	...	...

XXI.—Deaths according to Race registered in each Month in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the year 1891.

Province and District.	Total.	January.							Total.	February.							Total.	March.							Total.	April.							Total.	May.							Total.	June.						
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	7989	2	19	5847	1464	610	35	12	7812	4	17	5592	1609	561	19	10	7318	7	17	5165	1473	622	22	12	6735	11	18	4704	1411	560	21	10	7260	13	6	5278	1350	582	21	10	8343	13	20	6106	1566	605	22	10
Western ...	1309	—	7	1027	99	143	22	11	1261	2	6	994	99	142	12	6	1235	4	8	931	97	171	15	9	1137	4	6	903	80	131	8	5	1309	8	5	1038	90	152	11	5	1776	7	12	1383	169	184	15	6
Central ...	1101	—	3	699	361	36	2	—	1022	1	4	552	421	42	—	2	1035	2	2	636	342	51	2	—	1071	4	5	642	375	43	1	1	1148	2	—	727	358	60	—	1	1420	5	3	847	500	63	—	—
Northern ...	596	—	—	7	533	56	—	—	664	1	1	3	604	55	—	—	622	—	2	2	555	63	—	—	598	—	—	1	528	68	—	1	514	—	—	3	467	44	—	—	487	—	—	1	434	52	—	—
Southern ...	1788	—	2	1668	9	107	2	—	1915	—	3	1823	12	76	1	—	1455	—	3	1359	22	71	—	—	1274	—	4	1191	7	68	4	—	1353	1	—	1298	12	38	4	—	1354	1	2	1289	11	45	6	—
Eastern ...	358	1	1	33	230	92	1	—	407	—	3	25	271	106	2	—	383	—	—	25	245	113	—	—	367	2	—	25	224	116	—	—	417	—	—	30	222	162	2	1	352	—	1	15	182	153	1	—
North-Western ...	1224	—	2	1013	98	103	7	1	1300	—	—	1117	83	98	2	—	1142	1	2	954	78	103	4	—	973	—	3	814	60	89	5	2	1093	—	1	945	65	77	4	1	1532	—	2	1361	102	65	1	1
North-Central ...	294	—	—	240	13	40	1	—	193	—	—	162	16	15	—	—	259	—	—	217	16	26	—	—	230	—	—	187	18	25	—	—	212	—	—	182	7	21	—	2	162	—	—	109	31	22	—	—
Uva ...	605	1	3	508	72	21	—	—	442	—	—	360	59	20	2	1	496	—	—	413	67	14	—	2	448	—	—	363	67	14	3	1	454	1	—	376	68	9	—	—	420	—	—	335	72	12	—	1
Sabaragamuwa ...	714	—	1	652	49	12	—	—	608	—	—	556	44	7	—	1	691	—	—	628	51	10	1	1	637	1	—	578	52	6	—	—	760	1	—	679	61	19	—	—	840	—	—	766	65	9	—	—
Western.																																																
Colombo ...	750	—	6	543	59	109	22	11	679	2	4	509	46	101	12	5	703	4	7	477	57	135	15	8	599	4	6	431	36	109	8	5	598	8	5	424	29	116	11	5	982	7	9	712	102	131	15	6
Negombo ...	282	—	—	243	35	4	—	—	306	—	1	245	52	7	—	1	249	—	—	207	35	6	—	1	318	—	—	271	43	4	—	—	391	—	—	333	53	5	—	—	461	—	3	387	60	11	—	—
Kalutara ...	277	—	1	241	5	30	—	—	276	—	1	240	1	34	—	—	283	—	1	247	5	30	—	—	220	—	—	201	1	18	—	—	320	—	—	281	8	31	—	—	333	—	—	284	7	42	—	—
Central.																																																
Kandy ...	697	—	3	392	281	21	—	—	644	1	4	323	283	32	—	1	612	2	1	389	184	35	1	—	679	3	4	401	241	28	1	1	749	2	—	474	224	48	—	1	872	4	3	531	285	47	—	2
Mátalé ...	244	—	—	203	29	10	2	—	209	—	—	152	48	9	—	—	206	—	1	152	41	13	—	—	213	—	—	167	34	12	—	—	215	—	—	175	30	10	—	—	275	—	—	194	66	15	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	160	—	—	104	51	5	—	—	169	—	—	77	90	1	—	1	217	—	1	95	117	3	1	—	179	1	1	74	100	3	—	—	184	—	—	78	104	2	—	—	273	1	—	122	149	1	—	—
Northern.																																																
Jaffna ...	442	—	—	—	420	22	—	—	501	1	1	—	473	26	—	—	485	—	2	—	457	26	—	—	447	—	—	—	417	30	—	—	397	—	—	—	373	24	—	—	345	—	—	—	315	30	—	—
Mannár ...	84	—	—	—	53	31	—	—	85	—	—	—	56	29	—	—	63	—	—	—	29	34	—	—	115	—	—	1	77	36	—	1	66	—	—	—	50	16	—	—	80	—	—	—	58	22	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	44	—	—	—	42	2	—	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	46	1	—	—	23	—	—	—	22	1	—	—	31	—	—	—	28	3	—	—	39	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	26	—	—	7	18	1	—	—	28	—	—	3	25	—	—	—	27	—	—	2	23	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	20	—	—	3	16	1	—	—	23	—	—	1	22	—	—	—
Southern.																																																
Galle ...	526	—	2	449	4	69	2	—	423	—	2	387	5	28	1	—	429	—	3	376	5	45	—	—	442	—	2	388	2	50	—	—	417	1	—	383	5	28	—	—	428	—	1	387	2	37	1	—
Mátara ...	549	—	—	518	3	28	—	—	581	—	—	548	6	27	—	—	534	—	—	505	12	17	—	—	402	—	1	391	1	9	—	—	529	—	—	517	4	8	—	—	629	—	—	616	7	6	—	—
Hambantota ...	713	—	—	701	2	10	—	—	911	—	1	888	1	21	—	—	492	—	—	478	5	9	—	—	430	—	1	412	4	9	4	—	407	—	—	398	3	2	4	—	297	1	1	286	2	2	5	—
Eastern.																																																
Batticaloa ...	295	—	—	30	182	82	1	—	340	—	1	20	222	97	—	—	323	—	—	22	198	103	—	—	292	—	—	23	163	106	—	—	346	—	—	26	165	155	—	—	295	—	—	13	138	144	—	—
Trincomalee ...	63	1	1	3	48	10	—	—	67	—	2	5	49	9	2	—	60	—	—	3	47	10	—	—	75	2	—	2	61	10	—	—	71	—	—	4	57	7	2	1	57	—	1	2	44	9	1	—
North-Western.																																																
Kurunégala ...	826	—	1	757	32	32	4	—	932	—	—	865	24	42	1	—	850	—	2	774	26	48	—	—	720	—	—	663	17	40	—	—	837	—	1	772	19	44	1	—	1213	—	1	1144	30	37	1	—
Puttalam ...	197	—	1	99	37	59	1	—	156	—	—	78	28	49	1	—	124	—	—	51	24	48	1	—	108	—	1	41	24	36	4	2	88	—	—	38	24	24	1	1	93	—	—	44	33	16	—	—
Chilaw ...	201	—	—	157	29	12	2	1	212	—	—	174	31	7	—	—	168	1	—	129	28	7	3	—	145	—	2	110	19	13	1	—	168	—	—	135	22	9	2	—	226	—	1	173	39	12	—	—
North-Central.																																																
Anurádhapura ...	294	—	—	240	13	40	1	—	193	—	—	162	16	15	—	—	259	—	—	217	16	26	—	—	230	—	—	187	18	25	—	—	212	—	—	182	7	21	—	2	162	—	—	109	31	22	—	—
Province of Uva																																																
Badulla ...	605	1	3	508	72	21	—	—	442	—	—	360	59	20	2	1	496	—	—	413	67	14	—	2	448	—	—	363	67	14	3	1	454	1	—	376	68	9	—	—	420	—	—	335	72	12	—	1
Sabaragamuwa																																																
Ratnapura ...	474	—	1	456	14	3	—	—	339	—	—	327	11	—	—	1	386	—	—	371	11	4	—	—	340	1	—	330	6	3	—	—	329	1	—	316	12	—	—	—	341	—	—	320	20	1	—	—
Kégalla ...	240	—	—	196	35	9	—	—	269	—	—	229	33	7	—	—	305	—	—	257	40	6	1	1	297	—	—	248	46	3	—	—	431	—	—	363	49	19	—	—	499	—	—	446	45	8	—	—

XXI.—Deaths according to Race registered, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July.								August.								September.								October.								November.								December.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	7396	8	20	5333	1492	506	24	13	6811	4	21	4651	1554	540	25	16	5975	4	15	4042	1426	457	22	9	6034	5	20	4029	1484	445	32	19	6759	4	21	4554	1552	585	27	16	8211	5	28	5248	2137	743	33	17
Western ...	1316	4	12	1007	116	154	16	7	1226	4	16	936	84	171	9	6	1042	3	3	784	80	157	12	3	1002	3	14	780	90	104	5	6	1200	2	9	910	106	159	9	5	1474	1	6	1114	109	220	17	7
Central ...	1236	1	—	707	473	52	2	1	1064	—	2	567	434	55	3	3	999	—	1	547	425	23	2	1	1106	2	2	628	417	41	15	1	1058	2	3	617	383	49	1	3	1215	2	—	727	438	46	1	1
Northern ...	497	1	—	5	448	43	—	—	676	—	—	4	629	43	—	—	597	—	5	5	541	46	—	—	603	—	2	2	552	47	—	—	629	—	5	—	561	63	—	—	984	—	1	2	899	82	—	—
Southern ...	1173	—	2	1133	15	21	2	—	1118	—	—	1075	13	28	2	—	1088	1	2	1034	11	32	7	1	969	—	1	906	9	38	9	6	1161	—	1	1085	22	32	15	6	1276	—	5	1183	16	60	11	1
Eastern ...	323	2	5	24	189	100	1	2	341	—	2	22	186	127	2	2	324	—	1	28	203	91	—	1	355	—	1	34	191	128	1	—	365	—	1	23	232	109	—	—	634	2	12	23	456	138	1	2
North-Western ...	1436	—	—	1244	94	95	1	2	1078	—	1	944	59	68	5	1	796	—	2	704	42	47	—	1	744	—	—	645	50	45	1	3	756	—	1	639	60	54	2	—	891	—	2	777	51	60	—	1
North-Central ...	175	—	—	138	13	23	1	—	195	—	—	164	16	15	—	—	174	—	1	127	21	24	1	—	125	—	—	116	6	3	—	—	252	—	—	158	27	67	—	—	311	—	1	166	38	105	—	1
Uva ...	599	—	—	494	91	12	1	1	580	—	—	464	85	24	4	3	487	—	—	398	58	30	—	1	568	—	—	441	101	23	1	2	767	—	1	623	105	36	—	2	807	—	—	683	97	21	3	3
Sabaragamuwa ...	641	—	1	581	53	6	—	—	533	—	—	475	48	9	—	1	468	—	—	415	45	7	—	1	562	—	—	477	68	16	—	1	571	—	—	499	56	16	—	—	619	—	1	573	33	11	—	1
Western.																																																	
Colombo ...	714	4	11	498	56	123	16	6	698	4	14	494	39	132	9	6	578	3	3	398	33	126	12	3	537	3	13	408	43	59	5	6	635	2	6	450	62	101	9	5	770	1	6	549	63	128	16	7
Negombo ...	280	—	1	218	52	8	—	1	248	—	1	201	40	6	—	—	213	—	—	172	39	2	—	—	199	—	—	145	44	10	—	—	237	—	1	193	36	7	—	—	256	—	—	210	39	6	1	—
Kalutara ...	322	—	—	291	8	23	—	—	280	—	1	241	5	33	—	—	251	—	—	214	8	29	—	—	266	—	1	227	3	35	—	—	328	—	2	267	8	51	—	—	448	—	—	355	7	86	—	—
Central.																																																	
Kandy ...	796	—	—	432	319	42	2	1	632	—	1	332	254	40	2	3	630	—	1	336	271	20	2	—	617	—	2	330	254	28	2	1	620	2	3	335	240	36	1	3	756	2	—	474	244	34	1	1
Mátalé ...	241	—	—	190	41	10	—	—	219	—	—	159	46	13	1	—	211	—	—	138	72	1	—	—	269	1	—	194	48	13	13	—	218	—	—	165	41	12	—	—	239	—	—	150	78	11	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	199	1	—	85	113	—	—	—	213	—	1	76	134	2	—	—	158	—	—	73	82	2	—	1	220	1	—	104	115	—	—	—	220	—	—	117	102	1	—	—	220	—	—	103	116	1	—	—
Northern.																																																
Jaffna ...	366	1	—	—	341	24	—	—	529	—	—	—	508	21	—	—	453	—	5	—	423	25	—	—	479	—	2	—	444	33	—	—	521	—	5	—	487	29	—	—	798	—	1	—	761	36	—	—
Mannár ...	59	—	—	—	45	14	—	—	68	—	—	—	51	17	—	—	96	—	—	—	80	16	—	—	86	—	—	—	74	12	—	—	61	—	—	—	33	28	—	—	90	—	—	—	51	39	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	48	—	—	—	44	4	—	—	54	—	—	—	49	5	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	24	—	—	5	18	1	—	—	25	—	—	4	21	—	—	—	28	—	—	5	18	5	—	—	21	—	—	2	17	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	22	5	—	—	68	—	—	2	59	7	—	—
Southern.																																																
Galle ...	401	—	1	382	4	13	1	—	413	—	—	392	4	17	—	—	410	1	2	386	3	17	1	—	403	—	1	372	1	27	2	—	437	—	1	448	3	13	1	1	585	—	2	540	3	34	5	1
Mátara ...	495	—	—	482	7	6	—	—	479	—	—	465	8	6	—	—	435	—	—	423	7	5	—	—	404	—	—	389	8	7	—	—	376	—	—	354	11	11	—	—	405	—	1	379	4	21	—	—
Hambantota ...	277	—	1	269	4	2	1	—	226	—	—	218	1	5	2	—	243	—	—	225	1	10	6	1	162	—	—	145	—	4	7	6	348	—	—	313	8	8	14	5	286	—	2	264	9	5	6	—
Eastern.																																																
Batticaloa ...	263	—	4	19	149	89	—	2	293	—	1	21	153	118	—	—	262	—	—	25	155	82	—	—	311	—	1	32	155	123	—	—	312	—	—	22	187	103	—	—	352	—	1	21	241	89	—	—
Trincomalee ...	60	2	1	5	40	11	1	—	48	—	1	1	33	9	2	2	62	—	1	3	48	9	—	1	44	—	—	2	36	5	1	—	53	—	1	1	45	6	—	—	282	2	11	2	215	49	1	2
North-Western.																																																
Kurunégala ...	1188	—	—	1098	30	60	—	—	866	—	—	804	17	44	—	1	654	—	—	614	12	28	—	—	595	—	—	556	20	18	1	—	580	—	1	542	14	22	1	—	712	—	—	661	20	31	—	—
Puttalam ...	111	—	—	41	41	26	1	2	91	—	—	34	31	21	4	—	57	—	1	21	17	18	—	—	54	—	—	17	18	18	—	1	74	—	—	23	27	23	1	—	79	—	1	29	22	26	—	1
Chilaw ...	137	—	—	105	23	9	—	—	121	—	—	106	11	3	1	—	85	—	1	59	13	1	—	1	95	—	—	72	12	9	—	2	102	—	—	74	19	9	—	—	100	—	1	87	9	3	—	—
North-Central.																																																
Anurádhapura ...	175	—	—	138	13	23	1	—	195	—	—	164	16	15	—	—	174	—	1	127	21	24	1	—	125	—	—	116	6	3	—	—	252	—	—	158	27	67	—	—	311	—	1	166	38	105	—	1
Province of Uva																																																
Badulla ...	599	—	—	494	91	12	1	1	580	—	—	464	85	24	4	3	487	—	—	398	58	30	—	1	568	—	—	441	101	23	1	2	767	—	1	623	105	36	—	2	807	—	—	683	97	21	3	3
Sabaragamuwa.																																																
Ratnapura ...	276	—	—	260	14	2	—	—	238	—	—	223	12	2	—	1	219	—	—	208	9	1	—	1	250	—	—	238	9	3	—	—	326	—	—	305	17	4	—	—	351	—	1	334	13	2	—	1
Kégalla ...	365	—	1	321	39	4	—	—	295	—	—	252	36	7	—	—	249	—	—	207	36	6	—	—	312	—	—	239	59	13	—	1	245	—	—	194	39	12	—	—	268	—	—	239	20	9	—	—

XXII.—Causes of Deaths and their Rates per Million Persons living, 1885-91.

Causes of Death.	Deaths ascribed to various Causes in the Seven Years 1885-91.							Mortality from various Causes to a Million Persons living in the Seven Years 1885-91. (Decimals are omitted, the nearest whole number being taken.)							
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Mean Rate, 1885 to 1889.
ALL CAUSES ...	81908	67041	68496	76724	83845	68600	86643	29116	23707	24015	26477	28568	23054	28576	24352
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	35625	27020	27152	31546	35350	25135	37649	12663	9555	9520	10886	12045	8447	12417	9833
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	2354	1672	2050	2663	2731	1857	2986	837	591	719	919	930	624	985	729
III. Dietetic do. ...	1746	1515	1043	313	228	246	257	621	536	366	108	78	83	85	406
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	10362	9724	9274	9770	12289	11124	13363	3683	3439	3251	3372	4187	3738	4407	3339
V. Developmental do. ...	1701	1610	1618	1611	1543	1545	1536	605	569	567	556	526	519	507	508
VI. Local Diseases ...	23583	19441	21646	24405	25536	23156	25701	8383	6875	7589	8422	8701	7782	8477	7586
VII. Violence	1409	1531	1492	1625	1673	1647	1566	501	541	523	561	570	554	516	499
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	5128	4528	4221	4791	4495	3890	3585	1823	1601	1480	1653	1531	1307	1182	1452
I.															
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	22378	15192	16259	16914	20305	14241	21947	7955	5372	5701	5837	6918	4786	7238	5696
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	13113	11685	10741	14078	14389	10367	14927	4661	4132	3766	4858	4903	3484	4923	4035
3. Malarial do. ...	—	—	24	333	448	345	568	—	—	—	115	153	116	187	42
4. Zoogenous do. ...	51	50	38	52	51	43	39	18	18	13	18	17	15	13	17
5. Venereal do. ...	68	65	58	98	120	102	108	24	23	20	34	41	34	36	31
6. Septic do. ...	15	28	32	71	37	37	60	5	10	11	24	13	12	20	12
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	2354	1672	2050	2663	2731	1857	2986	837	591	719	919	930	624	985	729
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	1746	1515	1043	313	228	246	257	621	536	366	108	78	83	85	406
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	10362	9724	9274	9770	12289	11124	13363	3683	3439	3251	3372	4187	3738	4407	3339
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	1701	1610	1618	1611	1543	1545	1536	605	569	567	556	526	519	507	508
VI.															
1. Diseases of Nervous system ...	13663	11314	11893	13714	14371	12203	13833	4857	4001	4170	4733	4896	4101	4562	4288
2. Do. Organs of special sense	14	16	24	21	14	18	28	5	6	8	7	5	6	9	6
3. Do. Circulatory system ...	312	290	262	315	389	275	332	111	102	92	109	133	92	110	93
4. Do. Respiratory system ...	1409	1292	1595	1920	2110	2131	2203	501	457	559	662	719	716	727	510
5. Do. Digestive system ...	666	613	589	812	868	749	826	237	217	207	280	296	252	273	233
6. Do. Lymphatic system & Ductless glands ...	12	8	12	60	34	31	23	4	3	4	21	12	10	8	7
7. Do. Urinary system ...	9	13	15	16	28	18	25	3	5	5	6	9	6	8	5
8. Do. Reproductive system:															
(a) Organs of generation	196	77	45	103	86	62	62	70	27	16	35	29	21	20	47
(b) Parturition ...	1796	1404	1627	1729	1993	2043	2222	638	496	571	597	679	687	733	583
9. Do. Organs of locomotion	1	—	4	—	6	5	4	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1
10. Do. Integumentary system	5505	4414	5580	5715	5637	5621	6143	1957	1561	1956	1972	1921	1889	2026	1813
VII.															
1. Accident or negligence ...	1254	1375	1314	1416	1504	1471	1416	446	486	461	488	512	494	467	444
2. Homicide	54	51	69	51	49	70	45	19	18	24	18	17	24	15	18
3. Suicide	93	85	93	127	92	85	85	33	30	32	44	31	29	28	31
4. Execution	8	20	16	31	28	21	20	3	7	6	11	10	7	6	.6
VIII.															
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5128	4528	4221	4791	4495	3890	3585	1823	1601	1480	1653	1531	1307	1182	1452

Causes of Deaths, 1885–91.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.
Miasmatic Diseases.							
Smallpox	726	462	89	145	97	88	452
Chickenpox	11	25	21	26	6	36	91
Measles	50	166	170	184	235	287	574
Whooping cough	64	103	67	239	102	38	51
Mumps	1	—	2	12	6	6	6
Diptheria	3	—	5	7	6	8	6
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	21,523	14,436	15,850	13,533	16,863	10,858	17,338
Enteric fever	—	—	55	2,768	2,990	2,854	3,398
Other Miasmatic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	67	31
Diarrhœal Diseases.							
Cholera	1,294	893	933	1,331	2,563	1,872	3,398
Diarrhœa	11,819	10,792	9,808	12,747	11,826	8,495	11,529
Malarial Diseases.							
Remittent fever	—	—	12	207	314	282	233
Ague	—	—	12	126	134	63	339
Zoogenous Diseases.							
Hydrophobia	49	48	36	51	50	40	41
Effects of vaccination ...	2	2	2	1	1	3	1
Venereal Diseases.							
Syphilis	45	34	39	72	58	75	85
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra ...	23	31	19	26	62	27	23
Septic Diseases.							
Erysipelas	11	21	29	66	26	31	26
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	4	7	3	5	11	4	14
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	2	20
Parasitic Diseases.							
Thrush	448	311	378	672	623	353	621
Worms (animal)	1,906	1,361	1,672	1,991	2,108	1,504	2,358
Dietetic Diseases.							
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,741	1,513	1,036	302	212	238	251
Scurvy	—	—	1	5	2	1	—
Intemperance, Chronic alcoholism ...	4	1	—	1	14	—	2
Intemperance, Delirium tremens ...	1	1	6	5		7	4
Constitutional Diseases.							
Rheumatism	496	579	561	513	610	543	547
Rickets	4,145	3,214	2,771	2,892	4,761	4,307	5,328
Cancer	83	85	92	117	141	171	129
Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Phthisis	1,949	1,936	1,885	2,010	1,977	2,104	2,233
Scrofula	300	251	255	289	347	303	379
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	1,941	2,562	2,100	2,147	2,473	1,948	2,637
Mellitus	58	52	66	64	74	87	86
Leprosy	34	51	43	34	39	42	59
General dropsy	912	607	1,120	1,406	1,458	1,383	1,620
Elephantiasis	2	4	—	—	—	2	1
Paraggi	442	383	381	296	409	232	314
Other and undefined constitutional diseases ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	6
Developmental Diseases.							
Premature birth	136	127	183	189	220	299	286
Spina Bifida...	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Imperforate Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other congenital defects	—	—	2	—	3	1	1
Old age	1,563	1,483	1,432	1,422	1,320	1,243	1,248
Diseases of Nervous System.							
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	10	36	25	25	25	45	25
Softening of brain	—	—	2	4	27	11	13
Apoplexy	124	140	146	162	149	85	163
Paralysis	201	248	175	284	280	239	282
Epilepsy	44	52	53	72	85	48	51
Convulsions	5,223	4,375	4,306	4,539	4,401	3,454	3,606
Infantile convulsions	5,805	4,771	5,350	6,529	6,526	5,296	6,747
Laryngismus stridulus	—	—	8	4	—	1	—
Collapse	2,061	1,483	1,614	1,855	2,614	2,803	2,695
Tetanus	111	115	127	170	162	152	155
Mania	84	94	85	69	97	65	64
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal cord ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Other and undefined diseases of brain or nervous system	—	—	2	—	4	2	28
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.							
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	2	3	1	2	3	4	9
Ottitis and other diseases of ear ...	1	2	1	1	—	1	3
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	11	11	22	18	11	13	17

Causes of Deaths, 1885–91—*continued.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Diseases of Circulatory System.							
Pericarditis	2	3	2	5	2	4	5
Valve disease of heart	45	55	55	63	64	90	59
Hypertrophy of heart	—	—	1	—	2	2	1
Angina pectoris syncope	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aneurism	—	—	1	1	8	1	34
Embolism, thrombosis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Varicose veins	265	232	201	245	312	178	215
Other and undefined diseases of circulatory system	—	—	—	1	—	—	16
Diseases of Respiratory System.							
Laryngitis	3	4	—	5	4	4	11
Croup	236	159	140	140	124	170	146
Bronchitis	151	142	243	253	362	313	326
Asthma	185	222	238	254	236	222	270
Pneumonia	232	236	308	503	529	617	656
Pleurisy	317	278	344	420	451	501	506
Other and undefined diseases of respiratory system	285	251	322	345	404	304	288
Diseases of Digestive System.							
Stomatitis	—	—	—	6	1	—	2
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Quinsy	90	53	54	58	64	33	62
Sore throat	49	45	37	25	21	15	35
Dyspepsia	5	3	12	55	38	59	22
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Diseases of stomach	313	260	259	189	218	316	203
Enteritis	10	3	12	28	40	5	12
Ulceration of intestines	—	3	2	8	27	15	8
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	20	20	21	28	42	42	23
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	3	3	3	12	32	20	3
Intussusception of intestine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia	8	11	16	27	64	53	72
Fistula	5	1	1	13	16	6	5
Peritonitis	9	13	40	190	68	21	5
Ascites	9	26	7	19	25	16	18
Cirrhosis of liver	3	4	3	5	10	3	23
Other diseases of liver	138	165	122	148	201	145	109
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System	4	3	—	1	1	—	200
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.							
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1	—	2	3	1	3	1
Diseases of spleen	11	8	10	57	33	28	22
Diseases of Urinary System.							
Nephritis	—	—	1	3	3	2	2
Bright's disease	7	9	9	4	7	10	8
Suppression of urine	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Calculus (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of bladder	1	3	4	2	10	—	7
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System	1	1	1	7	8	6	4
Diseases of Organs of Generation.							
Ovarian diseases	1	—	9	5	4	—	1
Diseases of uterus and vagina	7	14	—	20	29	19	9
Disorders of menstruation	18	18	10	17	30	28	22
Pelvic abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Perineal abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	170	45	26	61	23	15	15
Diseases of Parturition.							
Abortion, miscarriage	15	6	16	12	8	12	11
Puerperal mania	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal convulsions	737	479	588	712	1,335	1,405	1,359
Placenta prævia, flooding	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other and undefined accidents of child birth	1,044	919	1,022	1,001	650	626	847
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.							
Caries, necrosis	—	—	4	—	3	3	2
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	3	2	2
Diseases of Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	12	13	10	24	29	15	34
Phlegmon, cellulitis	68	77	101	86	102	50	4
Ulcer, bed sore	326	268	240	227	200	171	501
Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	3	91
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System	5,099	4,056	5,229	5,378	5,306	5,382	5,513

Causes of Deaths, 1885-91—*continued.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Accident or Negligence.							
Fractures, contusions	574	589	585	488	530	647	569
Gun-shot wounds ... }	53	78	74	71	82	97	51
Cut, stab ... ... }							
Burn, scald	62	84	96	113	95	106	68
Poison	232	228	221	224	228	214	220
Drowning	284	333	257	293	314	254	319
Suffocation	3	10	10	6	3	5	6
Otherwise	46	53	71	221	252	150	183
Homicide.							
Murder, manslaughter	54	51	69	51	49	70	45
Suicide.							
Gun-shot wounds ... }	4	6	3	13	7	4	4
Cut, stab ... ... }							
Poison	14	11	5	12	7	14	7
Drowning	9	13	12	27	3	7	10
Hanging	66	55	73	75	72	59	57
Otherwise	—	—	—	—	3	1	7
Execution.							
Hanging	8	20	16	31	28	21	20
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.							
Inflammation	3,832	3,162	2,195	1,913	2,199	1,205	951
Debility	357	516	1,164	2,089	1,786	2,085	2,055
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	84	64	58	25	12	14	29
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	855	786	804	764	498	586	550

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province and District in the Island during the year 1891.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	86,643	8,243	3,604	3,440	8,304	2,759	2,412	5,763	953	421	330	5,314	5,818	4,792	3,684	942	9,973	1,232	1,760	2,582	6,673	3,869	3,775	80	222	60,549	18518	6,816	304	154
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	37,649	2,795	1,286	1,589	3,377	1,239	1,057	3,035	604	245	163	1,714	3,244	3,852	1,563	533	3,357	578	685	894	3,129	1,639	1,071	24	80	25,187	9,181	2,958	155	64
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	2,986	528	158	211	383	175	38	—	—	—	—	115	1	3	7	1	726	31	194	55	21	90	249	—	3	2,559	137	260	15	12
III. Dietetic do. ...	257	3	1	1	29	20	24	1	5	4	1	1	2	12	9	3	13	4	2	1	97	7	17	2	—	146	95	11	1	2
IV. Constitutional Diseases	13,363	1,268	706	558	1,189	325	289	409	62	35	25	1,734	1,323	304	583	73	1,472	107	188	194	1,104	629	786	9	37	10,703	1,734	835	27	18
V. Developmental do.	1,536	263	105	21	66	35	34	69	—	—	—	161	142	23	5	10	34	9	16	3	280	156	104	2	11	1,231	222	56	8	6
VI. Local Diseases ...	25,701	2,775	1,115	952	2,222	713	642	2,116	245	122	112	1,408	921	407	1,422	303	4,199	470	610	1,190	1,633	864	1,260	28	79	17,479	5,489	2,495	88	43
VII. Violence ...	1,566	250	114	58	147	33	40	105	7	7	12	122	92	57	45	10	138	12	29	33	79	84	92	12	3	1,167	323	58	1	3
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	3,585	361	119	50	891	219	288	28	30	8	17	59	93	134	50	9	34	21	36	212	330	400	196	3	9	2,077	1,337	144	8	7
I.																														
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	21,947	1,904	773	1,297	942	467	234	2,697	351	198	129	893	2,168	3,084	1,037	128	2,224	389	443	276	1,163	726	424	10	34	14,928	4,980	1,865	97	33
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	14,927	831	491	284	2,412	769	811	287	249	46	34	786	818	712	505	297	1,101	180	233	614	1,934	899	634	11	38	9,772	3,969	1,054	53	30
3. Malarial do. ...	568	52	14	3	11	1	4	—	3	—	—	18	245	43	2	106	26	6	7	3	14	10	4	3	5	379	158	18	4	1
4. Zoogenous do. ...	39	4	1	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	30	8	1	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	108	7	7	1	5	1	2	29	1	1	—	9	3	3	14	—	6	1	2	—	12	4	—	—	1	53	5	19	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	60	1	—	—	6	1	6	17	—	—	—	2	3	6	5	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	4	—	2	20	36	1	1	—
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	2,986	528	158	211	383	175	38	—	—	—	—	115	1	3	7	1	726	31	194	55	21	90	249	—	3	2,559	137	260	15	12
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	257	3	1	1	29	20	24	1	5	4	1	1	2	12	9	3	13	4	2	1	97	7	17	2	—	146	95	11	1	2
IV. Constitutional Diseases	13,363	1,268	706	558	1,189	325	289	409	62	35	25	1,734	1,323	304	583	73	1,472	107	188	194	1,104	629	786	9	37	10,703	1,734	835	27	18
V. Developmental Diseases	1,536	263	105	21	66	35	34	69	—	—	—	161	142	23	5	10	34	9	16	3	280	156	104	2	11	1,231	222	56	8	6
VI.																														
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	13,833	1,764	811	457	948	256	312	956	114	38	57	1,017	584	251	647	177	1,772	279	373	712	1,146	463	699	8	43	9,815	2,492	1,382	64	29
2. Diseases of Organs of special sense ...	28	3	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	4	2	—	—	20	8	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	332	84	7	17	17	4	12	1	—	1	1	57	25	4	11	2	15	3	23	8	24	8	10	—	1	248	58	24	—	1
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2,203	208	49	41	294	62	159	529	27	30	29	52	79	24	175	64	62	34	22	23	128	32	50	4	12	635	1,410	133	4	5
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	826	88	19	12	79	14	44	133	26	10	7	41	27	27	86	12	40	25	6	16	55	27	32	9	5	343	378	87	2	2
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	23	2	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	9	10	4	—	—

7. Diseases of Urinary System ...	25	6	2	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	1	10	9	—	—	1
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																														
(a) Organs of Generation	62	18	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	10	5	3	6	6	3	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	2	34	21	5	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	2,222	203	77	66	236	74	55	96	30	13	15	102	82	33	28	37	470	40	66	104	158	81	156	1	9	1,639	352	205	15	1
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	6,143	396	148	357	642	300	55	391	47	—	2	127	117	64	465	4	1,838	87	117	326	111	245	304	1	7	4,723	750	655	3	4
VII.																														
1. Accident or negligence	1,416	210	103	52	129	31	37	100	7	6	10	112	82	51	44	9	132	11	23	32	75	76	84	9	3	1,049	299	54	—	2
2. Homicide ...	45	9	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	1	3	—	2	1	—	3	4	1	—	39	3	2	—	—
3. Suicide ...	85	21	5	3	11	2	1	5	—	1	2	4	6	4	—	1	2	—	4	—	4	5	4	2	—	59	21	2	—	1
4. Execution ...	20	10	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
VIII.																														
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	3,585	361	119	50	891	219	288	28	30	8	17	59	93	134	50	9	34	21	36	212	330	400	196	3	9	2,077	1,337	144	8	7
Miasmatic Diseases.																														
Smallpox ...	452	283	27	10	75	—	3	—	5	—	—	20	10	—	6	—	8	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	290	85	64	8	1
Chickenpox ...	91	9	—	3	34	3	17	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	15	65	10	1	—
Measles ...	574	136	17	7	130	16	45	1	9	—	1	25	1	1	2	—	29	—	12	9	51	18	64	—	2	383	157	31	—	1
Whooping cough ...	51	25	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	28	4	16	2	—
Mumps ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Influenza ...	31	5	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	6	1	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	17,338	1,115	252	1,043	474	391	91	2,666	326	195	128	448	1,548	2,982	978	118	2,003	369	391	205	762	534	319	6	22	11,164	4,470	1,580	71	25
Enteric fever ...	3,398	331	468	230	224	56	78	29	—	3	—	370	608	96	48	10	180	19	39	60	338	174	37	4	4	3,015	191	163	15	6
Diarrhœal Diseases.																														
Cholera ...	3,398	76	75	29	240	195	84	18	133	10	10	303	102	187	58	235	212	4	16	287	840	163	121	1	12	2,318	621	411	23	12
Diarrhœa ...	4,939	166	194	70	1,342	339	434	126	23	28	23	100	119	74	302	28	333	64	89	227	411	301	146	5	18	2,691	1,952	258	7	8
Dysentery ...	6,590	589	222	185	830	235	293	143	93	8	1	383	597	451	145	34	556	112	128	100	683	435	367	5	8	4,763	1,396	385	23	10
Malarial Diseases.																														
Remittent fever ...	233	5	—	3	9	1	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	38	1	106	23	5	6	3	13	9	—	3	4	85	121	16	4	—
Ague ...	284	4	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	236	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	276	7	—	—	1
Malcachexia ...	51	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	30	2	—	—
Zoogenous Diseases.																														
Hydrophobia ...	41	7	1	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	31	9	1	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																														
Syphilis	85	3	—	—	5	1	2	29	1	1	—	3	—	2	14	—	5	1	2	1	12	4	—	—	—	33	35	17	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra ...	23	4	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	2	—	—
Septic Diseases.																														
Erysipelas ...	26	1	—	—	4	1	2	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	5	20	—	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	14	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	3	8	1	1	—
Puerperal fever ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	2	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases.																														
Thrush	621	11	2	37	192	11	32	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	6	1	163	20	64	7	6	14	48	—	1	559	32	26	1	2
Worms (animal) ...	2,342	494	156	174	191	164	6	—	—	—	—	110	1	1	1	—	563	11	130	48	15	76	201	—	2	1,986	97	234	14	9
Dochmius Duodenalis ...	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	—

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitívu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Dietetic Diseases.																														
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	251	—	1	1	29	20	24	1	5	4	1	1	2	12	9	3	13	4	1	1	97	7	16	—	—	143	94	11	1	2
Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, Chronic Alcoholism ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, Delirium tremens ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																														
Rheumatism ...	547	68	40	13	28	2	14	33	5	—	—	107	96	27	11	3	10	4	9	14	9	43	11	—	—	454	40	46	3	4
Rickets ...	5,328	385	207	100	629	142	144	53	8	2	7	792	707	84	164	11	187	5	20	84	864	301	432	1	4	4,891	206	218	2	6
Cancer ...	139	20	6	8	6	1	1	16	3	4	—	12	8	2	8	4	8	—	7	4	1	6	4	1	2	88	40	7	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Tubecular Meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	7	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—
Phthisis	2,233	388	151	81	169	64	44	101	2	4	3	274	125	36	27	12	283	11	32	28	95	158	145	5	24	1,821	243	116	18	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...	379	25	8	22	35	13	3	12	7	3	1	8	—	3	8	4	138	11	23	26	14	6	9	1	—	281	70	27	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	2,637	263	268	318	180	24	19	169	24	21	12	331	232	72	251	19	114	13	37	6	64	93	107	—	1	1,829	586	215	5	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	86	15	1	3	2	1	—	16	2	—	1	9	11	—	12	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	43	28	14	—	—
Leprosy	59	24	5	1	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	2	3	1	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	39	15	5	—	—
General dropsy ...	1,620	63	19	3	129	68	59	5	10	1	—	192	121	60	73	13	546	59	57	7	47	18	70	—	5	985	462	166	2	—
Elephantiasis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paraggi	314	4	1	9	7	9	1	1	—	—	1	7	20	19	17	2	180	3	2	17	7	3	4	—	—	277	19	17	1	—
Other and undefined constitutional diseases ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.																														
Premature birth ...	286	1	1	—	3	4	12	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	6	1	4	—	2	219	22	2	—	—	251	26	7	1	1
Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyanosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperforate Anus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cleft palate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old age ...	1,248	262	104	21	63	31	22	68	—	—	—	159	139	19	5	4	33	5	16	1	61	133	102	—	2	11	979	195	49	7	5
Nervous System.																														
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	25	11	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	14	2	—	—
Softening of brain ...	13	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	1
Apoplexy ...	163	63	2	19	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	1	28	5	2	1	4	5	2	2	2	5	37	60	53	3	3
Paralysis ...	282	73	43	33	29	—	5	16	—	—	—	26	14	6	—	—	3	2	8	1	6	8	9	1	6	210	36	26	2	1

Epilepsy	51	12	2	2	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	1	—	3	—	—	1	2	2	4	—	—	42	7	2	—	—
Convulsions ...	3,606	558	296	74	253	80	26	290	14	15	16	139	64	75	298	13	575	69	42	197	161	164	187	—	3	2,604	653	357	7	2
Infantile convulsions ...	6,747	971	462	307	262	40	96	603	64	22	37	835	491	149	248	130	529	135	170	50	540	276	330	4	26	4,489	1483	677	50	18
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collapse	2,695	6	—	13	342	128	168	6	35	—	4	2	—	—	97	4	639	68	149	452	423	2	157	—	1	2,277	151	261	2	3
Tetanus	155	44	4	2	32	4	8	31	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	7	2	1	2	4	4	3	—	1	57	74	22	—	1
Mania	64	15	1	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	6	7	—	—	5	—	1	3	3	5	4	—	—	64	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of brain or nervous system... ...	28	7	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	15	9	2	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																														
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	17	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	15	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																														
Pericarditis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	59	28	2	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	26	21	10	2	—
Hypertrophy of heart ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anginapectoris, Syncope ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	1	—	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	33	1	—	—	—
Aneurism ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	215	55	5	16	13	4	—	—	—	—	1	32	20	2	8	—	10	—	16	6	16	5	6	—	—	179	23	13	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of heart or circulatory system ...	16	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	13	—	—	1
Diseases of Respiratory System.																														
Laryngitis ...	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	—	—
Croup	146	1	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	4	—	—	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	128	14	—	2
Bronchitis ...	326	30	11	2	80	10	36	12	3	—	2	5	3	3	80	—	6	1	8	8	15	—	11	—	3	86	212	25	—	—
Asthma	270	26	8	20	11	6	5	19	4	2	—	28	64	10	7	3	12	6	2	—	9	11	17	—	—	196	62	12	—	—
Pneumonia ...	656	76	5	8	167	40	101	56	—	5	—	3	6	7	4	8	27	21	6	9	77	9	21	3	3	180	454	13	1	2
Pleurisy	506	5	—	—	1	1	—	301	17	52	23	—	1	—	65	30	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	8	443	55	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of respiratory system ...	288	69	25	10	35	5	17	12	3	1	—	16	5	3	5	20	17	1	5	2	26	11	—	1	4	163	103	13	4	—
Diseases of Digestive System.																														
Stomatitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dentition ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Quinsy	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	8	4	—	—	—	11	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	9	—	—
Sore throat ...	35	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	3	11	—	—	1	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	19	13	3	—	—
Dyspepsia ...	22	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	7	12	3	—	—
Hæmatemesis ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Constipation ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	203	7	—	1	1	—	3	72	13	—	—	2	9	5	57	5	17	4	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	74	133	26	—	—
Enteritis... ...	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	7	—	—	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	19	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	14	—	—	—

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths Among All Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunégala	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																														
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hernia	72	11	—	2	5	4	2	2	1	—	—	6	3	—	6	1	13	1	1	5	2	3	4	—	—	1	44	10	16	1
Fistula	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Ascites	18	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	—
Gallstones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	23	9	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	2	3	9	9	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	109	16	4	2	8	—	1	19	—	—	—	19	6	3	6	1	1	3	2	1	4	5	8	3	—	51	45	8	1	1
Other and undefined diseases of digestive system	200	36	14	7	45	2	23	—	5	—	2	1	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	7	26	11	13	1	1	123	52	21	2	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																														
Diseases of the lymphatic system... ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	22	2	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	8	10	4	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																														
Nephritis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bright's disease ...	8	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	2	—	—	—
Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caculus (stone) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	1
Diseases of bladder ...	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of urinary system ...	5	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Organs of Generation.																														
Ovarian diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina ...	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	19	1	—	—	—
Pelvic abscess ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Perineal abscess ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	15	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	4	—	—

Diseases of Parturition.																														
Abortion, miscarriage ...	11	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—
Puerperal Mania ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	1,359	74	56	50	171	52	30	84	30	13	14	58	48	25	14	10	249	6	16	83	132	44	100	—	3	1,091	169	93	2	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmasia Dolens ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ...	847	128	21	11	62	21	24	12	—	—	1	44	34	8	14	27	221	34	50	21	24	34	56	1	6	536	179	112	13	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																														
Caries, Necrosis ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																														
Carbuncle ...	34	3	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	3	16	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	4	—	1
Phlegmon, Cellulitis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore ...	501	83	28	20	57	18	25	6	2	—	—	15	22	34	2	—	37	6	10	12	71	32	21	—	3	401	69	28	—	—
Eczema	91	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	9	—	1	—	—	9	39	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	50	33	—	—
Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined diseases of Integumentary System	5,513	309	120	337	585	281	28	354	36	—	1	106	79	29	411		1,801	80	106	314	40	213	283	1	3	4,292	623	588	3	3
Accident or Negligence.																														
Fractures, contusions ...	569	113	64	26	67	13	10	17	1	1	—	42	26	18	4	3	49	—	7	3	25	30	50	3	1	472	70	22	—	1
Gun-shot wounds ...	43	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	5	1	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	36	4	3	—	—
Cut, stab ...	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Burn, scald ...	68	6	6	3	17	2	9	1	1	—	—	5	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	—	37	29	2	—	—
Poison ...	37	4	—	1	7	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	4	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	24	12	—	—	—
Drowning ...	319	33	18	10	22	7	11	69	1	4	4	29	24	6	14	2	19	3	3	1	14	7	14	6	—	173	125	14	—	1
Suffocation ...	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	168	30	4	1	4	—	3	3	1	—	—	25	17	4	4	—	19	—	6	1	8	17	4	—	1	142	20	5	—	—
Snake-bite ...	183	17	8	9	9	3	1	8	3	1	5	4	5	19	18	3	35	2	6	8	11	10	3	—	—	139	36	8	—	—
Injury at births ...	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
Homicide.																														
Murder, manslaughter ...	45	9	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	3	4	1	—	39	3	1	1	—
Suicide.																														
Gun-shot wounds ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poison ...	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	1	—	—
Drowning ...	10	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1
Hanging ...	57	12	4	3	4	2	—	3	—	1	2	2	5	3	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	5	3	—	—	44	13	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—
Execution.																														
Hanging	20	10	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																														
Inflammation ...	951	193	69	41	167	52	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	117	68	69	150	—	1	834	51	63	1	1
Debility	2,055	109	30	5	459	146	258	5	27	8	16	37	75	126	25	6	23	12	26	83	224	312	43	2	5	1,100	886	54	4	4
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	29	3	4	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	14	13	1	1	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	550	56	16	4	260	21	11	18	3	—	1	19	15	7	25	2	9	9	8	12	36	17	1	1	3	129	387	26	2	2

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths among all Races registered within the Municipality of Colombo.

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	3,110	39	82	1,043	429	1,304	142	71
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1,163	7	23	333	195	506	75	24
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	213	—	1	60	10	122	12	8
III. Dietetic do. ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	292	6	16	152	38	68	6	6
V. Developmental do. ...	74	1	6	25	14	24	3	1
VI. Local Diseases ...	1,105	15	27	331	124	539	43	26
VII. Violence	88	8	—	59	8	11	—	2
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes.	172	—	9	83	39	34	3	4
I.								
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	732	5	10	150	88	400	63	16
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	382	2	11	165	80	105	12	1
3. Malarial do. ...	45	—	2	15	26	1	—	1
4. Zoogenous do. ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
II.								
Parasitic Diseases	213	—	1	60	10	122	12	8
III.								
Dietetic Diseases	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
IV.								
Constitutional Diseases ...	292	6	16	152	38	68	6	6
V.								
Developmental Diseases ...	74	1	6	25	14	24	3	1
VI.								
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	679	4	12	147	63	399	32	22
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	29	—	—	15	5	9	—	—
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	149	3	5	92	26	22	—	1
5. Do. Digestive System ...	54	6	1	16	10	18	2	1
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System ...	7	2	—	4	—	—	—	1
8. Do. Reproductive System :—								
(*a*) Organs of Generation ...	11	—	—	7	4	—	—	—
(*b*) Parturition ...	86	—	4	22	4	47	9	—
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	86	—	5	24	17	39	—	1
VII.								
Accident or Negligence ...	70	6	—	45	8	10	—	1
Homicide	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Suicide	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Execution	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
VIII.								
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	172	—	9	83	39	34	3	4
Miasmatic Diseases.								
Smallpox	26	—	—	16	2	6	2	—
Chickenpox	8	—	—	2	—	5	1	—
Measles	20	—	—	12	2	5	—	1
Whooping cough	16	—	1	5	—	8	2	—
Influenza	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Diptheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	568	3	7	67	79	354	47	11
Enteric fever	89	2	2	44	4	22	11	4
Diarrhœal Diseases.								
Cholera	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	155	—	8	70	51	22	1	3
Dysentery	226	2	3	94	29	83	11	4
Malarial Diseases.								
Remittent fever	6	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
Ague	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malcachexia	44	—	1	22	20	1	—	—
Zoogenous Diseases.								
Hydrophobia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.								
Syphilis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.								
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths among all Races, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.								
Dochmius Duodanalis	16	—	—	13	2	—	—	1
Worms (animal)	190	—	1	46	2	122	12	7
Dietetic Diseases.								
Intemperance, Chronic Alcoholism ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intemperance, Delirium Tremens ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatism	13	—	—	4	—	6	1	2
Rickets	36	—	—	24	3	8	—	—
Cancer	8	1	1	5	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus)	6	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
Phthisis	161	4	11	96	25	17	4	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	13	—	—	9	1	3	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	7	—	1	2	—	4	—	—
Leprosy	6	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
General dropsy	40	—	2	4	4	29	1	—
Elephantiasis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.								
Premature birth	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Imperforate Anus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Old age	72	1	6	24	14	24	2	1
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	11	1	—	7	1	2	—	—
Softening of brain	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Apoplexy	59	1	3	1	—	50	2	2
Paralysis	29	1	2	18	3	4	—	1
Epilepsy	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Convulsions	54	—	—	10	4	38	2	—
Infantile convulsions ...	485	1	6	95	50	288	28	17
Tetanus	29	—	1	9	2	16	—	1
Mania	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of brain or nervous system	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Organs of Special Sense.								
Otitis and other diseases of ear	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Valve disease of heart	25	—	—	12	5	8	—	—
Varicose veins	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Laryngitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	30	—	2	18	1	9	—	—
Asthma	8	—	—	6	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	74	2	—	50	18	3	—	1
Pleurisy	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System...	31	1	2	15	4	9	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Dentition	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	8	—	—	1	—	6	1	—
Enteritis	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hernia	5	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Peritonitis	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Ascites	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	9	2	—	4	3	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	23	2	1	4	4	10	1	1
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Bright's disease	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Generation.								
Ovarian diseases	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Diseases of Uterus and vagina	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. ...	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.								
Puerperal convulsions	7	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Phlegmasia Dolens	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Womb disease	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ...	75	—	4	13	2	47	9	—

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths among all Races, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Singhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.								
Caries, Necrosis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of organs of locomotion	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.								
Carbuncle	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Ulcer, bed sore	31	—	2	15	7	7	—	—
Eczema	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System	51	—	3	8	5	35	—	—
Accident or Negligence.								
Fractures, contusions	49	1	—	33	5	9	—	1
Burns, scalds	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Poison	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Drowning	11	5	—	4	2	—	—	—
Suffocation	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Homicide.								
Murder, manslaughter	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Suicide.								
Gun-shot wounds	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hanging	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Execution.								
Hanging	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified causes.								
Inflammation	33	—	—	12	4	15	1	1
Debility	86	—	6	50	23	4	—	3
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	85	—	4	41	21	17	2	—

XXV.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon, 1885 to 1891.

Accident or Negligence.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Vehicles and Horses.							
(*a*) On railways :—							
Run over on line	2	4	11	1	4	8	5
(*b*) Vehicles other than railways :—							
Coach	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Cart	1	2	4	15	1	10	15
Weapons and Implements.							
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab	53	78	74	71	82	97	51
Other wounds, &c.	—	7	7	17	10	19	54
Falls and Blows.							
Fall from height	—	—	2	9	34	21	12
Fall from trees	—	428	380	434	447	438	353
Fall of heavy substances on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury during fight	—	—	1	20	41	49	45
Falls	—	—	1	—	3	—	11
Falls into pits	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Burns, Scalds, Explosions.							
Burns and scalds	62	84	96	150	95	106	68
Explosion	—	—	—	1	2	4	1
At quarry (blasting)	—	—	1	2	—	2	—
Weather Agencies.							
Lightning	9	7	13	9	16	9	13
Sunstroke	4	1	1	7	10	1	8
Asphyxia.							
(*a*) Drowning	284	333	257	293	314	254	319
(*b*) Suffocation	3	10	7	11	3	22	6
Foreign body in air passage	—	—	2	—	6	4	—
Poisons.							
Snake-bite	178	182	171	188	188	154	183
Other poisons	48	44	48	32	40	58	37

XXV.—Violent Deaths—*continued.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Other and ill-defined Causes.							
Injury at Birth	—	—	5	32	17	36	15
Navel Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
Injury by Wasp	4	5	13	5	4	3	1
Do. Rat	6	2	2	3	1	3	2
Do. Dog	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Do. Ball	—	1	6	1	6	4	3
Do. Elephant	—	6	5	7	6	2	5
Do. Bear	—	2	2	3	1	1	3
Do. Buffalo	—	9	8	3	6	8	8
Do. Cheetah	—	—	2	1	1	2	1
Do. Boar	—	1	1	2	2	2	—
Do. Crocodile	10	8	5	7	12	12	10
Do. Shark	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Do. Horse	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Do. Deer	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cow	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Do. Wild Beasts	15	—	—	1	—	—	—
Do. Cat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Bees	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Do. Skate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Brahmin Lizard	1	1	—	—	1	2	—
Do. Hornet	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Do. Stag	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Do. Fish	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Do. Pig	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Injury or Fracture (how caused, or of what kind, not stated)	574	157	187	82	155	125	178
Homicide.							
Murder, Manslaughter	54	51	69	51	49	70	45
Suicide.							
Gunshot Wounds	4	6	3	13	7	4	4
Cut, Stab							
Poison	14	11	5	12	7	14	7
Drowning	9	13	12	27	3	7	10
Hanging	66	55	73	75	72	59	57
Otherwise	—	—	—	—	3	1	7
Execution.							
Hanging	8	20	16	31	28	21	20

XXVI.—Account of Stamps used in the Department of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births, and Deaths throughout the Island of Ceylon, for 1891.

Province.	Rs. 30, Registration of Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriages.	Rs. 20, Registration of substituted Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriages.	Rs. 30, Marriage Licenses.	Re. 1, Affidavit (see Ordinance No. 13 of 1863, Section 10).	Re. 1, Affidavit to Register Deaths after Thirty Days.	75c., Extract under Ordinance No. 6 of 1847, Section 11.	Re. 1, Certificate of Declaration of Birth under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867.	25c., Application to search Registers, Section 25.	50c., Application to search for any one given year, Section 25.	Rs. 2·50, Application for a General Search, Section 26.	50c., Certified copy of Entry, Section 26.	Rs. 2, Certificate of Declaration of Birth under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, Section 13.	Rs. 10, Caveat.	Amount.
														Rs. c.
Registrar-General's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	125	15	87	—	—	168 25
Western ...	1	—	44	63	5	99	4	222	7	—	179	50	—	1,788 75
Central ...	1	—	10	9	5	12	34	97	—	—	88	—	—	455 25
Northern ...	—	—	22	6	—	33	—	58	3	—	19	—	1	726 25
Southern ...	—	—	4	—	—	35	31	197	—	—	154	—	—	303 50
Eastern ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	10	—	—	69 0
North-Western ...	—	—	—	2	—	6	12	32	13	2	23	—	—	49 50
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	8 0
Uva ...	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	3	39	—	203 75
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	2	2	—	1	20	23	3	—	20	17	—	134 0
Total ...	2	—	88	84	10	223	152	646	151	17	583	106	1	3,906 25

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1891.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE following charges were held by superior officers during the year :—

Conservator of Forests (acting) ...	...	Captain A. M. Walker from 1st January to 1st February. Mr. A. F. Broun (Deputy Conservator, Indian Forest Service) from 2nd February to end of the year.
Assistant Conservator, Southern Province	...	Captain A. M. Walker.
Do. Western Province	...	Mr. A. Clark from 1st January to 24th November. Mr. W. H. Clark from 25th November to end of the year (acting).
Do. Northern Province	...	Mr. M. W. Tocke.
Do. Central Province	...	Mr. J. Alexander.
Do. North-Western Province	...	Mr. H. F. C. Fyers.
Do. Province of Uva	...	Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss.
Do. Eastern Province	...	Mr. H. R. Spence from 1st January to 12th December. Mr. A. Tatham from 13th December to end of the year (acting).
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa	...	Mr. F. Lewis.
Do. North-Central Province	...	Mr. G. Gordon Cumming.
Superintendent, Railway Fuel Supply	...	Mr. W. H. Clark from 1st January to 24th November. Mr. W. Ferguson from 25th November to end of the year (acting).
Forester, Nuwara Eliya ...	...	Mr. A. Tatham from 1st January to 12th December. Mr. J. E. L. Huddleston from 13th December to end of the year.
Forester, Trincomalee ...	...	Mr. J. E. L. Huddleston from 1st January to 12th December. Mr. A. Tatham from 13th December to end of the year.
Forester, Puttalam ...	...	Mr. H. P. C. Armitage.
Foresters on special duty ...	...	Mr. W. Ferguson from 10th May to 24th November. Mr. J. St. L. Hansard from 27th April to end of the year (acting).
Probationers at Dehra Dun Forest School	...	Messrs. W. Ferguson and J. St. L. Hansard from 1st January to 9th May and 26th April respectively. Mr. A. M. Walker.

2. Mr. W. Ferguson obtained a Ranger's certificate at the Dehra Dun Forest School, but Mr. J. St. L. Hansard had not the same success.

3. It is proposed to send in 1893 two subordinates to the Dehra Dun Forest School, if any can be made to pass the entrance test examination.

4. The most important feature regarding the Department during the year has been the drafting of a Forest Amendment Ordinance, and the most important clause in this Ordinance will be that which will empower the Government to place the Conservator in direct control of reserved forests. The subject will be dealt with later under its proper heading.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

5. *Areas reserved during the Year.*—Very little progress has been made in this direction Sundry preliminary notifications appeared in official *Gazettes* to the purport that it was proposed to reserve certain forests, but only one final Proclamation was published proclaiming 782 acres of forest in the Kurunégala District to be reserved. Thus the area of reserved forests may be thus classified :—

	Up to 1891. Acres.	During 1891. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Central Province ...	852	—	852
North-Western Province	1,024	782	1,806
Province of Uva ...	710	—	710
Province of Sabaragamuwa	23,212	—	23,212
Total ...	25,798	782	26,580

The progress cannot be called satisfactory, for at the present rate it will take some 400 years to reserve the valuable forests of the Island, if they still exist by that time. I cannot submit more strongly to Government the necessity of pushing the work of reservation more thoroughly than has hitherto been done. Several forests are taken in hand and Settlement Officers appointed, who in many cases never even hold an inquiry. They are succeeded by others who get no further, and thus the number of proposed reserves increases while the number of properly proclaimed reserves remains almost stationary. The question of reservation must be faced some time or other, and it is best to do it at once, so that the country may reap the benefit as early as possible.

6. Judging by results, the cost of reservation to the Department has been: in 1889, Re. 1·80 per acre; in 1890, 10½ cents per acre; in 1891, Rs. 8·96 per acre; and the average cost 39 cents per acre. This is the expenditure per acre reserved, and not per acre reserved and proposed to be reserved. I am aware that a number of forests have been taken in hand, but on the other hand, had the forests which were taken in hand in 1889 and 1890 been finally proclaimed in 1891, the expenditure per acre reserved would have been very much reduced.

7. The number of forests taken in hand during the last three years and not yet reserved still stands as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.
Western Province ...	4	2	1	7
Central Province ...	3	2	—	5
Southern Province ...	2	1	22	25
North-Western Province ...	—	3	1	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa...	5	1	6	12
Total ...	14	9	30	53

Western Province.—The forest taken in hand is the Demodara forest in the Héwágam kóralé, amounting to about 2,400 acres. Mr. L. Lee was appointed Forest Settlement Officer, but the settlement was not proceeded with.

Southern Province.—Mr. L. Lee was appointed Forest Settlement Officer for twenty-five scattered forest blocks, of which six are in the Gangaboda pattu, two in the Wellaboda pattu, ten in the Weligam kóralé, and seven in the Morawak kóralé. Of these, three had already been taken in hand in 1889, Mr. H. P. Baumgartner being appointed Forest Settlement Officer, but the work, I understand, was never pushed beyond the preliminary notification in the *Government Gazette*. The areas added in form No. 1, amounting to 13,664 acres, indicate the acreage of four of these forests, viz., Kalugalkanda and Kekanadura, which have been surveyed during the year.

North-Western Province.—The land taken in hand was the Chetty Chena claim and Sellankandal forests. The work in this was not brought to a satisfactory conclusion by Mr. Lee, the Forest Settlement Officer. The final inquiries into Manuwangama and Nariyagama proposed reserves in the Chilaw District have also been held by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. L. W. Booth was appointed Forest Settlement Officer for all the 13,922 acres taken in hand. These settlements, as I have already mentioned last year, are as much village settlements as forest settlements. For example, of the lands situated in Mádampé gabadágama of the Méda pattu of Atakalan kóralé only about 2,000 out of 4,500 acres taken in hand were apportioned to the Crown. The rest went in fields, gardens, village forests, village chenas, &c. The other lands taken in hand are in the Pallé pattu of Kuruwiti kóralé, in the Three Kóralés, the Panawal, the Atulugam kóralés, and Lower Bulatgama in Kégalla District. The settlement of the lands near Mádampé is complete, and only awaits the final Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor.

8. I have not usually been favoured with the settlement reports of the Forest Settlement Officers before the final Proclamations, and have been unable to make any remarks thereon. One of them, however, which was forwarded for my information showed that the Forest Settlement Officer did not limit himself to the strictly legal question of admitting or rejecting claims, but that he allowed certain villagers' rights to which no claim had been raised, merely because some day the want might arise, not because from personal inquiry he found the right to have previously existed. I hardly think it is the duty of a Forest Settlement Officer to become a philanthropist towards a small section of the community at the expense of the public at large. In the instance quoted little harm has been done, but I think it is a very dangerous precedent.

9. Regarding certain settlements in the Province of Sabaragamuwa the remarks of the Assistant Conservator deserve being quoted here:—

This does not include the large village of Gilimalé with its 17,760 acres of forest, as the final settlement is still delayed pending the judgment of the Supreme Court in a case where a claim is made by one individual to large extents of land, mostly chena, scattered through the entire village. Till this judgment is given the finding of the Forest Settlement Officer is in abeyance, and the final fixing on apportioned acres cannot be made, so that Gilimalé must still be regarded as unsettled.

From the Bambarabotuwa lands settled in 1890, fifteen blocks were sold in 1891, making 1,359 acres to be deducted from the reserved areas of last year, reducing the extent to 31,406 square miles, or 20,103 acres. The survey of Eratna, previous to its settlement, was taken in hand by the Hon. the Surveyor-General's Department during the year 1891, but I am not in a position to state what progress has been made towards its completion, but its importance is very considerable, owing to the large extent of forest within this village that should become reserved as forming the chain of reserves from Morahela in the east to the Kelani Valley reserve in the west.

The Weywilla forest was the subject of some litigation in 1891, with results so far quite unsatisfactory. It will be remembered that one Jayasundara Kirelle Menika claimed upon a sittu certain lands in the village of Weywilla, and that she objected to the finding of the Forest Settlement Officer and carried her appeal to the Supreme Court, with the result that the Forest Settlement Officer's proceedings were quashed.

Later, a case was brought against her for felling certain trees in Weywilla in primeval forest, and the lower court found in favour of the Crown, but upon an appeal being made to the Supreme Court the case was again reversed in favour of the claimant, with the distinct implication that no proof of trespass was disclosed by the prosecution.

The result of so unfavourable a finding by the Supreme Court, added to its first finding upon the judgment of the Forest Settlement Officer, tends to strengthen the claimant's claim upon Weywilla as a whole, while her rights to a part is only admitted.

The Crown is deprived by this of one of the best pieces of forest in the Kuruwiti kóralé, at a place where not only is forest scarce, but highly important as being part of the reserves situated round the Labugama reservoir that, I need hardly remark, demand the greatest care and preservation.

The proposed reserve at Wé-oya, in the Kégalla District, mentioned in the annual report for the Province of Sabaragamuwa for 1890, remains still unsettled, as no further surveys have been made with this end in view.

The importance of establishing a reserve here is very great as the tea industry in the Kelani Valley will in time bring a large demand upon the Forest Department to supply fuel, upon which it depends entirely for its existence.

10. The exclusion of a piece of land for the Railway Extension Department from the Haputalé reserve, referred to in paragraph 14 of my annual report for 1890, has not yet been carried out.

11. The settlement reports of the Gilimalé forest in Sabaragamuwa and Mitirigala forest, in the Western Province, have, I believe, been sent in, but the completion of work in Ihakada Barawa, in the Western Province, has been delayed by floods. I have received no information as to the progress of settlement work in the forests of the Nuwara Eliya District.

12. An attempt has been made this year to give an idea of the extent of forests in the Island which it will be desirable to reserve. The computed area amounts to 2,974 square miles, but this is merely an estimate, and the figures given in form No. 1 are liable to much alteration when the surveys in the respective Provinces are completed. Uva alone made no estimate.

13. In order to show some marked progress in the reservation of forests, it will be necessary to take in hand large stretches of forest in which there are not large numbers of claims to stay the work of the Settlement Officer. Excepting in the densely populated Provinces, and within easy reach of the railway, it will as a rule not be desirable to take in hand small forest areas which would be costly to demarcate and to supervise, and which, moreover, might with advantage be utilised as village forests. In the forest Provinces, such as the Northern, the North-Central, and Eastern Provinces, and a large portion of the North-Western Province, the cost of reserving thousands of acres and of demarcating and supervising them will not be greater than on one-tenth of the area in Sabaragamuwa and portions of the Western Province.

14. The forests of Morahella, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, which were leased in 1890 from the chiefs of Maduwanwela and Mahawalatenna, will be dealt with specially under the Amended Forest Ordinance, so they may be dealt with in the same way as reserved forests.

15. *Boundaries.*—In Form No. 2 are shown the boundaries which have been opened out and improved by the Department during the year. The work of demarcation has been confined to the Western and North-Western Provinces.

Western Province.—Boundary paths have been opened out round Kalugalkanda forest in the Pasdun kóralé, a forest of some 9,000 acres, at a cost of Rs. 1,686·24, or Rs. 134·90 a mile. This rate appears very high, but the Assistant Conservator reports that as surveys have not yet been taken up a number of trial traces have to be made, which are costly. However great the thing is to make a start, the work will no doubt become cheaper later on.

North-Western Province.—A length of 604 chains of boundary line round Sundapola forest was cleared during the year, and six additional wooden pillars were put up, the total cost, including the pay of a watcher, being Rs. 149·50, or something less than Rs. 20 a mile. The work is considerably cheaper than that in the Western Province, but, on the other hand, the boundaries had previously been opened by the Survey Department.

Sabaragamuwa.—It was intended to demarcate the Morahella forest, but the very wet weather prevented the work from progressing, and the money allotted for that purpose consequently lapsed to Government.

16. Through the kindness of the Hon. the Surveyor-General I have been furnished with data showing the length of boundaries cut in making forest surveys. This, as I mentioned in my report for 1890, does not represent merely boundaries cut round real forest, but also the boundaries of inferior chenas, villages, gardens, &c. The figures given are as follows :—

	Up to 1891.		During 1891.		Total.	
	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.
Western Province ...	13,264	277	9,516	—	22,780	277
Central Province ...	9,829	12	415	—	10,244	12
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	4,003	—	5,703	—	9,706	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	48,042	32	6,270	—	54,312	32
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	675	—	265	—	940	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	18,540	—	266	—	18,806	—
Total ...	94,353	321	22,435	—	116,788	321

Thus the length of boundaries surveyed during the year amounts to about 280½ miles, while the total length comes up to nearly 1,460 miles.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

17. *Surveys.*—I have to thank the Hon. the Surveyor-General for information under this head. The area surveyed during the year amounts to 63 square miles and 232 acres, and the total area of forest surveys amounts to 359 square miles and 216 acres. The cost to the Survey Department amounts to Rs. 25,760·25 for the year, but to the Forest Department it only comes to Rs. 5,184·50, which was disbursed on cooly pay, chiefly in the Western Province.

Western Province.—During the year 3,612 acres were added to the fuel reserve surveys near Mirigama, the total area surveyed now amounting to 11,440 acres. The Yagirala and Ingiriya forests, the latter of 7,736 and the former of 1,575 acres, were also surveyed.

Central Province.—The only work done in this Province was the survey of some of the lands taken up for the railway fuel plantations near Galboda. The completion of this work is urgently required.

Southern Province.—The surveys in this Province amounted during the year to 16,470 acres, or to 15·73 square miles. The surveys of the following forests were completed :—Diyadawa and Oliyangankele, in the Mátara District, and Katekaduwa, Dediyagala, Ellegoda, Pallarota, Usgala, Taligala, Uswewa, and Kapurella, in the Hambantota District, while the survey of Dandeniyakele was started.

North-Western Province.—6,874 acres in the Kulugala forest and 213 acres in the Pallekele forest, both in the Kurunégala District, were surveyed. In the Chilaw District 2,720 acres in the Ambamukalana and 763 acres in the Batulu-oya forest, both parts of one and the same forest, were surveyed.

Uva.—The only work done in this Province consisted in re-opening the old title plan boundaries adjoining Namanakuli forest.

Sabaragamuwa.—Only 143 acres forming part of the future forest reserves were surveyed.

18. Annual Form No. 3 gives details of area and cost Province by Province.

19. The work done by officers of this Department has not been very heavy, and has been generally connected with enumeration surveys. Thus, Mr. Huddleston made a connecting traverse with the prismatic compass between Tiriyai and Pankulam, in the Trincomalee District, so as to be able to localise certain blocks of forests the position of which was of importance. Messrs. Ferguson and Hansard made some interior surveys in the fuel reserves near Mirigama in connection with the working plan of these forests. The Galboda plantations were also surveyed with the help of plane table and prismatic compass by Mr. Hansard. These surveys had for object to fix the roads and the plantations of different species, but were not sufficiently accurate for purposes of demarcation. I hope that Assistant Conservators will get into the way of making these quick surveys, which are of immense help in all forest operations. The Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, professed his willingness to make interior surveys in the Iranamadu forest, and he was furnished with a plan showing exterior boundaries, but I have not heard of his doing any work in this respect.

20. *Working Plans.*—The work in the Nánu-oya forest has been carried out on the strip system, as described in the annual report for 1889. Plots Nos. 14 to 29, amounting to 25 acres, were felled, and plots 14 to 22, amounting to 15 acres, were replanted with blue gum, *Eucalyptus robusta, Citriodora amygadalina and diversicolor, Acacia decurrens and Melanoxylon.* No working plan has, however, yet been drawn up. At Nánu-oya system of working has merely been adopted, but the possibility and rotation have not yet been properly fixed. Some of the Assistant Conservators have also adopted special systems in their forests. It is hoped, however, that before long working plans for the railway fuel reserves at Mirigama and Nánu-oya will be submitted for the sanction of Government.

21. *Enumeration Surveys.*—On his return from Dehra Dun Forest School Mr. J. St. L. Hansard was deputed to Mirigama to report on and make enumeration surveys in the forests set apart for the railway fuel supply. After a stay of about three months he was permitted to exchange duties with Mr. Ferguson, who carried on the work until he took over the duties of Superintendent, Railway Fuel Supply, at the end of November. The work is not yet completed, but enough has been done to show that the forests have been cut into in a most extensive manner, and that at present the average yield per acre is very low, and that a larger extent will be required to satisfy the yearly requirements of the Railway Department.

22. For some unaccountable reason the 200-acre block referred to in my annual report for 1890 has not yet been taken in hand. I have drawn the attention of the Hon. the Government Agent to this, but hitherto without success, and it appears as if it would be even too late to do anything in 1892. The orders of Government as regards this experiment were issued more than a couple of years ago, and it is strange that, although the land has been subdivided into plots for different villages, they should not be allowed to begin.

23. In Trincomalee Mr. Huddleston carried on his work of examination and enumeration while not engaged on district work, but his final report has not yet been received in this office. In paragraph 20 of my annual report for 1890 I gave a table showing the result of line enumerations over 269·83 acres. I annex a statement showing the result per acre of similar enumerations over 72 acres of forest land at Kiripangankulam, a small place in the northern part of the Trincomalee District :—

Description of Trees.	Class I.*		Class II.†		Class III.‡		Class IV.§		Class V.‖		Total.	
	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.	Sound.	Unsound.
Ebony	0·01	0·01	0·04	—	0·33	0·03	0·87	0·01	0·72	0·04	2·99	0·09
Satinwood... ...	—	0·01	0·08	0·04	1·00	0·10	2·82	0·32	0·94	0 08	4·84	0·55
Halmilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·08	0·01	0·08	—	0·16	0·01
Milla	0·01	0·04	0·10	0·03	0·45	0·38	0·93	0·22	0·15	0·07	0·64	0·74
Palai	0·47	0·38	1·18	0·50	2·68	1·29	2·88	1·47	1 61	0·36	8·82	4·00
Ranai	0·01	—	—	—	0·06	0·07	0·33	0·11	2·07	0 10	2·67	0·28
Other good species ...	0·12	0·10	0·24	0·13	1·53	0·28	7·80	1·36	—	—	9·69	1·87
Total ...	0·62	0·54	1·64	0·70	6·05	2·15	14·91	3·50	6·57	0·65	30·81	5·54

* Above 6 ft. in girth.
† From 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in girth.
‡ From 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in girth.
§ From 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in girth.
‖ From 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in girth.

Comparing this with the table given in last year's annual report, the poorness in exploitable trees becomes still more apparent, but the young stages are much better represented than in former enumerations. Mr. Huddleston also made some other special enumerations which, being for particularly favourable patches of forest, would by themselves be of little interest here. Mr. Huddleton's final reports about the forest which he has explored are still awaited.

24. In the Northern Province Mr. Tocke made in an enumeration over an extent of 10 acres of what he calls "ordinary good forest." The following results were obtained :—

Species.	Seedlings.		Girths.									
			1′ — 2′		2′ — 4′		4′ — 6′		Above 6′		Total Trees.	
	Total	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Satin	190	19·00	19	1·90	24	2·40	35	3·50	6	0·60	84	8·40
Ebony	12	1·20	3	0·30	12	1·20	12	1·20	3	0·30	30	3·00
Palai	3	0·30	—	—	1	0·10	6	0·60	6	0·60	13	1·30
Ranai	150	15·00	35	3·50	14	1·40	5	0·50	—	—	54	5·40
Total ...	355	35·50	57	5·70	51	5·10	58	5·80	15	1·50	181	18·10

This table is useful for comparison with the table given above for Trincomalee forests, for it shows 0·6 satin tree per acre above 6 ft. in girth against 0·01 in Trincomalee, 0·3 ebony against 0·02 in Trincomalee. The palai is, however, somewhat less abundant—a fact which rather surprises me, as the Northern Province forests usually teem with palu of large girth. Still, taking the four species—satin, ebony, palu, and ranai—there are in the Northern Province sample area 1·5 tree per acre above 6 ft., while in Trincomalee there are only 0·89. The other girth classes not being the same, it is difficult to make comparisons between trees of smaller girth. There are, however, in the Northern Province 5·8 trees of the same four species per acre between 4 and 6 ft. in girth, while in the Trincomalee District there are only 6·81 between 3 and 6 ft. in girth. To a Forester who has been accustomed to work in gregarious forests neither of these results appear good, and if Mr. Tocke's enumeration is a good sample of a fairly good forest, it helps in explaining why the working of our forests is so expensive compared with that of good Indian forests, and it shows that we require large areas for supplying the same requirements in good timbers.

25. *Sample Plots.*—Notwithstanding my remarks in paragraph 19 of my last annual report little zeal has been displayed by the larger number of the Assistant Conservators in establishing sample plots in natural forests. Every year wasted means one year's delay in the progress of the Department. The sample plot near Anurádhapura has not yet been measured—indeed it had a narrow escape from being sold—and the only officers who have taken active measures are the Assistant Conservators of the Central and North-Western Provinces. Near Dambulla two sample plots have been started, and in Narigama forest in the Chilaw District a sample plot among kumbuk trees was started in 1890 by Mr. Tatham. Measurements were again taken in 1891. In this sample plot there are 20 trees ranging in 1890 from 2 ft. 7 in. to 7 ft. 10½ in. The average girth increment of these trees is 1·37 in., but if they are taken girth class by girth class the mean annual girth increment is, for—

1 tree, IVth girth class (paragraph 23)	...	...	...	1·60″
10 trees, IIIrd do.	...	...	...	1·35″
7 trees, IInd do.	...	...	...	1·43″
2 trees, Ist do.	...	...	...	1·50″

If this sample plot is a fair example it accounts for the large girth which the kumbuk attains, for it attains its highest mean annual increment only when it gets well above 6 ft. in girth. Another sample plot for palu and tammana was started in the Kulugaha forest, Kurunégala District.

26. Sample areas were also chosen in plantations in the Eastern, North-Western, and Uva Provinces. These will be referred to under the head "Artificial Reproduction."

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

27. The following changes have taken place in the subordinate staff :—

Western Province.—In July Mr. Casie Chetty, Depôt-keeper, Colombo, was promoted and transferred from Slave Island Depôt to the Central Province.

Central Province.—In June Mr. Karunaratna, Overseer, Kandapola, was promoted to the Forest Guardship, Kégalla, rendered vacant by Mr. Perera's transfer to the Hakgalla Botanical Gardens. In July Mr. Peter, Depôt-keeper, Mátalé, was transferred to Puttalam on account of his not giving satisfaction to the Assistant Conservator, and was replaced by Mr. Casie Chetty from Colombo.

Eastern Province.—Mr. C. LaBrooy, Forest Ranger, Trincomalee, was dismissed for being drunk and disorderly.

North-Western Province.—Mr. Mack, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Puttalam, resigned his appointment, which was filled by Mr. Peter from Mátalé. Mr. Anderson, Forest Guard, Chilaw, being too inexperienced for so important a charge, exchanged duties with Mr. Fontyn, Forest Guard, Puttalam.

Province of Uva.—Mr. Doole, Forest Guard, Haldummulla, was suspended towards the end of the year for criminal breach of trust, and was dismissed after the close of the year.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. Perera, Forest Guard, Kégalla, was transferred to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Hakgalla, and his post filled up by Mr. Karunaratna from Kandapola.

28. The following officers are specially mentioned on account of good work rendered by them :—Messrs. Galagoda and W. H. Fernando in the Western Province, Seneviratna in the Central Province, Anthony Pillai in the Southern Province, Outschoorn in the Eastern Province, Felsinger and Fortyn in the North-Western Province, and Modder and Jayman in Uva. I also beg to put on record the excellent work done by Mr. Erskine, Extra Forest Officer, Galle ; by Mr. Gillam, Superintendent, Central Timber Depôt, Colombo ; and by my Head Clerk, Mr. P. P. Jansz. The rest of my office staff has also given me satisfaction.

29. There are, unfortunately, also certain officers who deserve special mention on account of laziness or incapacity, but who have not given yet sufficient cause for their dismissal. They are Messrs. Ball in the Western Province, Carron in the Central Province, and Koch in the North-Central Province. The Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province, also reports that his clerk is now too old for his work, and that he should be made to retire.

30. The work done by headmen has, on the whole, been more satisfactory ; they have done excellent work in the Central Province, Eastern Province, and Sabaragamuwa, and the Assistant Conservators of the Northern and Uva Provinces also report that they have rendered help when called upon to do so. The Assistant Conservator, Southern Province, reports an improvement in the Southern Province owing to the pressure which the Government Agent brought to bear on them. In the Western Province the headmen have in large measure been entrusted with forest work by the Government Agent, and they have under his orders enforced rules about passes with the utmost vigour. The reports from the North-Western and North-Central Provinces are not very favourable.

31. There is a general demand for increase of the subordinate staff. There is no doubt that the work of the Department is getting to be very much heavier, and that our staff is getting unable to cope with it, especially as they have to deal with work which is not always legitimate forest work, as, for example, reporting on lands for sale, &c. Once our forests shall have been reserved, they will be able to leave land and chena reports entirely in the hands of the headmen.

32. In six of the Provinces the dealings between Government Agents and the Assistant Conservators have on the whole been satisfactory, notwithstanding occasional friction. The Government Agents consider the Assistant Conservators as their Assistants in forest matters, and entrust them largely with the forest administration of their respective Provinces. Where this co-operation exists the administration is by far the most successful, and the headmen knowing that the forest officers have the Government Agent's support are much more willing to help them. The Eastern Province and Sabaragamuwa can be quoted as examples in point. On the other hand, in the Western and Northern Provinces there is no such co-operation. The Government Agents give orders to subordinates without referring to the Assistant Conservators, who are in some cases left in ignorance of forest work which has been carried out, and of expenditure disbursed during the year. This has in the case of the Western Province led to confusion in the accounts and to an expenditure larger than the vote allotted. In the Central Province the Government Agent declined to have any responsibility with respect to forest business, and as I received no orders from Government to take over the responsibility, the Assistant Conservator was more or less independent of all control.

33. The increased rate of travelling allowance and horse allowance which His Excellency kindly sanctioned at the beginning of the year, and acknowledgment of which was made in paragraph 24 of my last report, has enabled Assistant Conservators and Foresters to travel more frequently and with more comfort. In three instances officers did not purchase horses for the reason that their salaries did not permit of their laying out the capital necessary.

34. At the end of the year the pay of Captain A. M. Walker, Assistant Conservator, Southern Province, was raised to Rs. 6,000, by the granting of a personal allowance of Rs. 2,000, which is here gratefully acknowledged.

WORKING OF THE FOREST ORDINANCE.

35. During the year an Ordinance to amend the Forest Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 was drafted and brought before the Council, but it had not been finally passed before the end of the year. The principal features of this new Ordinance are the following :—

(*a*) The appeals from decisions by the Forest Settlement Officer to go direct to the Supreme Court and no longer to the Government Agent, who was hitherto been both judge and defendant.

(*b*) Power given to Government to place reserved forests under the direct control of the Conservator, who would with regard to them be invested with the powers given under the Ordinance to Government Agents.

(*c*) Power given to Government to apply the provisions of chapter II. of the Ordinance to lease forests.

(*d*) Provision for the control of private timber in transit.

(*e*) Protection afforded to all forest officers under the Penal Code by making all from Conservator down to Forest Watchers "Forest Officers," and consequently "Public Servants" under section 77 of the original Ordinance.

36. It now remains to finally pass the Ordinance and to bring out new rules and regulations which will be less obscure and contradictory than those at present in force.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

37. Form No. 4 in the appendix shows the number of cases taken up under the Forest Ordinance. Altogether 1,364 cases were taken up, and resulted in 799 convictions implicating 1,294 persons, and 459 acquittals concerning 916 persons. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is somewhat large, but it is not to be wandered at when Magistrates take so little trouble to deal severely with cases of chena and of timber theft. The Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa, complained to me that it was of little use his bringing any cases in Kégalla and Ratnapura courts, as the Judge in the latter court gave such slight punishments when convictions were obtained, that they were rather an encouragement than a prevention to offenders. At Kégalla the District Judge ill conceals his sympathy with the accused. Only recently in a case brought against an estate for

cutting down a stream reservation he stated that Government had received in exchange land covered with tea, and that it had therefore not suffered, but obtained improved value.

38. Most of the cases were of no very grave nature; a few, however, deserve special mention:—

Northern Province.—At Vavuniya two men were caught by the Assistant Government Agent cutting branches of palai trees for fruit. Notwithstanding that this is a practice which has been grossly abused for years, the men were discharged with a caution.

Southern Province.—A man was prosecuted by the Assistant Agent in the Tangalla Court for clearing a chena in Palla Rota, where he felled a number of large trees. The Magistrate fined the defendant Rs. 50. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was quashed, because the proceedings had been irregularly taken. Another case was entered against him on precisely the same evidence and before the same Magistrate, who, however, this time acquitted the accused! In both cases the latter produced a "labima," not registered. This "labima" only showed one boundary, "the river." On the strength of the judgment the man now claims a large extent of country, including a portion of Palla Rota, always looked upon as Crown forest. He appeared with a large knife at a place where 15 palu trees had been felled by the Assistant Conservator, and threatened to use it against anybody who touched the trees.

Eastern Province.—A case was brought by the Forest Ranger, Kalmunai, against a man for offering him a bribe to induce him not to report a theft of timber from Crown forest. The Police Magistrate held that the timber theft being compoundable, section 211 of the Penal Code does not apply to it. The consequence is that almost all forest offences being compoundable, no man can be punished for offering bribes for concealing them and that, conversely, no forest officer can be punished for accepting bribes for concealing offences other than those under sections 66 and 67 of the Ordinance! I represented the matter to Government, and stated that the officer in question was not empowered to receive compensation, but to no effect, and the Hon. the Attorney-General expressed a doubt as to the possibility of altering either the Penal Code or the Ordinance, because ordinary people cannot be expected to know what officers are empowered and who are not.

Sabaragamuwa.—The case in the Kégalla court mentioned in paragraph 29 of my last report has, for some unaccountable reason, not yet been finally dealt with. In another case, known as the Mitipola case, the Superintendent of "Fairfield" estate was fined for cutting timber out on adjoining Crown forest to build his bungalow, but, notwithstanding that the Magistrate visited the spot himself to satisfy himself as to its being forest or not, his finding was set aside by the Supreme Court.

39. The above examples show how disheartening it is for forest officers who attempt to preserve the forests under their charge to try and bring cases against people who go in for systematic pilfering and destruction.

The second portion of Form 4 shows the cases which have been compounded out of court. Except in the case of the North-Central Province, where the Assistant Conservator had little recourse to the courts, most of the compositions were taken by the Government Agents or the Assistant Agents. In fact, in more than one case Government Agents informed Assistant Conservators that although they had been invested with the necessary powers under section 76 by the Governor, they did not wish them to take advantage of them, and in another case the Assistant Conservator reports that the warrant has never been forwarded to him by the Government Agent.

CONTROL OF CHENA CULTIVATIONS.

40. This has made good progress during the year, as is proved from the returns sent in by the Eastern Province and Uva, which show that no cases of illicit chena were taken during the year. During my inspection tour in the North-Central Province I came across an immense amount of illicit "chenaing," by which large acres of good forest containing such valuable species as ebony, milla, satin, halmilla, &c., were destroyed. The Government Agent has, however, taken steps to put a stop to this. It is in the Southern Province that the fight against chenas seems to be most hopeless, and the only remedy will be the prompt reservation of forests.

FOREST FIRES.

41. Fire protection is happily not as important in Ceylon as in India, as the shrubby evergreen undergrowth and the dense leaf canopy as a rule prevent any fires reaching far into the forest. In Tamankaduwa, however, where large herds of cattle graze in the open plains near the Mahaweli-ganga and around Kandela, Topari, Giritulla, and Minneri, the graziers set fire to the withered grass so as to obtain a green and succulent crop for their cattle. These fires gather strength until they reach the forest, where they kill most of the trees or at least saplings within some distance from the edge. Thus, year by year the grass lands encroach upon the forest, and it is necessary that steps be taken to save them from further damage. Very possibly the patanas of Uva and elsewhere in the Island originated in this very manner. The hills which are now covered with grass were probably covered with park-like forest, such as is now found near Ekiriyankumbura and Bibilé, resembling in many respects, as well in species as in grassy undergrowth, the sub-Himalayan forests. The annual recurrence of fires must have stripped the hills of all their woody covering except in cool sheltered hollows and ravines where fringes of trees are still to be seen.

42. In the Eastern Province there were two forest fires in the teak plantations: one at Palukanawa, where some 400 trees were injured, and the other at Tampalancholai, where some 500 trees were damaged. The man who started the fire at Tampalancholai was found out, and a case will be brought against him.

NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

43. Most of the Assistant Conservators' reports speak more about the seeding than about the reproduction. On the whole the year seems to have been fairly good, although the Assistant Conservator, Central Province, complains that the excess of wet in the wet part of his Province killed the seed, while the Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, blames the dry weather in his Province for causing much of the seed to be sterile. The Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa,

who has evidently studied the natural reproduction of his forests with great care, and who gives in his report the result of his remarks, reports that the abnormal rainfall has caused a large increase of seedlings in his forests.

44. The reports on all species are shown in table in appendix A, and I shall here only make special mention of the more important species.

Ná *(Mesua ferrea)*: in the Kadawatu and Atakalan kóralés of the Ratnapura District the seed crop of the year was not quite so large as in previous years, but a good supply of plant was produced.

Red Dún *(Doona zeylanica)* flowered abundantly and germinated very freely in the Morahella forest in the Ratnapura District. I noticed that the white dún *(Doona trapezifolia)* also seeded freely, but the seeding of not only the dúns but of other Dipterocarps, such as *Shoreas* and *Hopeas*, appears to be very uncertain, or only recurred at intervals of several years. I have thus for the last two years been unable to get the seed of several species which are yet unidentified.

Halmilla *(Berrya ammonilla)*. In the Mátalé District of the Central Province this tree is springing up in favourable localities wherever light is admitted by the felling of other trees. In the Eastern Province seedlings are also abundant and fill up gaps in the forest, and in the Manuwangama forest of the Chilaw District, North-Western Province, and in the Kolonna kóralé of the Province of Sabaragamuwa there is a plentiful crop. In the North-Central Province it seeded freely towards the end of the year.

Satinwood *(Chloroxylon Swietenia)*. During my inspection of the Eastern Province in May last the forests were white with the blossom of satinwood, the trees of which could thus be recognised miles away. A plentiful supply of seed and a very fair crop of seedlings followed. The seed appears to have been plentiful and reproduction fair in the dry forests of the Central, Northern, North-Western, and North-Central Provinces, and in the Kolonna and Atakalan kóralés of Sabaragamuwa.

Nedun *(Pericopsis Mooniana)*. Seed crop large along the banks of the Hangomuwa and Kuruwiti gangas in Sabaragamuwa.

Kumbuk *(Terminalia glabra)*. This magnificent tree, which grows in abundance along the banks of most streams and tanks in the dry zone, generally seeded in profusion. A large proportion of the seed is carried out to the sea during floods: portion is stranded on the banks and germinates; and it depends on the moisture which the young plant gets during its first year whether it lives.

Palu or Palai *(Mimusops hexandra)*. This tree seeded profusely in the Northern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces, and fairly well in the Central and North-Central Provinces. There is a general complaint as to the way palu trees are mutilated for the sake of their fruit. It is a pity that the custom cannot be restricted to the scrub palu which grows in the low forests near the sea, as not only are the trees themselves ruined, but the chances of natural reproduction are very much impaired. A glance at the table furnished by the Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, and given in paragraph 24 above, shows that of all valuable species palu is the one which shows the smallest number of seedlings.

Ebony *(Diospyros ebenum)*. Reports from the Northern, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces show a fairly good crop of seed, but only little is said about a natural reproduction. This species requires a careful study.

Milla *(Vitex altissima)*. There was a moderate fall of seed in Mátalé, North-Central Province, and the Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province, reports that a large number of seedlings have sprung up in the Kalugalla forest where the palu fellings have been made.

Wewerana (Ranai or Yawaranai), *Persea semicarpifolia*. Good falls of seed are reported from the Central and Eastern Provinces, and fair crops from the Northern and North-Central Provinces.

45. Observations made in the forest tend to show that for ná, kina, dún, hora, mendora, tumpalai, halmilla, and domba, moderate fellings are sufficient to encourage natural reproduction, while satin, palai, ebony, milla, and wewarana require fairly heavy preparatory fellings, either by the removal or girdling of trees of inferior species in the neighbourhood of the seed bearers.

ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

46. During the year 475·5 acres were added. Form No. 5 in the appendix will show that the increase is due chiefly to the starting of railway fuel plantations at Galboda.

Western Province.—No change.

Central Province.—Plots Nos. 14 to 22, amounting to 15 acres, were planted with *Eucalyptus robusta, citriodora, amygdalina,* and *diversicolor*, and with *Acacia melanoxylon* and *decurrens*. These plantations of the year are very successful. The plots planted in 1890 were supplied with the same species as mentioned above, and are now doing well, and those planted during 1889, and which had to be largely supplied during 1890, are now showing up, some of the trees being 14 to 15 ft. in height and 15 in. in girth, at breast height. The number of standards left standing on the strips varies a great deal, and is much greater in the earlier coupes. It will now be interesting to see how Australian trees behave with different degrees of shelter. At Nuwara Eliya the plants now show above the young trees of spontaneous growth which had been left when the clearing was made; a number of young trees of worthless species and with low spreading crowns had however been left standing, and were impeding the growth of many young *Eucalypti*. It became necessary therefore to remove these, which was done but after the close of the year.

The nursery and small plantation near Gallwey's land were extended by about 4 acres. The nursery has been used for rearing plants for all the plantations in the Central Province. The system appears costly, and I do not much approve of it, but it had the advantage of constant supervision on the part of the Forester. It appears also that some of the species spring up more readily at Nuwara Eliya than in local nurseries. At Galboda four fields of patana land, known as Blackwater, Dekinda, Mapakanda, and Penhros, were taken in hand. It was intended to plant 600 acres, but, as is usual in the first year, there were a great many difficulties to overcome, the chief of which were an uncertain and irregular supply of labour, an unusually wet and destructive rainy season, and the want of surveys showing the actual boundaries of our land. As a result only 320 acres were planted. Of the four fields the Blackwater field, situated close to Blackwater estate, has been the least successful. The land is exposed to the full force of both monsoons, and the soil is gravelly

and poor. In the most exposed places only *Acacia melanoxylon* seems to be able to stand the strong wind, and *Casuarina* also does fairly well. *Eucalyptus robusta* does well in sheltered places, but I noticed that some had been attacked by white-ants, musk rats, and by pigs. *Grevillea* looked sickly on Blackwater, as it could not stand the wind properly; it was moreover much attacked by a locust which nipped the head of many tender seedlings.

In the other fields the results are far more promising, although the violent rain which came on steadily through the greater part of the year washed a lot of the top soil off and caused immense quantities of weed to spring up. *Eucalyptus marginata, amygdalina,* and *citriodora* are doing fairly well, and *hal* and *hora* are doing well near the streams at the bottom of the slopes. Jak also did well at the lower elevations, but was rooted up by pigs. *Grevillea* has been slow. It seemed to get too much wet. The plants which did best had their roots dipped in liquid manure just before they were put in. The plantations were at first under the direct supervision of an overseer, then on his return from the Dehra Dun Forest School. The latter officer, however, soon after exchanged duties with Mr. Hansard, about whose work the Assistant Conservator reports very favourably.

Northern Province.—Nothing has as yet been done towards starting palmirah plantations. In existing palmirah forests it will, however, I think be sufficient to close them to grazing to ensure abundant natural reproduction.

Eastern Province.—A clearing was sown at stake, with teak seed, behind the Tumpalchola resthouse, but it failed. The Acting Assistant Conservator advises to follow the plan which has been successful at Puttalam, of making nurseries close to the plantations.

The growth in the teak chenas has progressed favourably, and a table showing measurements corresponding to those shown in appendix A of last year's report are now shown in appendix B.

It is curious to note that the mean annual increment has considerably improved in all the Paulukanawa plantations, while it has fallen off in all but the youngest plantations of Divilane.

Mr. Tatham reports that in some of the chenas he saw natural seedlings from five-year old trees.

A plantation started at Divilane in 1890–91, consisting of satin, halmilla, and teak, is doing well.

North-Western Province.—The plantations in the North-Western Province give great satisfaction, and are quite a success. The Puttalam teak plantation, which was started in 1879, consists now of 99 acres fully planted with teak, 56 acres having been added during the year. Of these 56 acres, 8 were planted on the old system, the plants being put in 5 ft. by 5 ft., and were a success. The remainder were planted on a new system which was advocated by Sir D. Brandis when Inspector-General of Forests in India. It consists in parallel strips ½ chain long being cut through the jungle, leaving belts of standing jungle ½ chain broad standing in between: each strip is half a mile long and runs in a direction to escape as much as possible the effect of the strong wind and to afford shelter against the sun. This system promises to be a success, as it will afford shelter to the young plants and later on a mixture of species, which is favourable to teak.

The whole block No. 5 planted in 1890 had to be re-supplied in consequence of a large number of plants having died owing to a severe drought which came on just after they were put out, and owing to weeds suppressing most of the survivors. It took 17,000 plants to replace vacancies in this one block, which is now doing well. A number of self-sown satinwood seedlings have sprung up, and will mix well with teak. The nurseries were a great success, and Mr. Armitage deserves credit for the manner in which he kept them up. Teak seed was obtained through the courtesy of the Conservator of Forests, Quilon. The seed was spread in trenches 2 in. deep and watered constantly. After seven days it commenced to germinate, and the number of sterile seeds proved to be very small. Palu seed also came up very readily, being watered twice a day.

The older plantations are also doing well notwithstanding the somewhat rough treatment which some of the blocks have received. The gaps in the oldest plantations have in many places been filled with a spontaneous growth of satin, which mixes well with teak. The Assistant Conservator submits with his report the measurements of two lots of twenty trees, each taken in the plantations of 1879 and 1881, and of ten satin poles measured in the plantation of 1880. The teak poles in the block of 1879 were measured shortly after the close of the year: on an average 25·35 in. in girth at 4 ft. from the ground, the average girth increment for the last year being 1·7 in. and the mean annual increment 2·11 in. The 1881 lot measured on an average 19·54 in., showing an increment during the year of 1·49 in. and a mean annual increment of 1·95 in. These girth measurements are on the whole as good as those taken in the Eastern Province, although the trees in the latter Province are as a rule picked trees taken here and there, and frequently standing insolated. The ten satinwood trees which grew up spontaneously in the plantation of 1880 have attained an average girth of 18·6 in. Their mean increment during the last year has been 1 in. and the mean annual increment 1·69 in.

During my inspection tour through the North-Western Province the Assistant Conservator, the Forester, and I marked a thinning in the plantations older than that of 1886. 532 poles were removed, and portion sold for Rs. 376. A large quantity of firewood which was sold from off the last plantation should have been credited to the plantation, but this has not been done.

The Kumbalpola plantation of ten acres, started near Kurunégala in 1890 as stated in the last report, suffered at first a good deal from drought, rats, and cattle, and a large number of vacancies had to be filled in during the north-east monsoon of 1890. The growth of the plantation is in consequence somewhat irregular, but is now doing very well, the teak saplings being now from 8 to 20 ft. in height and from 3 to 7 in. in girth. Jak, which has been most ill-treated by cattle, is now 6 to 15 ft. in height, and halmilla has a very uniform height of 4½ ft.

The Sundapola plantation, also near Kurunégala, is also a very great success, and consists of jak, teak, ná, satin, mahogany (*S. macrophylla*), and hora. The plantation was at first made under partial shelter, the creepers and undergrowth being cleared and useless trees girdled. It appeared to me that the seedlings required a little more light, and subsequently the Assistant Conservator adopted a system similar to the one adopted at Puttalam, by clearing strips 15 ft. wide and leaving alternate belts of forest 40 ft. broad. Twenty-eight strips were thus cleared, covering about fifteen acres. The growth of all species of plants on this plantation is excellent, and Mr. Fyers can be congratulated on the success of all the plantations in the North-Western Province.

Province of Uva.—Judge's Hill plantation of twenty-four acres. The portions which have been kept clear of weeds are doing very well, but the unweeded portions are somewhat stunted. The sapu plants put in 1888 have formed complete leaf canopy, and no grass can grow underneath them. It is to be hoped that weeding will not much longer be necessary in the plantations of 1888 and 1889.

Elladuwa Plantation of thirteen acres close to Badulla. The plants are coming on well, and there are few vacancies. A road, 6½ chains long, was cut right through the clearing.

Haputalé Plantation. The *Eucalyptus robusta* and *Acacia melanoxylon* put in in 1889 are doing very well. There is hardly a vacancy. One and a half acre has been added during the year.

Bandarawela Plantation. This is not much of a success. A good deal of the *Pinus longifolia* has come up, but made little progress. Some *Eucalyptus robusta* which was put in have also a stunted appearance. The Assistant Conservator attributes this to the whole land not having been cleared of weeds.

Appendix C shows the measurement taken in the Uva plantations by the Assistant Conservator.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Para Rubber plantations. During 1891 a fresh plantation of this species was made at Yatipona, in the Meda pattu of the Kuruwiti kóralé, of some 16 acres in extent, beside adding another acre to the older plantation at Edangoda. The old plants at Edangoda are now from 15 to 18 ft. high, and look as healthy as possible. No branches were formed up to the end of 1891 by any of the Edangoda trees. The Yatipona plantation being well above flood-level is the most even in growth, while the plants show an equal robustness, though the soil of Edangoda is superior to that of Yatipona.

The teak plantation at Gabella is a failure. Defective seeds in the first instance and poor soil appear to have been the causes of failure.

In order to make up as much for the loss of the teak the Assistant Conservator planted 500 jak plants, besides hal and hora, that appear to succeed moderately well. The hal seeds planted along the sides of a small stream in the Gabella plantation have proved a success, and on this experiment Mr. Lewis planted more at Edangoda at the flood line, with equally favourable results, still following up the experiments at Yatipona, where there is a piece of swampy or damp ground, making 1,000 plants in all.

Of mendora he planted 700 seeds within the flooded area of the rubber plantation at Edangoda, the greater number of which have succeeded. A few nedun seedlings have been tried at Edangoda with success.

47. On the whole, I think that the Department has made very marked progress in its plantations during the year under report, and the work has been well carried out by the Assistant Conservators.

IMPROVEMENT FELLINGS AND CREEPER CUTTINGS.

48. Small improvement fellings of various kinds have been made in some of the Provinces. In the Central Province three small areas were taken up, in which the inferior species were removed and the better classes left standing. It depends on the manner in which this was done whether the operation can be called an "improvement" felling. Similar operations which I have inspected in the North-Central Province near Anurádhapura and Alut-oya can hardly deserve that name, young saplings of valuable species having been left to stand unsupported, exposed on all sides to sun and wind. I propose during my next inspection tours to make a few improvement fellings and clearings together with Assistant Conservators, and to see this useful work started in earnest. I have shown the Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, how to make clearings in halmilla forest, but nothing seems as yet to have been done.

49. Creeper and climber cutting was carried out in the Kalugalla forest by the Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province, and in the Gabella forest by the Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa. The operation has had a very beneficial effect on the standing trees, poles, and saplings, and in Sabaragamuwa has caused the springing up of a large number of seedlings.

EXPERIMENTS IN EXOTICS.

50. The plantations in the Central Province, in which exotics have chiefly been planted, can in some respects be said to have passed the experimental stage. In the Galboda plantations, however, some species were tried, about which little was known at that elevation. Such were *Pithecolobium dulce* at Blackwater, which did not succeed at all, while *Pithecolobium saman* and *Pterocarpus indicus* at Dekinda have made somewhat slow progress.

The conifers, the seed of which was obtained from India, have not done well: *Pinus excelsa* dying out, while *Pinus longifolia* is making only slow progress. This tree is however somewhat slow at starting, and may make better progress in a year or two. The deodar plants are looking very sickly, and I fear that the Nuwara Eliya climate does not suit them.

The rubber plantations have been already reported upon in paragraph 47.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

51. *Roads made by the Department.*—There is little progress to be reported under this head. Most of the work consisted of inspection paths cut in Mátalé North, where 700 chains costing Rs. 84 were cut and cleared. The paths made in the Galboda plantation have not been included in the Assistant Conservator's report. In the North-Central Province an inspection path, 10 ft. broad and 5 miles long, has been cut at a cost of Rs. 45 per mile to tap a satinwood forest in the north-west of the Province. Small extensions and repairs are reported from the Southern Province and North-Western Province and Uva.

52. *Buildings.*—In the way of bungalows the District and Provincial headquarters nothing was done during the year, except by the addition of one extra room to the Forester's bungalow at Puttalam at a cost of Rs. 250. The Assistant Conservator's bungalow at Anurádhapura is in a serious state of disrepair, and both the floor and the roof are in want of substantial alterations. As I saw the bungalow on a rainy day I can vouch for it not being by any means waterproof. The bungalow taken over from the District Road Committee at Galkulam Puttalam District, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 50. Two forest bungalows were started in the Western Province, one at Bombugoda and the other at Udugama, both in the Pasdun kóralé.

Central Province.—At Nuwara Eliya a permanent office was built at a cost of Rs. 300 and a set of cooly lines in the Nánu-oya forest for Rs. 142. The Mátalé depôt shed was extended and rebuilt with substantial sawn timber and re-covered with cadjans, and all the other cadjan buildings were put in order. The buildings erected on the Galboda plantations have been paid for out of the plantation vote, and have not been included here.

Southern Province.—One large depôt shed was erected at Mátara at a cost of Rs. 110, and a smaller one at Amblantota for Rs. 30.

North-Western Province.—Besides the improvements mentioned above, a new shed for logs and another for sawn timber have been built at Puttalam, also one at Karativu and one at Chilaw. At Sundapola a semi-permanent hut was built at a cost of Rs. 38·87.

North-Central Province.—A large timber shed, 100 ft. long and 60 broad, was erected at Anurádhapura for Rs. 250. The Assistant Conservator asks for more sheds for the various depôts for small timber which he has started all over the Province to meet local demands.

Sabaragamuwa.—Rs. 41·10 were spent during the year on repairs to the small temporary depôt at Ratnapura.

Western Province.—The depôts at Kalutara and Kelaniya were cleared and levelled, swampy ground filled in and reclaimed, strong gates put up and put in proper repair; at Hanwella two large sheds were put up and the depôt fenced. Repairs and improvements were also made to the Slave Island and Alutgama depôts. The total cost was Rs. 5,146·64.

OTHER WORKS.

53. The most important addition was the arrival of a circular saw and steam engine from England. The saw mill was sent to Batticaloa, where it was expected to be of most use. It was put up, but owing to the site being unsuitable and objectionable to the police, it is to be shifted to another ground which is to be purchased by Government for a depôt and site for the Assistant Conservator's bungalow.

In the Central Province two wire shoots, each quarter of a mile long, were purchased at a cost of Rs. 330 for the railway fuel operations at Nánu-oya. New sling carts were obtained for the North-Central Province and North-Western Province, which, it is expected, will considerably reduce the cost of transport.

The Pasweli-oya in the Barawa forest in the Western Province was cleared of snags and overhanging trees at a cost of Rs. 2,363·92. Of the wood obtained in this manner 541 cubic yards were sent to Kelaniya depôt and 500 are lying in the forest awaiting a public sale.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

54. The very wet weather which has prevailed during the year has greatly impeded operations, and much stock which should have been brought out of the forest had to be kept. Cholera, which appeared during the year, had also effect in scaring away sawyers in the Central and Eastern Provinces especially. The result has been that a large unexpected balance of funds had to lapse to revenue at the end of the year.

55. The total value of timber and other produce sold during the year amounted to Rs. 377,562·77, against Rs. 371,215·03 in 1890 and Rs. 337,120·84 during 1889. The subjoined table shows the value of produce supplied by each Province:—

Province.	To Public Departments. Rs. c.	To Private Purchasers. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	...	...	20,211 61
Central ...	20,584 87	24,808 37	45,393 24
Northern ...	—	—	25,375 0
Southern ...	19,439 89	2,546 63	22,006 52
Eastern ...	12,236 61	25,564 2	37,800 63
North-Western ...	...	...	23,531 35
North-Central ...	...	—	17,765 92
Uva ...	21,050 91	21,947 33	42,998 24
Sabaragamuwa ...	11,224 31	7,152 4	18,376 35
Central Depôt ...	4,301 64	14,938 63	19,240 27
Railway Fuel Supply ...	104,863 64	—	104,863 64
Total ...	193,721 87	96,957 2	377,562 77

Forms Nos. 8 and 9 in appendix give, as far as they have been forwarded to me, details showing amounts sold in depôts and in the forest, both to private parties and Public Departments. These forms have, however, in several cases been so carelessly or badly filled up that I have had great trouble to make any way with them. Some of the forms have not even been filled up. This is the case chiefly with the Western Province, the Assistant Conservator having stated his inability to compile his returns from the information obtained at the Kachchéri.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS.

56. *Timber for the Public Works Department.*—The most important operations during the year have been the building of a new hospital and a kachchéri at Badulla, and of a hospital at Anurádhapura. Form No. 8 should show the amount sold in the way of logs and sawn timber, warichchies, and uman-sticks; but in its very mutilated condition it can only be referred to as showing the items for the Provinces which did submit returns. Even Form No. 12 is not to be relied on, as in some cases the stock which was said to have been on hand on the 1st January does not tally with reports sent last year showing stock on hand on 31st December, 1890, which clearly ought to be the same as that on 1st January, 1891, the depôts being closed on the latter day.

57. *Sleeper Operations.*—The Railway Extension Department indented for 5,700 railway sleepers, which were to be supplied at Hatton, Mátalé, and Polgahawela respectively. Of these, the Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa, delivered 1,906 sleepers at Hatton, the Assistant Conservator, Central Province, 644 sleepers at Wattégama and Mátalé, and the Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province, 568 sleepers at Polgahawela. The Assistant Conservator, Central Province, attributes his delay to cholera, which caused his sawyers to bolt.

58. Experimental sleepers of alubo (*Eugenia Sylvestres*), etaheraliya (*Kurrimia zeylanica*), and dawata (*Carallia integerrima*), were supplied to the Railway by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Western Province, during the year, but, excepting the alubo, which stood fairly well, the sleepers made no stand against damp, and rotted away quickly. Dawata had the additional fault of being liable to attacks of white-ants. No reports have been as yet received as to the behaviour of other Island sleepers, although the low-country dún sleepers supplied to the Kalutara-Bentota extension do not appear to have done very well.

59. *Telegraph Posts.*—The pandikasa posts supplied from the North-Western Province have not done well at all: a large proportion rotted flush with the ground and broke down, and towards the end of the year the Postmaster-General applied to have them renewed by the Department. Instructions for a new supply of posts made of good wood were issued shortly after the close of the year. I have informed the Postmaster-General that in future no species would be guaranteed, and that if he wanted posts made of the cheaper woods he must take the risk of premature decay himself. If attempts are made to do a large quantity of work for a small outlay, accidents must be allowed for. The Postmaster-General attempted to obtain posts for the Tangalla-Hambantota extension at so low a price that neither the Southern Province nor Sabaragamuwa were able to undertake the job.

In the Northern Province 100 small trees, chiefly chadasakkan and ranai, were felled to meet an indent from the Telegraph Department, but, owing to the late date of the requisition and to heavy rain, the poles were not removed before the close of the year.

60. *Timber sold to Private Purchasers.*—At an auction sale held on 3rd August 49 tons of ebony were sold for Rs. 8,888·58, or an average Rs. 178 per ton. Of this, 38 tons came from the North-Central Province, while 11 tons came from the Northern Province. The quantity sold being small, and no sale having taken place for a considerable period, the bidding was extraordinarily brisk, the lots fetching very high prices. The prices obtained for different lots were Rs. 210, Rs. 190, Rs. 170, Rs. 160, Rs. 155, and Rs. 130, respectively. I hope to have another sale before the end of the year. The ebony was ready for shipment at Trincomalee, but the Agents for the "Lady Gordon" did not ship our timber in time, and it was only during the first North-about voyage of the "Lady Havelock" that a considerable cargo was brought away. The revenue for the year is therefore smaller by a considerable amount which has been credited to the year 1892 at a subsequent auction. If regular shipments of 50 tons could be sent from the North-Central Province, periodical auctions would easily be held. As good prices as those obtained in the above-named auction will probably not be obtained often, but fairly good prices can always be had if the supply be not too large.

61. *Satinwood.*—The demand for this timber in the log has increased largely during the year, and inquiries have been made by several firms for large quantities for export to India and Europe; and if the Central Depôt can be kept supplied by the Provinces at a fairly regular rate, a steady trade can be made in this timber.

62. *Halmilla Sales in the Eastern Province and Uva.*—The complications caused by the sale of dead halmilla from Uva, and mentioned in paragraph 66 of my last report, have caused a very large falling off in the sales of halmilla in the Eastern Province, and a consequent falling of revenue. I tried to arrange matters during my tour through the Eastern Province and Uva, and hope that the Government Agent, Uva, will not sell any more halmilla until the present stock lying in the Eastern Province depôts has been entirely disposed of. Above all, the system of giving share in kind should be given up. I hear that the Uva contractor has made a very good thing out of his contract, notwithstanding the obstacles put in his way in the Eastern Province, and other contractors are in consequence endeavouring to obtain equally good terms for the Eastern Province halmilla. The Government share of the Uva timber, magnificent logs, was brought in by the contractor for Rs. 4,500. The contractor was given an extension by the Government Agent on account of the obstruction which he met in the Eastern Province.

63. *Central Depôt.*—During the first half of the year the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, held charge of the Central Depôt. It was then found more convenient for the Conservator to be in direct control of the depôt. Owing to the change of régime, the returns which have been kept in separate offices during the two parts of the year could not be completed up to the time of my giving over charge to Captain Walker. It was only towards the end of the year that the Central Depôt was beginning to get properly known among Colombo firms, and credit must be given to Mr. W. H. Clark for his efforts in getting up the name of the depôt. It was, however, only after the close of the year that large sales were made in the Central Depôt. These sales were chiefly of ebony and satinwood.

The values of timber from different Provinces sold during the year are as follows:—

Province.	From June to December. Rs. c.	From January to May. Rs. c.
Western	514 96	
Central	1,057 4	
Northern	2,358 73	
Southern	—	
Eastern	1,925 33	2,672 78
North-Western	2,281 96	
North-Central	8,219 0	
Uva	—	
Sabaragamuwa	—	
Total Value ...	19,029 80	

64. *Railway Fuel Supply.*—Although it had been estimated that about 93,000 cubic yards would be required by the Railway Department, this year only 82,079 cubic yards of Crown and private wood were delivered by the Department. The cause of this has been the strict enforcement on the part of the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, of the system of passes for all firewood brought to the line. The contractors complained of being subjected to much hardship owing to their being sent about from headman to kórála and from kórála to Mudaliyár, in a way to make them lose time and money. The Government Agent thought that it was merely a trick on the part of the contractors to get better prices out of Government, but the system has had sufficient effect on the public generally. The Director of a mill in Colombo informed me that since the enforcement of the stricter system of passes the price of firewood for his mill had risen from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per ton. Anyhow the supply to the railway materially diminished, and at last the running engines on the railway—*i.e.* those which did not, like mail trains, take the wood supply for a whole section at Colombo, but filled in again at Henaratgoda, Veyangoda, or Mirigama—had to give up wood altogether and had to burn coal. This has caused a considerable extra expenditure to the Railway and a noticeable falling off in the revenue to us.

65. Of the 82,079 cubic yards, 26,710 came from Crown forests. The expenditure on them was Rs. 29,512·07, or Rs. $1{\cdot}10\frac{49}{100}$ per cubic yard.

66. The subjoined table shows Province by Province the amount of Crown firewood obtained from the various Provinces:—

Province.	Cubic Yards.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Surplus. Rs. c.
Western ...	9,906·5	14,209 3	10,410 52	3,798 51
North-Western ...	9,944	14,142 53	10,129 45	4,013 8
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,723	2,449 95	1,766 0	683 95
Central	5,137	8,072 72	7,206 10	866 62
Total ...	26,710·5	38,874 23	29,512 ·7	9,362 16

67. *Fuel Supply to other Departments.*—In the Western Province fuel was, I presume, supplied during the year to the different Public Departments, but the Assistant Conservator does not say anything about it. In the Northern Province small quantities of green firewood for burning lime were supplied to the Public Works Department at Rs. 3 per ton. In Uva the Assistant Conservator supplied 602 cubic yards of firewood and 1,298 bushels of charcoal to the Public Works Department.

68. *Fuel Supply to the Public.*—Jaffna is the only town in which a large traffic in firewood goes on. The sale of firewood at Jaffna produced a revenue of Rs. 12,676, which is by Rs. 855 larger than that of last year. At Trincomalee an attempt was made towards taking the firewood supply under the management of the Department, and a stock to start with was being collected towards the end of the year. It is now time for Galle and Anurádhapura to begin to adopt some system for the firewood supply. At Badulla and Nuwara Eliya a good stack of firewood is being kept in the depôt, the sales to private purchasers at the latter place amounting to 1,169 cubic yards, worth Rs. 2,155·75. Kandy is utterly unprovided for, and it may become necessary to start plantations for the fuel supply of the town.

The amount of charcoal sold to private purchasers amounts in the Central Province to 27 tons and in Uva to 3,219 bushels. It is a pity that all Provinces seem to be unable to adopt a uniform system of measurement—cubic yards for firewood and bushels for charcoal are by far the most rational.

69. A small quantity of bamboos and cane was sold in the Central Province for Rs. 48·66.

70. *Produce removed from the Forest by Consumers and Purchasers.*—Form No. 9 is intended to show the amount of timber and other produce collected in the forests by purchasers themselves, but, like Form No. 8, it is not complete.

71. *Timber.*—The largest sales of standing timber were in the planting districts, Sabaragamuwa selling timber to the value of Rs. 13,676·51, while the Central Province and Uva show sales amounting to Rs. 8,552·56 and to Rs. 8,806·76 respectively. The Assistant Conservator, Central Province, however, reports that there have been few extensions of factories, and that demand has consequently been somewhat low. Exclusive of the Western Province, for which no returns can be obtained, the sales of timber on payment of royalty amounted to—

Total number of trees	25,183
Number of warichches	43,000
Number of shingles	5,200
Number of cubic feet	109,754
Value	Rs. 34,866·07

The Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, says that the number of permits to fell on payment of royalty has increased during the year, and represents that it is not proper policy, as with the very imperfect protection the forests have it is very easy for license holders to commit timber thefts.

72. *Firewood.*—In the Central Province 32,057 cubic yards of firewood were taken out of the forests by Public Departments. In most other Provinces licenses for small amounts were given to cut firewood, and the total amount and value of the firewood come up to 206 tons, 4,097 cubic yards, worth Rs. 5,602·07. As regards charcoal, licenses to manufacture charcoal, were only given in the Eastern and Uva Provinces, and their value amounted to Rs. 121·34.

73. Small quantities of bamboos and cane were taken out by purchasers, the whole value being only Rs. 40·87.

74. *Other Produce.*—Like last year Uva leads the list on account of its revenue on the lease of gallnut *(Terminalia chebula)*, which this year fetched even higher prices than usual. There is no reason why the Eastern Province should not make almost as good a revenue over the same product.

In the Northern Province Rs. 480·50 were obtained from licenses to lop green leaves for manure. The Assistant Conservator observes that, notwithstanding his complaints, care has not been taken to restrict the species to be lopped. The operation is a very exhausting one to the forest.

and gives only small returns, and should be restricted." In the Southern Province the kitul rent has only obtained Rs. 203·02. The headmen in the villages usually bid for the lease of all the kitul trees in a forest, and make a profit by re-renting single trees to separate people. When they bid of course the other people in the village do not like to outbid them, and the revenue is as yet small. The total value of minor produce taken from the forests by purchasers amounts to Rs. 6,980·55.

75. *Free Grants of Forest Produce.*—Free grants amounting in value to Rs. 3,128·11 for Uva, to Rs. 936·94 in the Eastern Province, and to Rs. 100 in the Central Province, or altogether to Rs. 4,165·05, were allowed by the Government Agents. In the other Provinces' reports no special mention is made of the amounts granted, but now a careful record will have to be kept, for orders have been issued by Government regulating free grants of timber. For one thing free grants to Public Departments have been put a stop to. This is satisfactory, for in my last annual report I had occasion to show how the timber granted may be utterly wasted. This year the value of the free grants to Public Departments alone amounted in Uva to Rs. 2,155·27.

Exports of Forest Produce.—The Hon. the Principal Collector of Customs has kindly furnished me with a table showing the exports of timber and other forest produce sent from Ceylon. The table will be found in appendix D. The exports of ebony and halmilla have considerably diminished during the year, but those of satin have risen from 306 to 1,409 cwt. The export of iron wood, which I expect must be palu, have nearly doubled. The export of palmirah laths and rafters fell off by about half during the year. This may be due to the attention of the Jaffna people being diverted to the collection of palmirah fibre for Messrs. Vavasseur & Co.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

The expenditure this year exceeds the amount credited to revenue by Rs. 31,169·55. This is chiefly caused by large plantation and demarcation works and the large ebony fellings in the North-Central Province.

The falling off in revenue is due to cessation of requirements from Haputalé Extension; imposition of passes for railway firewood; detention of ebony in Trincomalee depôt, and consequent deferring of sale to next year; delay in satinwood from North-Western Province reaching Central depôt, which, if it had reached in time, would have been sold at once and the revenue credited in the year; strike of halmilla contractors in the Eastern Province.

The outstandings from previous year (1890) are smaller than those credited in 1890 for 1889.

It is anticipated that the year 1892 will be more profitable.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Receipt of Provincial Annual Report.—I regret to say that, notwithstanding my request that all reports be sent in early this year to enable me to give mine in a complete form to Captain Walker, I have, at the time of my departure, not received all of them, and am obliged to leave him to complete the chapters on Yield and Working and on Financial Results, in some respects the most important. The changes consequent on departure on leave of several officers are partly to blame for this, the Eastern Province report being an example of this. Only portion of the North-Western Province report reached me just before my departure, and incomplete.

The delay was chiefly due to the dilatoriness of the Forester, Puttalam, in sending in the returns for his district. Some of the returns he had not sent off when he started to take over charge of the Eastern Province. The report for the Western Province reached me only late on the 12th April in a very incomplete condition, several forms not having been filled up. The Assistant Conservator reports that this was due to the Government Agent not allowing him any control over his office. The Government Agent says that every facility was given for the compilation of the report, but it is evident that, if the Assistant Conservator is excluded from the office up to the last moment, he cannot without great difficulty compile items for Forest Department forms, which are quite different from those kept in the Kachchéri. The Government Agent was, for the first half of the year, in charge of the Central Depôt, and owing to the same causes the report for the Central Depôt has been delayed. Finally, very few indeed of the officers sent all of their returns correct. This has necessitated reference back to the Provinces and subsequent delay. This year the Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa, was the first to send in his annual report, which reached me on 7th March. He sent a very full report, accompanied by a map showing very clearly the distribution of different classes of forests, the mountain ranges, and the catchment areas of the Kalu and Walawe-gangas. The Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa, has also annexed a map to his report showing the areas which, in his opinion, should be reserved.

The compilation of forms has, in many instances, been disgracefully done, several of the forms giving the lie to others, while mistakes in addition were so common that I have had my work increased ten-fold. Some of the forms, as in the Western Province, have been left unfilled, and I must therefore apologise for a very incomplete report.

Services of Officers.—As it is not usual to mention in this report officers by name who have done particularly good work, I am unable to do so here. Those who render good services are well known to Government, and I am glad to say that most of the officers of the Department have given good proof of their zeal.

Health of Officers.—There has been a good deal of sickness among the officers of the Department. Most of them have suffered from fever or dysentery, and life in the forests this year cannot by any means have been a healthy one. There is no Department in the Island which has to work at all times in more unhealthy localities.

Probationers at Dehra Dun Forest School.—Mr. W. Ferguson obtained the Ranger's certificate at Dehra Dun, while Mr. J. St. L. Hansard failed to obtain the necessary certificate. The illness which he contracted after being mauled by a man-eating tiger interfered with his studies, notwithstanding that he was given one year extra at the school, and he was unable to get pass marks. Mr. A. M. Walker was the only student left at Dehra during the rest of the year. He passed the final examinations after completion of the year.

Agri-Horticultural Show in Colombo.—All Assistant Conservators, except the Assistant Conservator, North-Central Province, sent specimens of timber and forest produce to this Show. The collection was really a very good one, that from the North-Western Province calling for special remark on account of the handsome timber specimens exhibited, while the Eastern Province sent in a capital collection of minor forest produce. Uva also sent a very good collection, but it was broken up, and the fibres, dyes, &c., were exhibited in another section.

The following silver medals were awarded :—

For the best collection of cabinet woods—Assistant Conservator, North-Western Province.
For the best collection of forest produce—Assistant Conservator, Eastern Province.
For the best collection of timber—Assistant Conservator, Central Province, and Assistant Conservator, Sabaragamuwa.
For the best collection of jungle fruit—Assistant Conservator, Uva.
For the best collection of jungle roots, &c.—Assistant Conservator, Western Province.

Game Laws.—A law for the protection of elephants and buffaloes has at last been passed, and a law for raising an export duty on hides and horns. It is hoped that these measures will have some effect in stopping indiscriminate slaughter. There has been a great deal of grumbling on account of the license for shooting elephants being raised to Rs. 100. I cannot see much cause for this grumbling. To a person who has never shot an elephant and who is desirous of killing one an elephant should be well worth Rs. 100, and one animal of this kind should satisfy most men. Those who are not satisfied should, if they are not willing to pay the money, confine themselves to proscribed rogues which the Government Agents will gladly allow them to kill without paying for licenses. The export duty on hides and horns will no doubt have some effect in checking wholesale slaughter of game, but it will not put a stop to the *battues* organised by gypsies and by estate coolies, who go to the low-country for the sake of the meat of deer and pig, which they dry and take up for sale to the estates.

The Assistant Conservator of Uva reports a case of this sort and suggests that Forest Officers be empowered by Government to arrest any person killing game or shooting out of his division without a license.

Elephant Establishment in the Eastern Province.—An elephant was captured, but received a fall when it was caught, from the effects of which it ultimately died. Another was found in the jungle, but having lost its mother and being still very young it died before it could be taken out of the jungle. Another, a cow-elephant, was caught and is doing well. She was found stuck in the mud at Lahugalla tank, and was rescued and brought in. The elephant caught in 1890 is doing well and growing fast. He is now very fairly trained for depôt work.

Collection of Palmirah Fibre.—Dr. Trimen, in his annual report, has already referred to the trade in palmirah fibre which has sprung up in the Jaffna peninsula. What is sought for is the base of the petiole of the leaf, and only the ends of old leaves which have already dropped off should be pulled from the trees. But the people in their greed for money pull off stalks which have not died off completely, and thus the naked stems of the palms are exposed prematurely, and many trees die off. It is to be hoped that in Crown lands at least a check is given to this new trade, and that only trees which would any how be felled for their timber will be stripped of their leaves.

A. M. WALKER,
Acting Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX.

Table showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the different Provinces, the Central Depôt, the Railway Fuel Supply Department, and the Conservator's Office, during the years 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Province.	1889.				1890.				1891.			
	Receipt.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Receipt.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Receipt.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	30,823 0	62,203 0	—	31,380 0	49,877 87	38,299 48	11,578 39	—	19,129 73	39,450 10	—	20,320 37
Central	27,812 0	49,274 0	—	21,462 0	60,974 95	49,843 75	11,131 20	—	44,814 15	63,009 71	—	18,195 56
Northern	15,892 0	19,306 0	—	3,414 0	22,320 0	20,193 76	2,126 24	—	25,375 84	22,581 12	2,794 72	—
Southern	13,593 43	21,730 62	—	8,137 19	22,364 93	31,182 34	—	8,817 41	17,519 35	24,058 7	—	6,538 72
Eastern	58,644 19	36,591 1	22,053 18	—	67,474 89	45,268 83	22,206 6	—	35,849 25	25,129 16	10,720 9	—
North-Western	17,060 0	25,722 28	—	8,662 28	34,069 0	34,113 16	—	44 16	30,845 92	39,529 95	—	8,684 3
North-Central	10,270 83	13,654 25	—	3,383 42	12,894 74	14,766 40	—	1,871 66	22,497 5	22,927 15	—	430 10
Uva	8,879 32	15,956 69	—	7,077 37	23,586 29	27,032 63	—	3,446 34	53,578 77	27,607 95	25,970 82	—
Sabaragamuwa	10,723 31	13,446 34	—	2,723 3	17,850 39	21,663 71	—	3,813 32	18,376 35	18,348 11	28 24	—
Central Depôt	17,948 17	8,386 48	9,561 69	—	67,561 31	3,106 26	64,455 5	—	19,240 27	3,015 3	16,225 24	—
Railway Fuel Supply ...	118,279 0	108,319 0	9,960 0	—	131,070 58	118,914 38	12,156 20	—	122,808 80	111,054 69	11,754 11	—
Conservator's Office	—	18,541 0	—	18,541 0	—	17,132 42	—	17,132 42	—	44,493 99	—	44,493 99
Total ...	329,925 25	393,130 67	41,574 87	104,780 29	510,044 95	421,517 12	123,653 14	35,125 31	410,035 48	441,205 3	67,493 22	98,662 77
Net Surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,527 83	—	—	—	—	—
Net Deficit	—	—	—	63,205 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,169 55

Form 1.—Area.

Province.	Area on January 1, 1891.		Added.	Excluded.	Total on December 31, 1891.	
	Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.
Reserved Forests.						
(Finally proclaimed in *Government Gazette.*)						
Central	852	1·33	—	—	852	1·33
North-Western	1,024	1·60	786	—	1,810	2·67
Uva	710	1·11	—	—	710	1·11
Sabaragamuwa	21,462	33·53	—	1,359	20,403	31·41
Total ...	24,040	37·57	786	1,359	23,475	36·52
Proposed Reserved Forests.						
(First notice given in *Government Gazette.*)						
Western	2,748	4·29	2,410	—	5,158	8·06
Central	12,400	19·36	—	—	12,400	19·36
Southern	1,364	2·13	13,664	—	15,028	23·48
North-Western	5,598	8·75	—	786	4,812	7·51
Sabaragamuwa	17,760	27·75	13,922	—	31,682	49·50
Total ...	39,870	52·28	29,996	786	69,080	107·91
Other Crown Forests.						
Western	—*	—	76,000	—	76,000	118·75
Central	178,182	278·41	—	—	178,182	278·41
Northern	476,773	744·95	—	—	476,773	744·95
Southern	—*	—	128,000	—	128,000	200·00
Eastern	287,306	448·92	—	2,462	284,844	445·06
North-Western	55,476†	86·68	223,524	—	280,000	437·50
North-Central	—*	—	448,000	—	448,000	700·00
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	33,919	53·00	—	—	33,919	53·00
Total ...	1,031,656	1,611·96	875,524	2,462	1,905,718	2,977·67
Government Forests, Grand Total ...	1,095,574	1,707·52	906,306	4,607	1,998,273	3,121·10
Village Forests.						
(Gazetted.)						
North-Western	107	0·17	—	—	107	0·17
Sabaragamuwa	167	0·26	—	—	167	0·26
Total ...	274	0·43	—	—	274	0·43
Grand Total ...	1,095,848	1,707·95	906,306	4,607	1,998,547	3,121·53

* No Estimate. † Estimate incomplete.

Form 2.—Boundaries.

Province.	Up to 1891.		During 1891.		Total.		Lost.	
	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Of the Year.	Total.
Western ...	1,040	277	1,000	—	2,040	277	1,686·24	1,686·24
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	335	32	1,527	6	1,862	38	315·78	365·07
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,375	309	2,527	6	3,902	315	2,002·02	2,051·31

Form 3.—Surveys.

Province.	Area Surveyed in Acres.			Cost.	
	Up to 1891.	During 1891.	Total.	Of the Year.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	15,771	12,923	28,694	12,366 35	33,503 12
Central	15,657	173	15,830	521 58	15,396 97
Northern	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	4,346	16,740	21,086	4,478 62	11,302 9
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	55,127	10,573	65,700	5,551 58	25,356 71
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	504	—	504	—	1,083 61
Sabaragamuwa	98,019	143	98,162	2,842 12	81,939 12
Total ...	189,424	40,552	229,976	25,760 25	168,581 62

Form 4.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 71 of Forest Ordinance.

Province.	Cases pending from preceding Year.	New Cases of the Year.				Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorised Felling or Removing.	Illicit Chens.	Other Offences.	Total Cases of the Year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Prosecutions :—													
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	4	42	38	—	80	84	51	76	19	28	70	104	14
Northern ...	—	21	—	—	21	21	18	19	3	5	21	24	—
Southern ...	114	47	742	4	793	907	487	668	376	714	863	1382	44
Eastern ...	3	19	—	2	21	24	19	48	5	35	24	83	—
North-Western ...	2	44	6	—	50	52	33	149	4	7	37	156	15
North-Central ...	—	8	4	1	13	13	2	7	3	4	5	11	8
Uva ...	7	9	—	4	13	20	11	14	5	8	16	22	4
Sabaragamuwa ...	5	43	19	—	62	67	41	69	21	66	62	135	5
Total ...	135	233	809	11	1,053	1,188	662	1050	436	867	1098	1917	90
Compositions :—													
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	5	15	5	1	21	26	6	10	11	16	17	26	9
Northern ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Southern ...	—	26	—	14	40	40	40	72	—	—	40	72	—
Eastern ...	3	3	—	3	6	9	9	12	—	—	9	12	—
North-Western ...	—	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	—	—	10	10	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	6	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	4	27	50	3	80	84	65	133	12	33	77	166	7
Total ...	12	88	55	21	164	176	137	244	23	49	160	293	16
Grand Total ...	147	321	864	32	1,217	1,364	799	1294	459	916	1258	2210	106

* No return.

Form 5.—Area of Plantation.

Province and District.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On January 1, 1891.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1891.	Receipts. Of the Year. Rs. c.	Charges. Of the Year. Rs. c.	Total. Receipts. Since Beginning. Rs. c.	Total. Charges. Since Beginning. Rs. c.
Western Province.									
Negombo ...	Pohonnoruwa Jak chena ...	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
	Haliganka nda Jak chena ...	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Colombo ...	Hanwella teak garden	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Pusseli-oya plantation	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	78	—	—	73	—	—	—	235 4
Central Province.									
Nuwara Eliya ...	Nuwara Eliya plantations ...	16	4	—	20	—	1200 0	—	2959 66
	Nánu-oya strip plantations ...	22	15	—	37				
Kandy ...	Galboda railway fuel	—	320	—	320	—	13091 49	—	14001 49
	Total ...	38	339	—	377	—	14291 49	—	16961 15
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	Teak chenas	639	31	—	670	—	39 72	—	397 75
North-Western Province.									
Kurunégala ...	Kumbalpola ...	10	—	—	10	—	101 64	—	427 44
Puttalam ...	Sundapola ...	8	31	—	39	80 0	1091 56	80 0	1265 76
	Teak plantations ...	43	56	—	99	107 56	1741 68	310 31	4014 49
	Total ...	61	87	—	148	187 56	2934 88	390 31	5707 69
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	Judge's Hill ...	24	—	—	24	—	1035 28	—	—
	Elladaluwa ...	13	—	—	13	—	445 77	—	—
Haputalé ...	Strip plantations ...	3	1·5	—	4·5	—	132 89	—	—
Bandárawela ...	Patana ...	5	—	—	5	—	48 87	—	—
	Total ...	45	1·5	—	46·5	—	1662 81	—	5997 27
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	Edangoda ...	15	1	—	16	229 0	1601 3	326 44	2338 88
	Yattipowa ...	—	16	—	16				
	Gabella ...	30	—	—	30	—	251 91	—	615 35
	Total ...	45	17	—	62	229 0	1852 94	326 44	2954 23
	Grand Total ...	906	475·5	—	1376·5	416 56	20781 84	716 75	32253 13

Form 6.—Roads and Paths made by the Department.

	Length in Miles. On January 1, 1891.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1891.	Charges of the Year. Rs. c.
(a) *Cart Roads.*					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	1·75	—	—	1·75	—
Northern Province ...	92·50	—	—	92·50	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Prov.	—	0·75	—	0·75	15 0
North-Central Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	94·25	0·75	—	95·00	15 0
(b) *Bridle Paths.*					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	300	—	—	300	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Prov	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	7·05	—	—	7·05	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	307·05	—	—	307·5	—

	Length in Miles.				Charges of the Year.
	On January 1, 1891.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1891.	
					Rs. c.
(c) Inspection and Export Paths.					
Western Province ...	13·44	—	—	13·44	—
Central Province ...	3·00	9·00	—	12·00	156 8
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Prov.	—	0·80	—	0·80	21 52
North-Central Prov.	—	5·00	—	—	225 0
Province of Uva ...	4·05	0·18	—	4·18	11 16½
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	317·49	905·98	—	30 42	413 76½
Grand Total ...	718 79	906·73	—	432·49	428 76½

Form 7.—Buildings belonging to the Department.

Province.	Permanent.			Semi-permanent.			Temporary (Cadjan).			Cost of the Year.
	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts.	
On January 1, 1891.										Rs. c.
Western ...	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	4	—
Central ...	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	500 0
North-Central ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	41 10
Total ...	4	5	5	—	2	10	2	2	13	541 10
Added during the Year.										
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	*5,164 64
Central ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	717 0
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	140 0
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	168 87
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	—	—	2	5	1	1	2	6,190 51
Abandoned during the Year.										
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
On December 31, 1891.										
Western ...	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	4	5,164 64
Central ...	2	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	717 0
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	2	—	—	—	2	8	2	1	—	668 87
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	41 10
Total ...	4	6	5	—	4	15	2	2	15	6,591 61

* Includes repairs and incomplete buildings.

Form 8.—Timber and other Produce sold from Depôts during the year 1891.

Province.	Logs.									Sleepers.						Other Sawn Timber.											
	No.			Cubic Feet.			Value.			No.			Value.			Cubic Feet.			Superficial Feet.			Running Feet.			Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.										Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	3442	1347	4789	3132 43	1021 74	4154 17	145	—	145	485 0	—	485 0	—	—	—	23072	33529	56601	14495	5344	19839	6683 63	5228 16	11911 79
Northern† ...	—	—	512	—	—	—	—	—	10543 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17330 99	1430 41	18761 40
Southern ...	—	—	—	1184	—	1184	2085 15	—	2085 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9879	67	9946	—	38500	3850	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	14	14	9075	11792	20867	10336 81	14766 52	25103 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4000	—	4000	—	—	—	840 35	—	840 35
North-Central ...	—	—	—	30517	20698	51215	5684 59	10908 78	16593 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7117 48	21600 53
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	747	272	1019	10267	13050	23317	222900	88797	311697	14543 05	41 84	197 15
Sabaragamuwa† ...	—	—	—	80	30	110	80 50	1 0	81 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25	—	1561	1561	7028	678	13706	155 31	—	—
Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	3426	4580	8006	4301 64	6050 05	10351 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Fuel Supply ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	14	526	47724	38447	86171	25621 12	32748 09	58912 21	145	—	145	485 0	—	485 0	10651	339	10990	37339	86540	88929	244423	100819	345242	39553 33	13817 89	53371 22

Province.	Ebony.						Shingles.						Small Round Timber and Pieces.									Wabichchies and Uman Sticks.					
	Tons.			Value.			No.			Value.			No.			Running Feet.			Value.			No.			Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9975	9275	19250	79 72	67 33	147 5
Northern† ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	127500	167514	295014	1710 75	1640 05	3350 80	36	—	36	4761	4368	8498	475 19	484 18	959 37	—	5818	—	—	—	55 16
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2675	—	—	—	—	—	619	61	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5351	5351	—	—	—	—	393	84	393	84	2750	450	3200	43 75
North-Western* ...	—	0·5	0·5	—	50	0	50	0	—	—	—	—	—	5	797	802	—	—	—	7	305	242	95	249	58	3853	5345
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47768	25090	72858	—	—	—	1362	75	634	37	1997	12
Sabaragamuwa† ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	47600	63750	111350	714 0	956 25	1670 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Fuel Supply ...	—	49	49	—	8888	58	8888	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	49·5	49·5	—	8938	58	8938	58	175100	231264	406364	2424 75	2596 30	5021 05	47809	31238	81722	47614	36884	84498	1845 44	6754 48	9219 52	16578	63180	85576	382 90	1613 80	2051 86

Province.	Firewood (not including wood from Private Forests for Railway Fuel Supply).									Charcoal.									Bamboo and Cane.						Total Value.		
	Cubic Yards.			Tons.			Value.			Tons.			Bushels.			Value.			No.			Value.					
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	1894	4634	6528	—	—	—	2484 83	7452 21	9937 4	7·5	27	34·5	—	—	—	195 50	572 26	767 76	992	4178	5170	9 17	39 49	48 66	15206 22	16505 42	31711 64
Northern† ...	—	—	—	—	—	2536	—	—	12675 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19459 89	1842 25	21302 14
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10093 74	21759 57	32363 31
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	46	46	—	172 49	172 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 41	1 41	—	—	—	988	375	1363	138 91	95 29	234 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	8026 60	11639 85	19666 45
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17172 89	11222 15	28395 4
Uva ...	60	1169	1771	—	—	—	1487 50	2155 75	3643 25	—	—	—	1298	3219	4517	428 34	992 67	1421 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 [illegible]	[illegible] 42 84	278 65
Sabaragamuwa† ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4301 64	14938 63	19240 27
Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38874 23	—	38874 23
Railway Fuel Supply	26711	—	26711	—	—	—	38874 23	—	38874 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	29207	5803	35010	—	46	2582	42846 56	9781 86	65304 0	7·5	27	34·5	2286	3594	5880	762 75	1660 22	2422 97	992	4178	5170	9 17	39 49	48 66	113881	27950 71	215725 8

* No return. † Incomplete data.

Form 9.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests on Payment of Royalty.

TIMBER.

PROVINCE.	Trees. No.			Trees. Value.			Warichchies. No.			Warichchies. Value.			Shingles. No.			Shingles. Value.			Cubic Feet. No.			Cubic Feet. Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				R. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1271	24847	26118	729 25	7823 31	8552 56
Northern ...	7	128	135	110 41	301 8	411 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	280	280	—	143 46	143 46	—	350	350	—	85 56	85 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497	497	—	152 34	152 34
Eastern ...	4996	15790	20786	—†	—†	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4317	27	4344	†1432 87	2850 91	4283 78
North-Western ...	—	?	?	—	550 59	550 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 78	222 50	292 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	2367	746	3113	289 2	90 35	379 37	31100	11335	42435	155 50	56 72	212 22	—	5200	5200	—	31 0	31 0	20105	7770	27875	3242 55	5564 23	8806 78
Sabaragamuwa ...	148	721	869	187 80	171 70	359 50	—	215	215	—	14 65	14 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	4877	46043	50920	8144 51	4925 10	13069 61
Total ...	7518	17665	25183	587 23	1257 18	1844 41	31100	11900	43000	225 28	379 43	604 71	—	5200	5200	—	31 0	31 0	30570	79184	109754	13549 18	21315 89	34865 7

FIREWOOD.

PROVINCE.	Tons. No.			Tons. Value.			Cubic Yards. No.			Cubic Yards. Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				R. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3287	—	3287	4649 40	—	4649 40
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	—	120 0	120 0
Eastern ...	—	‡206	‡206	—	300 5	300 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	378 15	75 20	453 35
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	33 32	33 32
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	409	435	16 12	254 38	271 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	375	—	75 0	75 0
Total ...	—	206	206	—	300 5	300 5	3313	784	4097	5043 67	558 40	5602 7

CHARCOAL.

PROVINCE.	Tons. No.			Tons. Value.			Bushels. No.			Bushels. Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	125	125	—	32 19	32 19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	846	846	—	—§	—§	—	700	700	—	51 92	51 92
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	477	55	532	34 23	3 0	37 23
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	971	971	—	32 19	32 19	477	755	1232	34 23	54 92	89 15

PROVINCE.	Bamboos and Canes. No.			Bamboos and Canes. Value.			Other Produce. Value.				Total Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.		P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Central ...	—	312	312	—	4 24	4 24	—	443 21	443 21		5378 65	8302 95	14681 60
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480 50	480 50		110 41	781 58	891 99
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203 2	203 2		—	704 38	704 38
Eastern ...	—	38200	38200	—	19 10	19 10	—	782 47	782 47		1432 87	4004 45	5437 32
North-Western ...	—	?	?	—	15 53	15 53	—	50 0	50 0		428 15	641 32	1069 47
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		69 78	255 82	325 60
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 60	4725 0	4865 60		3878 2	10725 18	14603 20
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	10000	10000	—	2 0	2 0	—	155 75	155 75		8332 31	5344 20	13676 51
Total ...	—	48512	48512	—	40 87	40 87	140 60	6839 95	6980 55		19630 19	30759 88	50390 7

* No return. † Value of trees and of cubic feet given together. ‡ Includes 17,000 pieces. § Value of tons and bushels given together.

Form 10.—Statement of Trees felled during 1891.

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total.
Kina and Domba (Calophyllum, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
	Green	—	221	—	—	—	3	—	137	52			
		—	221	—	—	—	3	—	137	52			
Ná (Mesua, sp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417
	Green	—	—	—	314	—	—	—	—	103			
		—	—	—	314	—	—	—	—	103			
Mendora and Tumpalai (Vatica, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
	Green	—	—	—	93	59	—	—	—	60			
		—	—	—	93	59	—	—	—	60			
Dón (Doona and horea, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196
	Green	—	37	—	78	—	—	—	68	13			
		—	37	—	78	—	—	—	68	13			
Hora and Hal (Vateria and Dipterocarpus, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
	Green	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	83			
		—	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	83			
Halmilla (Berrya Ammonilla)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505	—	505	—	1,028
	Green	—	54	—	—	351	—	106	12	—		523	
		—	54	—	—	351	—	106	517	—			
Pehimbiya (Filicium decipiens)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2 [c]		9	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2			
Satinwood (Chloroxylon Swietenia)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	1,116
	Green	—	5	12	—	319	729	41	—	—		1,106	
		—	5	12	—	319	729	51	—	—			
Margosa and Hulanhik (Melia Chickrassia, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—		10	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—			
Nedun (Pericopsis Mooniana)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		5	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5			
Ubberiya and Dawata (Caralia integerrima)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
	Green	—	11	—	22	—	—	—	—	60		93	
		—	11	—	22	—	—	—	—	60			
Kumbuk (Terminalia glabra)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
	Green	—	59	—	18	—	105	11	12	1		206	
		—	59	—	18	—	105	11	12	1			
Damba and Naval (Eugenia, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512
	Green	—	467	—	—	—	—	2	—	43		512	
		—	467	—	—	—	—	2	—	43			

* No Return.

Form 10,—*continued.*

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total.
Mi and Wanami (Bassia, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	
		—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			17
Palu and Munamal (Mimusops, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	72	654	55	124	511	25	—	—	6	1,441	
		—	72	654	55	124	517	25	—	—			1,447
Yehiriya, Kirihembiliya, and Tawenna (Dichopsis, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	335	—	39	—	—	—	—	5	—	379	
		—	335	—	39	—	—	—	—	5			379
Ebony (Diospyros Ebenum)	Dry	—	82	—	—	—	551	99	—	—	732	—	
	Green	—	—	99	—	—	—	768	—	—	—	867	
		—	82	99	—	—	551	867	—	—			1,599
Milla and Teak (Vitexaltissima)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	53	—	18	128	4	108	39	161	—	511	
		—	53	—	18	128	4	108	39	161			511
Ranai (Persea Semecarpifolia)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	14	82	—	67	40	150	—	—	—	353	
		—	14	82	—	67	40	150	—	—			353
Jak and Del (Artocarpus, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	17	—	40	
		—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	17			40
Sapu (Michelia, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	35	
		—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	16			35
Madol and Godapora (Garcinia, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	81	
		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	75			81
Weralu (Elæocarpus, spp.)	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
		—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			15
Other Species	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green	—	415	39	1,165	58	—	49	2,223	2,830	—	6,779	
		—	415	39	1,165	58	—	49	2,223	2,830			6,779
Total	Dry	—	82	—	—	—	557	109	505	—	1,253	—	
	Green	—	1,826	886	1,802	1,106	1,416	1,270	2,500	3,526	—	14,332	
		—	1,908	886	1,802	1,106	1,973	1,379	3,005	3,526	1,253	14,332	15,585
													15,585

* No Return.

Table 11.—Abstract showing Total Value of Forest Produce sold during 1891.

Province.	Timber.	Firewood.	Charcoal.	Bamboos and Canes.	Other Produce.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	29,510 74	14,586 44	799 95	52 90	443 21	45,393 24
Northern	11,629 26	12,675 58	—	—	480 50	24,785 34
Southern	21,683 50	120 0	—	—	203 2	22,006 52
Eastern	36,474 60	472 54	51 92	19 10	782 47	37,800 63
North-Western	23,012 77	453 35	—	15 53	50 0	23,531 65
North-Central	19,430 84	34 75	234 20	—	—	19,699 79
Uva	32,760 15	3,914 25	1,458 24	—	4,865 60	42,998 24
Sabaragamuwa	16,441 51	75 0	—	2 0	50 0	16,568 51
Central Depôts	19,240 27	—	—	—	—	19,240 27
Railway Fuel Supply ...	—	122,426 20	—	—	—	122,426 20
Total ...	210,183 64	154,758 11	2,544 31	89 53	6,874 80	374,450 39

* No return.

Form 12.—Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt at the Beginning and Close of the Year 1891.

Description of Timber or other Produce.	Province.	On hand at commencement of the year.							On hand at close of the year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS.								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Logs	Western ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	755 0	33†	—	—	—	—	—	747 36	—	7 64
	Central ...	984	—	—	—	—	—	7,549 0	877	6,024	—	—	—	—	6,422 77	—	1,126 23
	Northern ...	793	—	—	—	—	—	20,930 0	703	—	—	—	—	—	14,560 0	—	6,370 0
	Southern ...	3°	2,036	—	—	—	—	2,272 47	7°	3,073	—	—	—	—	2,990 41	717 94	—
	Eastern ...	6143†	—	—	—	—	—	83,985 0	5,533	—	—	—	—	—	68,705 28	—	15,279 72
	North-Western ...	847	—	—	—	—	—	8,400 91	33	244	—	—	—	—	879 51	—	7,521 40
	North-Central ...	1,708	—	—	—	—	—	19,272 96	715	5,350	—	—	—	—	9,692 22	—	9,580 74
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	323	7,599	—	—	—	—	8,210 0	534	4,609	—	—	—	136	23,233 0	15,023 0	—
	Total ...	10,857	9,635	—	—	—	—	151,375 34	8,435	19,300	—	—	—	136	127,230 55	15,740 94	39,885 73
Sleepers	Western ...	3,990	—	—	—	—	—	13,815 0	2,828	—	—	—	—	—	6,025 0	—	7,790 0
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	2,648	—	—	—	—	—	3,109 80	2,048	—	—	—	—	—	3,375 42	265 62	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	6,638	—	—	—	—	—	16,924 80	4,876	—	—	—	—	—	9,400 42	265 62	7,790 0
Other sawn timber	Western ...	—	—	19,382	7,761	—	—	12,248 0	—	—	25,070	—	—	—	9,580 70	—	2,667 30
	Central ...	16	—	42,470	24,833	—	—	9,802 21	—	—	59,736	21,077	—	—	10,327 48	525 27	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	11,583	26,113	—	—	—	16,849 53	—	14,617	23,745	—	—	—	21,061 22	4,211 69	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	113	—	—	—	—	—	380 5	498	93	—	—	—	—	1,525 86	1,145 81	—
	Uva ...	—	299	15,142	202,209	—	—	13,317 5	—	181	6,895	229,012	—	—	10,337 91	—	2,979 14
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	5,829	2,000	—	—	—	7,635 7	5,000†	5,111	—	—	—	—	6,148 25	—	1,486 82
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	129	17,711	105,107	234,803	—	—	60,231 91	5,498	20,002	115,446	250,089	—	—	58,981 42	5,882 77	7,133 26

Abstract showing Value of Timber, &c., in Depôt.—*continued.*

Description of Timber or other Produce.	Province.	On hand at commencement of the year.							On hand at close of the year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS—*contd.*	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15 16	15 16	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	100	—	—	—	—	—	3 50	2,050	—	—	—	—	—	71 75	68 25	—
Small round timber ...	Eastern ...	672	—	—	—	—	—	37 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 50
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 69
	North-Central ...	35,029	—	—	—	—	—	1,463 40	60,342	—	—	—	—	—	3,985 45	2,522 65	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	35,801	—	—	—	—	—	1,619 9	62,396	—	—	—	—	—	4,072 36	2,605 46	152 19
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	3,258	—	—	—	—	—	124 83	89 83	—
	Northern ...	5,806	—	—	—	—	—	159 0	2,839	—	—	—	—	—	294 20	135 20	—
	Southern ...	532	—	—	—	—	—	20 68	82	—	—	—	—	—	2 68	—	18 0
Warichchies and umansticks	Eastern ...	3,772	—	—	—	—	—	1,594 99	5,073	—	—	—	—	—	1,108 1	—	486 98
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	156 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	220 12	63 91	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,385	—	—	—	—	—	18 75	18 75	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	13,610	—	—	—	—	—	1,965 88	12,636	—	—	—	—	—	1,768 59	307 69	504 98
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	66,400	—	—	—	—	—	683 75	32,035	—	—	—	—	—	390 18	—	293 57
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shingles ...	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	36,175	—	—	—	—	—	542 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542 62
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	102,575	—	—	—	—	—	1,226 37	32,035	—	—	—	—	—	390 18	—	836 19
	Total of I. ...	169,610	27,346	105,107	234,803	—	—	233,843 39	125,876	39,302	115,446	250,089	—	136	201,843 52	24,802 48	56,302 35

II.—Firewood and Charcoal.																		
Firewood	Western ...	—	—	—	—	24	—	36 0	—	—	—	—	227	—	283 75	247 75	—	
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	98	—	95 0	—	—	—	—	745	—	1,256 0	1,161 0	—	
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	804	4,023 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,210	6,050 0	2,027 0	—	
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	1,393 13	1,393 13	—	
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28 0	28 0	—	
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	58	—	58 0	—	—	—	—	200	—	200 0	142 0	—	
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	750	—	2,031 0	—	—	—	—	440	—	1,388 75	—	642 25	
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	930	804	6,243 0	—	—	—	—	1,640	1,581	10,599 63	4,998 88	642 25	
						Bushels							Bushels					
Charcoal	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	7 36	7 36	—	
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	207	—	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 0	
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	454	—	147 18	—	—	—	—	130	—	39 57	—	107 61	
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	661	—	179 18	—	—	—	—	130	0·25	46 93	7 36	139 61	
	Total of II. ...	—	—	—	—	1,591	804	6,422 18	—	—	—	—	1,770	1,581·25	10,646 56	5,006 24	781 86	
	Grand Total Value ...	169,610	27,346	105,107	234,803	1,591	804	239,765 57	125,876	39,302	115,446	250,089	1,770	1,717·25	212,490 8	29,808 72	57,084 21	

* Boats.

† Includes boats.

Form 13.—Statement showing the Financial Condition of the Department at the End of the Year 1891.

Cr.

Province.	Revenue credited in the Treasury.	Outstandings due to Department at close of the Year.	Value of Timber in Depôt at close of the Year.	Outstandings due by Department at beginning of the Year.	Total to Credit of Department.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	19,129 73	2,391 32	16,536 81	—	38,057 86
Central ...	44,814 15	8,486 68	18,543 78	432 0	72,276 61
Northern ...	25,375 84	—	20,904 33	—	46,280 17
Southern ...	17,519 35	10,265 27	24,126 6	—	51,910 68
Eastern ...	35,849 25	5,953 80	71,206 42	—	113,009 47
North-Western ...	30,845 92	3,366 81	4,503 5	—	38,715 78
North-Central ...	22,497 5	2,776 41	60,693 53	—	85,966 99
Uva ...	53,578 77	5,498 94	11,784 98	1,580 41	72,443 10
Sabaragamuwa ...	18,376 35	3,740 96	6,148 25	622 92	28,888 48
Central Depôt ...	19,240 27	928 69	23,233 0	—	43,401 96
Railway Fuel Supply ...	122,808 80	—	—	—	122,808 80
Head Office ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	410,035 48	43,408 88	257,680 21	2,635 33	713,759 90

Dr.

Province.	Expenditure disbursed.	Outstandings due by Department at close of the Year.	Value of Timber in Depôt at beginning of the Year.	Outstandings due to Department at beginning of the Year.	Total to Debit of Department.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	39,450 10	1,319 44	26,854 0	2,998 98	70,622 52
Central ...	63,009 71	—	18,164 96	11,006 61	92,181 28
Northern ...	22,581 12	—	25,112 0	1,333 39	49,026 51
Southern ...	24,058 7	—	19,146 18	4,642 67	47,846 92
Eastern ...	25,129 16	—	85,617 49	2,602 37	113,349 2
North-Western ...	39,529 75	—	11,781 61	89 69	51,401 5
North-Central ...	22,927 15	—	34,883 41	2,776 41	60,586 97
Uva ...	27,607 95	1,404 4	16,037 85	15,590 32	60,640 16
Sabaragamuwa ...	18,348 11	1,383 50	7,635 7	2,927 5	30,293 73
Central Depôt ...	3,015 3	—	8,210 0	—	11,225 3
Railway Fuel Supply ...	111,054 69	—	—	—	111,054 69
Head Office ...	44,493 99	—	—	—	44,493 99
Total ...	441,204 83	4,106 98	253,442 57	43,967 49	742,721 87

Province.	Difference in favour of Department.	Difference against the Department.	Net Difference.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	32,564 66	—
Central ...	—	19,904 67	—
Northern ...	—	2,746 34	—
Southern ...	4,063 76	—	—
Eastern ...	—	339 55	—
North-Western ...	—	12,685 27	—
North-Central ...	25,380 2	—	—
Uva ...	11,802 94	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	1,405 25	—
Central Depôt ...	32,176 93	—	—
Railway Fuel Supply ...	11,734 11	—	—
Head Office ...	—	44,493 99	—
Total ...	85,157 76	114,139 73	28,981 97

Form 14.—Summary of Revenue credited in the Treasury during the Year 1891.

Province.	Timber and other Produce removed from Forest by Government Agency.					Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					Drift, Waif, and confiscated Produce.	Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos and Canes.	Minor Produce.	Total.	Timber.	Fire-wood.	Bamboos and Canes.	Minor Produce.	Total.		Fines and Forfeitures.	Refunds.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	5,950 71	11,503 69	—	—	17,454 40	66 9	—	—	—	66 9	144 67	44 11	770 46	650 0	1,464 57	19,129 73
Central ...	21,041 56	15,270 59	—	—	36,312 15	7,259 4	—	4 24	475 86	7,739 14	2 75	332 25	—	427 86	760 11	44,814 15
Northern ...	11,218 65	12,675 58	—	—	23,894 23	411 49	—	—	480 50	891 99	564 62	25 0	—	—	25 0	25,375 84
Southern ...	15,722 55	—	—	—	15,722 55	381 36	120 0	—	203 2	704 38	346 20	720 92	25 30	—	746 22	17,519 35
Eastern ...	28,839 49	172 49	—	—	29,011 98	4,283 78	351 97	19 10	782 47	5,437 32	1,399 95	—	—	—	—	35,849 25
North-Western ...	29,551 20	395 62	15 53	50 0	30,012 35	554 59	27 73	—	26 0	608 32	—	128 0	—	97 25	225 25	30,845 92
North-Central ...	19,430 84	34 73	—	234 20	19,699 77	292 28	33 32	—	—	325 60	51 71	1,439 22	112 96	867 79	2,419 97	22,497 5
Uva ...	30,807 96	4,583 86	—	—	35,391 82	12,551 74	94 32	—	4,852 60	17,498 66	0 51	300 0	—	387 78	687 78	53,578 77
Sabaragamuwa ...	11,566 40	—	—	—	11,566 40	4,769 36	75 0	2 0	—	4,846 36	155 75	743 24	—	1,064 60	1,807 84	18,376 35
Central Depôt ...	19,240 27	—	—	—	19,240 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,240 27
Railway Fuel Supply	—	122,426 20	—	—	122,426 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	382 60	—	—	382 60	122,808 80
Total ...	193,369 63	167,062 76	15 53	284 20	360,732 12	30,569 73	702 34	25 34	6,820 45	38,117 86	2,666 16	4,115 34	908 72	3,495 28	8,519 34	410,035 48

Form 15 *a*.—Summary of Expenditure disbursed on Conservancy and Works (A) during the Year 1891.

Province.	Timber, &c., removed by Department.			Timber removed from Forests by Purchasers.	Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Purchase of Live Stock, Stores, Tools, &c.	Communications and Buildings.				Demarcation, Settlements, Planting, Sowing, &c.						Miscellaneous.			Grand Total.
	Timber.	Firewood.	Total.				Roads and bridges	Buildings.	Other Works.	Total.	Demarcation.	Surveys and Working Plans.	Compensation for Land and Rights.	Sowing and Planting.	Settlement and other Works.	Total.	Refunds.	Law and other Charges.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	7450 51	11491 23	18941 74	—	—	874 11	—	5146 64	—	5146 64	1686 24	268 88	—	—	—	1955 12	620 0	74 23	694 23	27611 84
Central ...	19485 5	8132 18	27667 23	—	—	838 65	156 8	717 0	165 0	1038 8	102 25	93 25	—	16961 15	—	17156 65	—	—	—	46700 61
Northern ...	6104 80	9743 0	15847 80	—	—	54 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15902 12
Southern ...	15175 63	—	15175 63	—	—	160 34	—	175 83	—	175 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 50	65 50	15577 30
Eastern ...	5060 91	—	5060 91	—	104 46	445 14	—	—	—	—	326 19	—	—	60 60	—	386 79	—	5721 59	5721 59	11718 89
North-Western ...	21713 21	—	21713 21	—	—	750 0	—	—	—	—	201 50	—	—	3141 33	—	3342 83	—	—	—	25806 4
North-Central ...	15853 9	—	15853 9	—	—	47 17	—	250 0	—	250 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16150 26
Uva ...	14358 99	2132 30	16491 29	—	3 0	219 10	11 16	—	—	11 16	—	—	—	1656 82	—	1656 82	—	—	—	18381 37
Sabaragamuwa ...	8515 54	—	8515 54	—	—	—	—	41 10	90 0	131 10	—	—	1359 27	1852 94	—	3212 21	—	—	—	11858 85
Central Depôt ...	1758 4	—	1758 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1758 4
Railway Fuel supply ...	—	104863 64	104863 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165 7	165 7	105028 71
Conservator's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	9112 55	—	—	—	—	—	5184 50	—	—	7004 31	12188 81	—	—	—	21301 36
Total ...	115475 77	136412 35	251888 12	—	107 46	12501 38	167 24	6330 57	255 0	6752 81	2316 18	5546 63	1359 27	23672 84	7004 31	39899 23	620 0	6026 39	6646 39	317795 39

Table 15 *b*.—Summary of Expenditure on Establishments (B) during the Year 1891.

Province.	Salaries.			Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.			Total.	Grand Total. Expenditure. (A and B).
	Superior Staff.	Subordinate Staff.	Total.		Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	3,499 92	6,062 49	9,562 41	2,097 31	101 96	76 58	178 54	11,838 26	39,450 10
Central	7,951 38	4,448 11	12,399 49	3,625 59	80 0	204 2	284 2	16,309 10	63,009 71
Northern	3,500 0	1,530 0	5,030 0	1,583 0	66 0	—	66 0	6,679 0	22,581 12
Southern	4,000 0	2,720 0	6,720 0	1,670 78	89 99	—	89 99	8,480 77	24,058 7
Eastern	6,000 0	3,809 51	9,809 51	3,487 75	113 1	—	113 1	13,410 27	25,129 16
North-Western	6,000 0	3,406 77	9,406 77	3,473 33	60 51	784 30	844 81	13,724 94	39,529 95
North-Central	3,000 0	2,150 0	5,150 0	1,623 0	3 89	—	3 89	6,776 89	22,927 15
Uva	3,000 0	3,480 0	6,480 0	2,646 86	61 27	38 45	99 72	9,226 58	27,607 95
Sabaragamuwa	3,000 0	1,247 50	4,247 50	2,195 37	46 39	—	46 39	6,489 26	18,348 11
Central Depôt	—	1,140 0	1,140 0	—	—	116 99	116 99	1,256 69	3,015 3
Railway Fuel Supply	3,000 0	1,980 0	4,980 0	967 50	78 48	—	78 48	6,025 98	111,054 69
Conservator's Office	17,610 63	2,329 92	19,940 55	2,969 24	93 7	189 77	282 84	23,192 63	44,493 99
Total ...	60,561 93	34,304 30	94,866 23	26,339 73	794 57	1,410 11	2,204 68	123,410 67	441,205 3

Form 16.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at Close of the Year 1891.

Province.	Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Departmental Agency.					Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos and Canes.	Minor Produce.	Total.	Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos and Canes.	Minor Produce.	Total.		Fines and Forfeitures.	Refunds.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	68 96	2,322 38	—	—	2,391 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,391 32
Central	4,890 77	1,650 80	—	—	6,541 37	1,945 11	—	—	—	1,945 11	—	—	—	—	—	8,486 68
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	10,265 27	—	—	—	10,265 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,265 27
Eastern	5,953 80	—	—	—	5,953 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,953 80
North-Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,366 81
North-Central ...	2,739 49	—	—	36 92	2,776 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,776 41
Uva	2,966 23	1,306 51	—	—	4,272 74	713 12	251 73	—	20 0	984 85	24 0	164 25	—	53 10	217 35	5,498 94
Sabaragamuwa ...	3,740 96	—	—	—	3,740 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,740 96
Central Depôt ...	928 69	—	—	—	928 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	928 69
Railway Fuel Supply ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	31,554 15	5,279 69	—	36 92	36,870 76	2,658 23	251 73	—	20 0	2,929 96	24 0	164 25	—	53 10	217 35	43,408 88

* No return. ^ Total taken from Form 13.

Form 17 *a*.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department on Conservancy and Works (A) at Close of 1891.

Province.	Timber, &c., removed by Department.			Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.	Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Purchase of Live Stock, Stores, Tools, &c.	Communications and Buildings.				Demarcations, Settlements, Planting, and Sowing.					Miscellaneous.			Grand Total.
	Timber.	Firewood.	Total.				Roads and Bridges.	Buildings.	Other Works.	Total.	Demarcations.	Surveys and Working Plans.	Sowing and Planting.	Settlements and other Works.	Total.	Refunds.	Law and other Charges.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	443 69	—	443 69	—	—	296 51	—	579 24	—	579 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,319 44
Central ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	948 40	107 36	1,055 76	—	—	98 49	11 16	—	—	11 16	—	—	238 62	—	238 62	—	—	—	1,404 4
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,241 0	—	1,241 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—	15 0	—	—	—	1,256 0
Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R'way Fuel Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservator's Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,633 9	107 36	2,740 45	—	—	195 0	11 16	579 24	—	590 40	—	—	253 62	—	253 62	—	—	—	3,979 48

Form 17 *b*.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department on Establishments (B) at Close of the Year 1891.

Province.	Salaries.			Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.			Total (B).	Grand Total (A and B).
	Superior Staff.	Subordinate Staff.	Total.		Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,319 44
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	259 75	—	28 45	28 45	288 20	1,692 24
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	127 50	—	—	—	127 50	1,383 50
Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Fuel Supply ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservator's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	387 25	—	28 45	28 45	415 70	4,395 18

Appendix A.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Walu-kina	... Calophyllum bracteatum ..	No Report.	—	—	—		—	—	—	? G
Kina	... Do. Walkeri ...		M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Ná	... Mesua ferrea ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Madol	... Garcinia echinocarpa ..		G F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mihiriya (hill)	... Gordonia zeylanica ...		M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hora	... Dipterocarpus zeylanicus ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Mendora	... Vatica Roxburghiana ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Tumpalai	... Vatica obscura ...		—	—	—	G ?	—	—	—	—
Yakahalu	... Shorea and Doon, spp. ...		—	—	B G	—	—	—	—	—
Mendora (Uva)	... Hopea (?) cordifolia ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	? G	—
Dun	... Doona zeylanica ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Dun Yakahalu	... Do. trapezifolia ...		G M	—	G ?	—	—	—	—	—
Tiniya	... Do. congestiflora ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	? F
Hal	... Vateria acuminata ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F M
Halmendora	... Vateria(stemonoporus)zeylanica		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	? F
Katu-imbul	... Bombax malabaricum ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M B
Hal-milla	... Berrya ammonilla ...		M G	—	—	G G	? G	F ?	—	? G
Lunu-midella	... Melia dubia ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Satinwood	... Chloroxylon Swietenia ...		G G	G F	—	G G	G G	G ?	—	? G
Pelan	... Kurrimia zeylanica ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Ná-imbul	... Harpullia cupanioides ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	? G
Mora	... Nephelium longana ...		—	—	—	G ?	—	—	—	—
Etamba	... Mangifera zeylanica ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Nedun	... Pericopsis Mooniana ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Wa	... Cassia siamea ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Mora	... Albizzia Lebbek ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G B
Dawata	... Carallia integerrima ...		M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	? G
Kumbuk	... Terminalia glabra ...		—	—	—	—	—	G ?	—	G M
Alubo	... Eugenia Sylvestris ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M ?
Batadomba	... Do. operculata ? ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M ?
Domba	... Do. spp. (hill) ...		M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval (Mahadan)	Do. jambolana ...		—	—	—	G ?	—	—	—	—
Kahata	... Careya arborea ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M ?
Muruta	... Lagerstrœmia reginæ ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Bak-mi	... Sarcocephalus cordatus ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G B
Helamba	... Stephegyne parvifolia ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Mí	... Bassia longifolia ...		M M	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Palu	... Mimusops hexandra ...		M M	G B	—	G B	G ?	—	—	—
Timbiri	... Diospyros embryopteris ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G B
Ebony	... Do Ebenum ...		—	F B	—	—	G ?	—	—	G ?
Milla	... Vitex altissima ...		M	—	—	—	? G	—	—	M G
Malabodà	... Myristica laurifolia ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G ?
Wewarana(Ranai)	Persea semecarpifolia ...		G G	F F	—	G ?	—	F ?	—	—
Kududaula	... Litsea zeylanica ...		M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Patkela	... Bridelia Moonii ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G G
Tammana	... Mischodon zeylanicus ...		—	—	—	—	G ?	—	—	—
Wira (Vere)	... Hemicyclia sepiaria ...		G G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedawaka	... Chætocarpus castanocarpus ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G M
Del	... Artocarpus nobilis ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M M
Jak	... Do. integrifolia ...		—	—	—	—	? G	—	—	—

N.B.—G stands for Good.
F do. Fair.
M do. Moderate.
B do. Bad.
? do. No report given.
The first letter stands for seed crop and the second for reproduction.

Appendix B.—Table showing Results of Sample Plots Measurement in the Teak Chenas, Eastern Province.

Year of Plantation.	Age in Years.	Tumpalanchola Plantation.				Pulukunawa Plantation.				Divilana Plantation.			
		Number of Trees measured.	Average Girth in Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.	Mean Increment during last year in Inches.	Number of Trees measured.	Average Girth in Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.	Mean Increment during last year in Inches.	Number of Trees measured.	Average Girth in Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.	Mean Increment during last year in Inches.
1874	17	2	43·87	2·58	1·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	13	—	—	—	—	13	27·40	2·10	·98	6	29·58	2·27	1 50
1879	12	—	—	—	—	6	17·12	1·42	2·00	5	27·50	2·29	1·10
1880	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	25·75	2·34	1 37
1882	9	—	—	—	—	5*a*	16·45	1·82	1·95	8	18 31	2·03	2·09
1883	8	—	—	—	—	6·	15·83	1·98	2·50	—	—	—	—
1884	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17·35	2 48	2·28
1885	6	—	—	—	—	6*b*	14·37	2·39	3·20	7	19·03	3·17	2·60
1886	5	—	—	—	—	8	15·56	3·11	3·59	—	—	—	—
1887	4	36*c*	18·86	4·71	5·26	20*d*	15·01	3·75	3·93	16	16·00	4·00	4·15
1888	3	—	—	—	—	7	13·68	4·56	5·60	7	12·57	4·19	5·03

a One tree burnt—cut out.
b Two trees burnt—cut out.
c Two trees burnt—cut out.
d One tree burnt—cut out.

Sample plot No. 2 of 1877 was not measured this year as it ought to have been, it being impossible to get at it owing to the floods.

Appendix C.—Measurements of Trees on Plantations in the Province of Uva at the end of the Year 1891.

Plantation No. 1.—Badulla (Judge's Hill).

Of those planted in December, 1888.

	Height.	Girth of Thickest Part.	Girth Breast High.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
***Sapu* S., *Michelia champaca*.**			
Largest	20 8	1 7	1 3
Smallest	7 6	0 9½	0 6
***Grevillea robusta*.**			
Largest	25 6	1 5	0 10
Smallest	12 11	0 6	0 3½
***Casuarina*.**			
Largest	24 0	1 0	0 9
Smallest	12 10	0 6	0 3½
***Flamboyant*.**			
Largest	24 8	0 2	1 9
Smallest	11 9	0 8	0 5
***Pithicolobium saman*.**			
Largest	18 3	1 5½	1 2
Smallest	9 6	0 6	0 4½
***Pihimbiya* S., *Filicium decipiens*.**			
Largest	13 0	0 7	0 5½
Smallest	7 7	0 3	0 2½

Of those planted in December, 1889.

***Sapu* S., *Michelia champaca*.**			
Largest	7 7	0 9	0 5½
Smallest	5 6	0 7	0 3½
***Grevillea robusta*.**			
Largest	15 8	0 6½	0 5
Smallest	11 0	0 4½	0 2

Planted at stake in December, 1890.

***Lunumidella* S., *Melia dubia*.**			
Largest	7 8	0 6	0 4½
Smallest	2 10	0 2½	—

Plantation No. 2.—Badulla (Elladaluwa).

Of those planted in December, 1889.

	Height. ft. in.	Girth of Thickest Part. ft. in.	Girth Breast High. ft. in.
Lunumidella S., *Melia dubia.*			
Largest	28 0	2 0	1 6
Smallest	24 0	1 3	1 0
Grevillea robusta.			
Largest	22 0	1 2	0 9
Smallest	10 8	0 7	0 4
Sapu S., *Michelia champaca.*			
Largest	10 6	0 11	0 6
Smallest	4 7	0 7	0 3
Jak, Artocarpus intergrifolia.			
Largest	12 0	0 8	0 6
Smallest	4 10	0 5	0 3
Pithicolobium saman.			
Largest	8 0	0 9	0 5½
Smallest	4 0	0 4	—
Eucalyptus robusta.			
Largest	10 8	0 10	0 6
Smallest	8 8	0 8	0 4

Out of the 11 of these planted only 3 are remaining.

Milla S., *Vitex altissima* L.			
Largest	5 6	0 6	—
Smallest	2 3	0 4	—

Plantation No. 3.—Haputalé.

Of those planted in December, 1889.

Largest	28 0	1 8	1 3
Smallest	22 0	1 0	0 10
Acacia Melanoxylon.			
Largest	25 0	1 0	0 10
Smallest	20 0	0 9	0 9

Of those planted in December, 1890.

Eucalyptus robusta.			
Largest	16 0	0 10	0 7
Smallest	9 10	0 6	0 4

Plantation No. 4.—Bandarawela.

Planted in December, 1890.

Eucalyptus robusta.			
Largest	2 6	0 3	—
Smallest	1 3	0 2	—

Pinus longifolia.
These are rarely over 2 inches in height.

Appendix D.—Statement showing the Quantities of Timber exported during the Year 1891.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Packages.	Logs.	Number.
Timber, dye wood and root ...	1,579	1	23	—	—	—
Ebony ...	3,543	1	22	—	—	—
Sandal ...	5	0	0	—	—	—
Sapan ...	2,622	0	21	—	—	—
Satin ...	1,409	1	3	—	2,024	83
Ironwood ...	—			—	1,219	181
Halmilla ...	—			—	1,106	—
Woods of sort ...	—			6,748	6,042	869,054
Arecanut laths and rafters ...	—			—	—	—
Cocoanut laths and rafters ...	—			—	—	596
Laths and rafters ...	—			4,051	—	688
Kitul laths and rafters ...	—			—	—	550
Palmirah laths and rafters ...	—			—	—	177,609
Total ...	9,159	1	13	10,799	10,391	1,048,754

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Packages.
Horns of sorts ...	2,191	1	25	25
Hides and skins ...	10,737	1	24	444
Orchilla weeds ...	186	1	14	—
Tanning bark ...	740	0	0	—

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1891.

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1.—MOVEMENTS OF THE STAFF.

THE Director, by permission of His Excellency the Governor, visited in the early part of the year the Botanic Gardens at Singapore and at Buitenzorg (Java), being absent on that duty from February 27 to April 5. I had long desired to have an opportunity of examining the two principal botanical establishments in Malaya, and especially the great scientific institution kept up by the Government of the Dutch Indies. During this short visit I acquired much new information, and made many useful additions to our collections, as will be seen in this report; and I may add here a few notes as to the character of the two Gardens in general.

There is little to be said about that at Singapore, which is situated close to the town, and has to fulfil somewhat of the part of a public park as well as of a scientific garden. Both aspects are well carried out: there is more ornamental gardening than we are accustomed to see in Ceylon, the turf is well kept, and the flower-beds very neat for a tropical climate, whilst there is a large and valuable collection of rare Malayan plants. The ground for the experimental culture of economic plants is separated by some distance from the Garden itself, which is a very good arrangement. The Director has under him a European Head Gardener and two or three good native assistants; and has also charge of branch gardens, each under a trained English gardener, at Penang and Malacca. The Herbarium and Library are being rapidly extended and improved.

The Dutch botanical establishment at Buitenzorg is of a different character from this or any English one, not even excepting Kew, and is maintained entirely on a scientific basis. The Director has the control of all the six departments into which the institution is divided, as follows:—1, the Herbarium, Library, and Museum; 2, the Botanical Laboratory; 3, the Experimental Garden and Laboratory for Agricultural Chemistry; 4, the Pharmacological Laboratory; 5, the Botanic Gardens; 6, the Photographic Institution. Each of these departments is under the immediate management of a highly trained scientific or technical chief from Holland, and most of these have also an assistant. There is thus a very large staff of Europeans. The Laboratories, Library, &c., are completely stocked, and kept fully up to the time, and everything is provided for close investigation and original research in all branches of botanical study. Many students are thus attracted from Europe, and the Laboratories afford accommodation for a considerable number of workers. A valuable serial publication, the "Annales du Jard. Buitenzorg," is issued at intervals, devoted to scientific botany, and another one, "Teijsmannia," occupied with economic and garden subjects.

The Botanic Gardens themselves at Buitenzorg occupy between 60 and 70 acres, at an elevation of about 800 ft., with a fine soil and abundant water, and are well protected by a high iron railing and a barbed wire fence. Nearly the whole is occupied by a classified arboretum, each Natural Order being isolated by a road or path. The collection is extremely rich, and every species is elaborately labelled with upright labels made of the very hard wood of *Eusideroxylon*, which is never attacked by termites. The whole is now much too crowded, and cannot be said to be of much beauty, but is of course extremely convenient for scientific study. Connected with Buitenzorg is a small Hill-garden at Tijbodas, 4,700 ft., also under a European superintendent, where is also a house for the Director and a laboratory and accommodation for four students.

The Experimental Garden (Cultuur-tuin) is about two miles from the main Garden, and is 200 acres in extent, but is not all at present occupied. It is laid out in square plots, each devoted to one product; large labels at each corner give the name, date of sowing or planting, and other information. Here are very many plants of great interest. Though a large distribution of seeds and plants is made to planters and others, no charge is made for anything.

On the whole, I was filled with surprise and admiration at the completeness of Buitenzorg as a centre for botanical work; the only weak side seemed to be the Herbarium, which is by no means kept up on a par with the rest of the means of study.

The Head Gardener, Mr. Clark, went on leave to England on February 11, and had not returned at the end of the year.* For the greater part of this time he has been travelling, for the Peruvian Corporation, in the Andes, whence he has sent (through Kew) a few seeds of useful and ornamental plants for cultivation here.

Mr. H. M. Alwis, the Clerk and Foreman at Hakgala Garden, left the Department in July, after a very satisfactory service of nine years, to take charge of the Victoria Park Gardens in Colombo under the Municipality. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. M. G. Perera, from the Forest Department, who had previously served under Mr. Nock at Hakgala, and given satisfaction.

2.—PÉRÁDENIYA GARDEN.

Roads and Paths.—The almost constant rain throughout the year has rendered necessary a continuous attention to all the drives and footpaths, so that no extensive repairs have been anywhere undertaken. The road round the Palm Crescent in the South Garden was however partly remade, and a portion of the Central Drive, during the dry time at the commencement of the year.

Buildings.—I regret that my efforts to obtain a suitable dwelling for the Head Gardener have been again unsuccessful, and that he will be compelled to still continue to live in the incommodious old store, the demolition of which I have so often urged. I trust it is deferred only. Some repairs to the roof and flooring of the building have been made by the Public Works Department during the year, which have rendered it a little more suitable for a dwelling-house.

The much-needed repairs and alterations to the Director's bungalow are to be taken in hand in 1892; the other buildings that now require attention, after the long wet weather, are the Museum, which needs new pipes and guttering, and the houses occupied by the Garden Arachchi and the Draftsman, which both much require repairs to the roofing, &c.

During the year a small dwelling for the second gate-peon was put up in the Garden, and the plant-collector's new house finished. These have both been erected at the cost of the Gardens; and I may here remark that it is my practice to effect all small repairs in the same way, the Public Works Department being required only to estimate for the larger works beyond our means.

Improvements.—A balance remaining on the vote granted by Government to supplement the sum given by the British Association for conveying water to the Laboratory (see last year's Report), I asked permission to be allowed to employ it in the formation of a small tank and fountain. This was granted, and the work was carried out in June and July. The tank occupies a little open space under the shadow of the largest trees of *Ficus elastica*; it is circular, with a diameter of 24 ft., and a continuous stream of water flows through it. Its depth, 2 ft. 3 in., allows the growth of water-plants in sunk pots, which we have hitherto had no opportunity of cultivating. The fountain in the centre is supplied by a small pipe, and can only be played to its full height of 18 or 20 ft. when the water-supply to the rest of the Garden is cut off; otherwise it rises to only about 6 or 8 ft. This change has much improved the appearance of that part of the Garden affected, formerly a damp patch of rank grass where nothing else would grow.

I have introduced the use of the scythe to Péradeniya during the year. I observed that in Java and the Straits the Malay and Javanese gardeners mowed fairly well, and I now find that after a little practice several of our Tamil and Sinhalese men can handle the scythe after a fashion, and produce a better result than with the old grass-knives hitherto used in places where the large and small machines cannot be employed.

Cultivation.—Many of the palms in the grove by the entrance having become with age very tall and lanky, some of the commoner ones have been cut out, and specimens of rarer kinds planted to supply their places.

The young palmyra palms (sown in 1889), intended to form an avenue, have greatly suffered from the prolonged wet; an endeavour to save them has been made by cutting deep drains on either side.

The collection of ferns in pots kept in one of the old plant-sheds has been improved in appearance by widening the brick stages on which they are placed, and so giving more room for their proper development.

Two or three of the fine clumps of Giant bamboo have died during the year without apparent cause. I think that this species is unable to bear excessive and prolonged wet weather.

The male Coco-de-mer palm *(Lodoicea)* again put out a flower-spike, which came into blossom in September, and continues at the end of the year to open a few flowers at a time successively.

Among the plants which flowered during the year for the first time may be noted:—*Saraca declinata, Leea sanguinea, Passiflora Watsoniana, Tristillateia australasica, Euadenia eminens, Eranthemum velutinum, Chlorocodon Whitei, Pavetta madagascariensis, Ipomœa Briggsii, Asystasia flava, Gynura sarmentosa, Ruellia affinis, Araucaria Cookii, Euphorbia heterophylla, Lagetta lintearia, Carludovica ensiformis, Smilax officinalis, Xiphidium floribundum, Æchmea calyculata*; and of Orchids:—*Galeandra Devoniana, Epidendrum aloefolium, E. Stamfordianum, Calanthe Regnieri and C. Sanderiana, Vanda teres, V. Hookeriana, Cœlogyne cristata, Dendrobium Lowii, D. lituiflorum, D. Cassiope, Lælia grandis, Cattleya eldorado, C. Mendelii, Bifrenaria atropurpurea (?), Arundina densiflora, Dendrochilum filiforme, Miltonia Weltoni, Cycnoches chlorochilum, Rodriguezia fragrans, R. candida, Oncidium splendidum, Phalænopsis Esmeralda, Plocoglottis* sp., *Cypripedium Haynaldianum, C. Sedenii.*

Labelling.—This has been steadily persevered with, a writer being employed throughout the whole year. Most of his work has been writing labels for the plants in pots (several thousands), orchids, aroids, ferns, &c. Nearly all the wooden tallies formerly used have now been supplanted by neat tin labels, black, with the names in white paint.

Race-course Ground.—The forest of weeds covering this was cleared off and burnt early in the year, but by May it had largely grown up again, and a second clearance had to be made. This nearly exhausted the small sum of money at my disposal, and I was unable to make a much-needed third clearance before the end of the year, though the rains caused a heavy growth to again spring up. I regret that my original request was not complied with and a smaller piece reserved, which could have then had more attention given to it, and be constantly kept in order.

* Returned to duty on February 10, 1892.

Visitors.—The number of foreign visitors and tourists who entered their names in the book kept at the Lodge during the year was 1,792, a considerably large number than hitherto. Most of our visitors come in the early part of the year, especially in February.

On February 13, H. I. H. the Czarewitch of Russia visited the Gardens in company with his Excellency the Governor, and planted a tree as a memorial of his visit. I selected a ná tree (*Mesua ferrea*), and a spot opposite to the bó tree (*Ficus religiosa*) planted by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1875.

Weather.—A very exceptionally wet year has to be recorded, the rainfall having exceeded our average by nearly 34 in., and fallen on 63 days more than the average number. This remarkable period of wet weather set in on March 7, the season up to that date having been of the ordinary dry character of the north-east monsoon season. From March 7 to 17 it rained continuously, and from that date to the end of the year more or less wet weather has been experienced. From April 15 to June 6 only six days passed without rain, the fall in May being 21·30 in., against an average of 7·67. The south-west monsoon wind set in about May 17 here, and blew vigorously for over three months. From June 12 to July 4 there was but a single rainless day, but after that a period rather drier than usual was experienced—that is, with less rain, though with more rainy days—until early in October, when the rain set in with increased persistence. From October 3 to November 16 only three days passed without rain, and the total fall for October reached the unprecedented figure of 27·73, or about 2½ times the average amount. We had a fortnight of dry weather at the end of November, after which heavy rain again set in and continued till the end of the year.

These facts are shown in the subjoined table, where the averages for the past 7–8 years are also given :—

Rainfall at Pérádeniya.

	1891.		Average.		
	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	
January ...	2·66	7	1·86	4	
February ...	1·57	5	1·43	4	
March ...	10·73	13	3·59	8	1884–90
April ...	12·73	15	9·48	13	
May ...	21·30	29	7·67	12	
June ...	8·72	23	9·94	20	
July ...	4·36	21	7·66	16	
August ...	5·02	17	6·62	15	
September ...	2·74	19	7·83	14	1883–90
October ...	27·73	29	11·21	18	
November...	6·00	12	9·96	17	
December...	14·15	22	7·92	11	
Year ...	117·71	212	84·99	149	1884–90

The heaviest fall in any recorded twenty-four hours was 4·85 in. on October 19–20.

3.—HAKGALA GARDEN.

Such improvements as our votes will allow have been effected during the year, and the Garden continues gradually to advance under the assiduous care of the Superintendent, Mr. Nock. I am gratified to know that an increased vote for upkeep is to be granted for the coming year, which will render progress somewhat more rapid.

Another portion of the old drive has been taken in hand and finished off. This was the worst remaining piece, 130 yards in length, very uneven and irregular, and with a gradient in one part of as much as 1 in 9. By altering the curves and adopting a new trace a uniform gradient of 1 in 15 has been obtained, and the banks being cut back and sloped the road has been greatly improved in appearance and utility.

A second propagating pit has been constructed during the year. It forms a sunk span-roofed house, 36 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, the details of which are given below. This is a great aid to garden work and the maintenance of a stock of plants.

I regret to have to report that much less progress has been made by the Public Works Department with the reservoir than might have been expected. The work of excavation was not even commenced till May 8, and it was not till July that the foundations of the walls were laid. Then, at the end of September, it was discovered that the sum voted for the whole work was exhausted, though little more than half of it was done. Work was not commenced again till December 16 (with a supplementary vote), and as little could be done during the wet weather at the close of that month, the end of the year sees us still without any provision against the probable droughts of March and April.

I have made a commencement towards labelling the more prominent trees and other plants on a similar plan to that in use at Pérádeniya, and about 300 brick labels have been painted and put in position. I hope to continue this work during the coming year.

A permanent shelter for carriages and horses, in place of the shabby and dilapidated structure at present used, is one of the most pressing requirements at this Garden.

The following details are extracted from the Superintendent's Report for the year :—

Buildings.—The roof of the foreman's quarters being in a very bad state, all the rotten thatch was removed and the whole roof rethatched, the walls repaired and limewashed. The chimney in this building still leaks badly. It is badly constructed, and I think the most economical way would be to rebuild it.

During the high winds in the evening of June 19, two large *Acacia Melanoxylon* trees were blown down, one falling across the roof of the cattle shed and the other across the roof of the carpenter's shed, damaging both roofs to such an extent that they had to be renewed, which work was done by the Garden carpenter and coolies.

The two summer arbours were also repaired and rethatched, the tables and benches were planed, and the exposed sides of one were neatly thatched to keep out the wind.

A few supports have been fixed to the visitors' carriage shed to keep it from falling down. This unsightly building is really unsafe, and hardly a day passes but it is required by visitors.

The constant repairs to these thatched buildings is a great tax on the garden labour, and I hope that when the last-named building is rebuilt, the roof will be either of tiles or shingles.

12,560 bundles of mana grass, besides a large quantity of rafters and wattle sticks, were used in the repairs named above.

In the month of May the woodwork of the propagating house was thoroughly scrubbed and pumice-stoned, and then received two coats of paint. New shading was provided, and this house is now in good order.

One of the principal pieces of work during the year has been the construction of a span-roofed pit for the propagation and growth of young plants. It is 36 ft. long and 12 ft. wide. From the ridge to the floor it is 7 ft. 6 in. The walls up to 12 in. above surface-level are made of split stones. The uprights for the side lights, which are 18 in. deep, are fitted on to this, and the wall plates on top of this support the roof. Three iron tie-rods, three quarters of an inch in diameter, screwed to the ridge and wall plates, strengthen the roof and keep it in place. Four side lights on each side are made to open with small hand levers to admit air, and three small lights on each side of the roof for top air. The pit is entered by a flight of four steps on each side. These steps are 4 ft. 6 in. wide, the tread 12 in., and the rise of each step 10 in. The path, which is 3 ft. below the surface of the ground, runs along the centre, and is 3 ft. wide. The stages which are made of 2-in. planks are supported by brick pillars, 9 in. square, and are 3 ft. 6 in. wide. This, with the 8-in. margin of wall all round, gives us about 250 superficial feet of stage-room for plants. The roof is glazed with ordinary glass. The stages were put in, the woodwork well painted, and all made ready to receive plants by the end of September. All that remains now to complete it is a small coping for the ridge and guttering round the eaves.

Carriage Drive and Paths.—Much damage was done to the carriage drive and paths, and a good deal of labour was required during the year to keep them in anything like order. In the alteration and remaking of the old drive [referred to above] stones were laid for the whole distance, and about 3 in. of metal laid on top with gravel and rough sand spread on the surface and well stamped and rolled in. This was rather a big job for our small staff of labour. The breaking of the metal, quarrying, breaking, and carting stones for this and the retaining walls took up all the time of the coolies that could be spared from the necessary garden work for several months.

The short branch road leading up to the carriage shed was filled up to the level of the turf verges with rough stones and metal, and the surface gravelled.

No new paths were made in the Garden during the year, but the path leading to No. 1 summer arbour was remade for a distance of 180 yards, and a narrow path, 240 yards long, was made across the patana on the south side of the Garden. It is intended when time allows of it to plant out on this patana the superfluous stock of young plants from the nursery.

A large quantity of such gravel as we could get, and which is only found in a very thin layer under about a foot of the patana soil, was excavated and used in repairing the paths. Many days were also spent in filling up portions of the paths with strong, stiff, red soil. This is the best material we have at hand, and forms a fairly good surface to walk on when made very firm. The want of a good Garden roller is more and more felt.

Fernery.—Beyond cutting down the undergrowth for a space of twenty-four yards wide on the upper side, fixing orchids on to the stems of the large trees, and thinning out and pruning the jungle trees, nothing but the ordinary weeding, cleaning, and replanting was done in the fernery. During the high winds in June a tree, which afforded shade to the large clump of *Adiantum cuneatum*, was blown down, and the plants here suffered a good deal from exposure. With the exception of about six weeks during the drought the plants generally here have done well, and continued to be attractive to visitors. A quantity of cowslips and oxlips flowered very well among the ferns in February.

Plant Sheds and Nurseries.—The usual stock of plants, trees, and shrubs has been kept up, both for distribution and for the upkeep of the Garden. I regret, however, to report that, owing to the severe drought at one time and continued heavy falls of rain at other times, several batches of cuttings have failed to strike, and many succulent plants were killed completely.

A large number of the grafts which were worked on to stocks of the common plum in November, 1890, united well, and a considerable quantity of them have been distributed. In consequence of the fine bright weather in November the grafting this year was delayed till December, when 190 scions of various kinds of plums were grafted on to common stocks.

Some of the conifers in the Garden are now beginning to produce good seeds. These have been collected, and a part sown in the nursery, and some have been sold.

There were 1,024 pans of seeds sown and 46,550 seeding plants pricked out or transplanted, 60,050 cuttings of various sorts were put in the nursery or propagating house, and 4,844 plants were potted.

Borders, Shrubberies, &c.—Our manure supply is so limited that we were unable to give so liberal a dressing as the soil required.

39,130 plants of ornamental trees and shrubs and general garden plants and annuals were set out during the year in the borders, beds, and shrubberies.

A new border, 66 ft. long, was formed near the carriage shed and planted with herbaceous plants —ribbon-border fashion. A stone drain of the same length, to carry off the water, and one side to support this border, was made here on the side next the drive. Another new border, 111 ft. long, was made near the large *Cupressus* tree at the top corner of the herbaceous garden. Stone edging was laid along the side next the path, and over this was planted *Sedum stoloniferum*, and the border was planted with mixed plants.

Considerable improvement was made round the summer arbour. The floor of this was raised 3 in. and a layer of gravel spread on the surface. In front and around the building the land was made even and turfed. The little shrubbery at the back was overrun with roots of *Acacia decurrens*, which had choked out nearly all other plants, and a number of *Leptospermum scoparioides* plants have now been planted this year, in the hope that they will hold out against the *Acacia* roots, as they are very hardy and usually grow fairly well in poor soil.

Two retaining walls have been built to support the new borders running along the lower side of the portion of drive reconstructed this year. The larger measures 168 ft. long with an average height of 4 ft., and the other is 36 ft. long with an average depth of 2½ ft. A large amount of filling in was required to make these borders. The borders have been planted with a large variety of roses, small shrubs, herbaceous plants, and showy annuals.

In the space of ground between the nursery and the rubbish yard, large holes were got out 20 ft. apart, and prepared for growing specimens of trees and large shrubs. Eighty-two assorted plants were planted out in them.

A large flight of steps made of dressed stones were laid down the long bank below the flower garden. This makes a very convenient and short way to reach the new pits, the anemometer and nurseries, and saves much time. The steps are 23 in number, and 4 ft. wide.

In August the old pond was cleared of growing weeds and of leaves and stalks, and the silt from the two inlets was removed.

Plants of *Cupressus macrocarpa* were planted on the bank near entrance gates at equal distances of 12 ft. apart, and 12 ft. from the edge of the drive. Those planted last year on the opposite side are making good growth.

170 English oak plants and 54 plants of various *Acacias* were set out on the patana near the cooly lines, and 105 plants of several varieties of *Eucalyptus* on either side of the bridle-path leading down to Gorindakela.

New turf verges, measuring 373 running yards, 12 in. wide, were laid down along the sides of the drive and paths, and 220 square yards of turf on banks by new flight of steps, and around the summer arbour.

It is with much regret that I have to report the loss, by fire, of nearly all the young trees of *Junipers, Cupressus, Frenela, Pinus, &c.*, which were growing so nicely on the patana above the entrance gates. The fire occurred on April 2 during my absence on a visit to Pêrâdeniya. The fire originated near the public road, and was evidently lighted by some one passing by, but all efforts to find out who did it failed. This loss is most annoying, as the plants were doing well, and some of them were fully 9 ft. high. We had been unable, for want of

labour, to do more than clean occasionally round the collar of each plant, and the patana grass had grown so thick between them, that the fire, when once alight, spread rapidly, and it was not discovered until it was too late to put it out.

During the high winds in June a considerable number of trees were blown down and destroyed. The cold damp weather in the following month, assisted by the strong gusts of wind twisting and shaking about soft and tender plants, killed out more plants than is usual for these months.

Flower Garden.—No alteration of any importance was made in the flower garden. The beds and borders were kept supplied with the usual showy garden plants, and were maintained in good order all through the year. I may mention one bed which was very attractive. It was planted with mixed varieties of *Phlox Drummondii* (of Messrs. Sutton & Sons' strain) and edged with *Antennaria margaritacea*. None of the *Phlox* plants grew higher than 9 in., and formed one compact mass of thirteen distinct colours, and they remained in full bloom for several months.

Rose Garden.—A few new varieties were added during the year, and the plants on the whole have done well. There were some very fine blooms out during the month of March. I was able to stage forty varieties at the Nuwara Eliya Show at the end of that month. The plants were all pruned well back in the middle of January, in order to get them to come in for the Show. Experience has proved that from nine to ten weeks is about the time to allow in this locality, from the time of pruning till they are in full bloom. The treatment the plants received was the same as last year, with the addition that they were supplied liberally with liquid manure after the flower buds began to show. Great difficulty was experienced this year in getting rose cuttings to strike, and two fine batches were complete failures, owing in a great measure to the severe drought.

Herbaceous Garden.—In March, 232 supplies and additions were planted out in the beds. As a quantity of plants had grown too large for the beds, and a considerable number of the weaker and tender sorts were killed out by the drought, it became necessary to re-arrange the whole garden. This was done in November. All the beds were dug up for a depth of 18 in., and roots and rough stones removed. The beds were heavily manured and filled up with old potting soil and decayed matter from the rubbish yard. Fifty-two cart loads of manure and twenty-nine cart loads of the above-named soil, besides a large quantity of burnt earth and ashes, were used in this work. The plants were all replanted in their Natural Orders as before. Many plants of interest flowered during the year. A fine plant of the "tree daisy" flowered profusely, and continued in bloom for many months.

Manure Supply.—Manure is a great necessity in a Garden like this where the soil is naturally poor. The want of a good supply is more and more felt, and without which it is impossible to do justice to the plants. We have received sixty-five cartloads from the coach shed at the foot of the Garden, the coach proprietor kindly allowing us to have all the manure made there, for the use of the shed which was built by the garden coolies. The only other manure we get is what is made by the five bullocks belonging to the Garden and that made by my own cattle and pigs. Considering the importance of this matter, and the fact that there is a large acreage of Government patana land pasturage in the vicinity of the Garden, I would respectfully suggest the advisability of the purchase of, say, at least half a dozen breeding cows. These could be kept at little cost, and with the young ones they would produce would always be worth the money spent on them. The Garden would thus receive an increasing supply of valuable manure. Manure is readily sold here for two rupees per load, and considering the first cost of half a dozen cows would not be more than one hundred and twenty rupees. They would more than pay this off in the first year.

Cattle Disease.—At the beginning of the year foot-and-mouth disease was very bad in this locality. The garden bulls and most of the other cattle here suffered with it. They were dressed with Jey's disinfectant, and all recovered in about ten days. There were no cases this year of the murrain, which was so prevalent in this district last year.

Two of the most promising young bulls in my herd have been killed by a large leopard, one in April and the other in October. The animal had caused great destruction among the cattle in this neighbourhood for some time previously. We have not yet succeeded in trapping the leopard, though he has been seen in and about the Garden several times since.

Lime Kiln.—A permanent lime kiln was built in February on a site near the lime-stone rock, a few hundred yards below the cooly lines. This was built at the expense of the Public Works Department on the understanding that lime be supplied them for the restoration of the reservoir at the price it costs us to burn. This was of course agreed to, and we can now burn lime for the Garden use at any time.

Water Supply.—We have this year again been very short of water, and during the long drought in July, August, and September, a good deal of labour was spent in carrying it, especially for three weeks in September, when from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons were used daily, and the greater part of this had to be carried from the pond in the lower part of the Garden, all the little streams above the Garden having completely dried up.

Visitors.—The number of visitors during the year was 1,519, being an increase of exactly 200 over that of last year. The greatest number in any one month was 206 in December, against 154 in the same month last year. The lowest in any month was 42 in July, against 46 in June the year before.

Weather.—The weather was remarkable for general low temperature, for the severe drought during July, August, and September, and for the heavy rainfall in May, October, and December. In the three last-named months no less a quantity than 64·26 in. of rain fell, considerably more than half the total for the whole year.

January.—The first three days were fine, then it was showery till the 9th. This was followed by fine dry weather until the 19th. Then heavy rain fell, 5·86 in. falling on three days (3·60 on the 22nd, most of which fell in four hours during the afternoon of 21st). From the 22nd until the end of the month it was very fine, and remarkably cold; indeed the temperature was very low all through the month. The minimum on grass registered five times below 40·0 and nineteen times below 50·0. It was very cold all day on 30th. On this date at Sita Eliya the frost was very severe, many more native plants being blackened by it than I have ever noticed before.

The wind was very light all through the month, and the direction was steady from the east until the 22nd, when it blew from the north and north-east, in which quarter it continued until the end of the month.

The rainfall was very much above the average, being 8·54 in., which fell on ten days, against an average of 5·75 on fifteen days.

February.—Until the 19th the weather was very wet, cloudy, and foggy, more like November than February; and the temperature, too, was very low. On no day did the maximum thermometer reach more than 66·5, and rarely went above 63·0. It was, however, very hot in the sun during the last week of the month.

The wind was very light all through the month, except on 25th, when strong gusts occurred frequently during the day. The rainfall was almost the same as last year, but nearly double the average.

March.—The weather this month was remarkable for heavy rainfall and low temperature. The rainfall, 8·50 in., was the highest on record for this month (as it was last year the lowest with a fall of only ·88 in.), and was 5·00 in. above the average. This fell between the 7th and 18th; the beginning and the end of the month were very fine.

The direction of the wind was chiefly from the east and north-east, and the force was generally light.

April opened fine, though dull; rain began to fall on the 6th, but it was only in small quantities till the 11th and 12th. Then there were a few fine days, and the rest of the month was more or less showery, heavy rain falling on 19th, 21st, and 27th. The mornings were generally fine. The rainfall, 6·22 in., was 2·22 in. below the average, though the number of rainy days, sixteen, was exactly that of the average of seven years.

The strength and direction of the wind was much the same as for March.

May.—This month was remarkable for excessive rainfall, which was no less than 10·23 in. over the average; and the average of rainy days was exceeded by 5, viz., twenty-two against seventeen. The wind was light, and the direction was from the east until the 20th. It then settled down to the south-west and blew strong. From then until the end of the month it blew very strong from the same quarter.

June was very wet and cold, rain falling on seventeen days. There was, however, a break of fine weather from the 7th to 17th. The rainfall was a little under the average, being 7·14 in. against 7·81 in.

The wind was strong all through the month, but although the highest pressure recorded was only equal to 18 miles an hour, it was really much higher than this, as it increased in force on many days late in the evenings after the observations were taken.

July.—A drought now set in, and although rain was recorded on sixteen days, it was generally so light as to be dried up by the high winds almost immediately, with the exception of that which fell on the 17th and 20th. These two days gave 2·55 in. out of a total of 3·76 in. This was 2·28 in. below the average. The wind was pretty strong, especially towards the end of the month. The direction was chiefly from south-west and north-west.

August.—The drought continued all through this month. Towards the end of the month it was severely felt: even the jungle along the margins of the high road showed distress, plainly visible by the flagging of the leaves. The total rainfall for the month was only 2·70 in., against an average of 4·25 in. The direction of the wind was chiefly from west and north-west. The force was variable, being very strong at the beginning of the month, then light for a few days, and only moderate from the middle to the end of the month.

September.—The weather this month was most trying, and in spite of repeated waterings, a good many temperate plants died, and many others suffered considerably. The drought continued up to the 27th, on which day 2·95 in. fell in two hours This was followed on the next day by 1·15 in., commencing by a smart shower of hail, and on the next day ·67 in. fell. The total for the month was 5·87 in., 4·77 in., of this falling on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The other ten days on which rain fell only amounted to 1·10 in. The force of the wind was variable, being strong or moderate up to the 20th. It then became light or very light till the end of the month, at times being quite calm.

October.—This month was remarkable for excessive rainfall, there being only one rainless day. The total fall for the month was no less than 22·85 in. More than an inch fell on eight days, and over 2·00 on three other days. The average for the previous eight years is 9·23 in., so that this year the average has been exceeded by 13·62 in. The highest ever recorded for October before was 14·07 in. in 1884. The wind was variable, both as regards direction and force. It was north-east, east, or south-east on twenty-two days at the morning readings, and on twelve days at the afternoon readings; being south-west, west, or north-west on nine days at the morning readings, and on seven at the afternoon readings, while it was calm on twelve days at the afternoon readings. It blew very strong from the south-west on the evening of 21st and morning of 22nd.

November continued wet until the 17th, rain having fallen on thirteen days. It was then quite fine and bright for the rest of the month, the mornings and evenings being remarkably cold, with hot sun during the day. Slight frost occurred at Sita Eliya on the morning of the 30th. The rainfall was 2·04 in. under the average, being 7·46 in., against an average of 9·50 in.

The direction of the wind was again variable, being west and north-west until the 7th, then from east and north-east for a few days, then from north-west again, and settled down to come from the east on the 25th. It was on many days in the month west or north-west in the mornings and east in the afternoons. The force was generally light. On thirteen days in the afternoons it was calm, and on twenty days in the mornings.

December.—This was another remarkable month for heavy rainfall, dull sunless days, and little wind. Rain fell on no less than twenty-six days, heavy rain falling on seventeen days. From the 6th to 7th 2·75 in. fell, and during the evening and night of 26th the fall was 3·18 in. The greater part of this fell between two o'clock and five o'clock in the afternoon. The total for the month was 22·88 in., being 8·17 in. above the average. This total has only once been exceeded, for any one month, and that was in December, 1887, when 33·77 in. fell.

The wind was chiefly from the east, and was generally very light, only approaching a moderate force on one day, the 14th, and then it only continued for a short time. It was calm six times at the morning readings, and no less than twenty times at the afternoon readings.

The total rainfall for the year was 118·65 in., which fell on two hundred and five days, being 33·51 in. above the average fall of seven years, but only one above the average of rainy days.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and averages from July, 1883, to the end of 1891, and the number of days on which rain fell during the ten years 1882–91 :—

		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1891 ...	Rainfall ...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
	Days ...	10	15	10	16	22	17	16	16	13	30	13	26	205
1890 ...	Rainfall ...	6·34	4·47	·88	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889 ...	Rainfall ...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·02	10·37	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888 ..	Rainfall ...	·26	0	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	·96	2·03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·93	90·07
	Days ...	4	0	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887 ...	Rainfall ...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886 ...	Rainfall ...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885 ...	Rainfall ...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8·03	12·71	83·14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884 ...	Rainfall ...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883 ...	Rainfall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6·80	9·24	7·83	47·06*
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882 ...	Days ...	10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average Days ...		15	9	9	16	17	19	19	18	18	22	20	22	204†
Average Rainfall ...		6·10	2·60	4·13	7·78	9·58	7·74	5·67	4·49	6·08	10·47	9·24	14·89‡	89·34

The greatest pressure of the wind registered was 1·620 lb. per square ft. on 4th and 5th of June, this being equal to only 18 miles an hour, against 27·60 miles on 19th June last year. But, as stated in the general remarks, the wind was often strongest during the evenings and nights in June, our windiest month, after the afternoon readings were taken.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 97·31 miles, against 145·41 miles last year, which shows that the movement of the air was very much less this year than last. The windiest month was again June, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 239·74 miles, against 384·37 miles last year. The calmest month was January, with a mean of 31 miles, against 33·51 miles in December the year before.

The barometric pressure and temperature of the air for the year are given in the following table :—

* Of half a year.
‡ Average of ten years.
† Average of eight years, January to June, and nine years July to December.

Barometric Pressure (5,581 *ft. elevation*).

1891.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	24·571 ...	187
February ...	24·567 ...	230
March ...	24·570 ...	166
April ...	24·570 ...	168
May ...	24·511 ...	311
June ...	24·510 ...	220
July ...	24·506 ...	202
August ...	24·519 ...	175
September ...	24·554 ...	190
October ...	24·528 ...	252
November ...	24·550 ...	208
December ...	24·563 ...	218
The twelve months	24·543 ...	364
Highest reading	24·694 on Feb. 14	
Lowest reading ...	24·330 on May 21	

Temperture of the Air.

1891.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	57·5 ...	23·5
February ...	59·8 ...	21·5
March ...	62·2 ...	25·7
April ...	63·8 ...	23·5
May ...	63·3 ...	17·5
June ...	61·6 ...	15·2
July ...	62·1 ...	16·5
August ...	62·5 ...	20·0
September ...	63·3 ...	20·0
October ...	62·2 ...	15·5
November ...	60·9 ...	18·0
December ...	60·6 ...	16·5
The twelve months ...	61·6 ...	31·5
Maximum temperature 73·0 on April 16 and May 5.		
Minimum temperature of air 41·5 on January 14.		

The highest temperature in the sun's rays during the year was 148·8 on March 22, against 149·0 on May 10 last year.

The lowest on grass was 33·8 on March 1, against 36·5 on February 18 of the year before.

The mean amount of cloud was 6·3, against 6·6 last year. The cloudiest months this year were October and December, with a mean of 8·5 each, against April of last year with a mean of 7·5. The brightest month was August, with a mean amount of cloud of 5·0, against February last year with a mean of 6·0.

4.—HENARATGODA GARDEN.

The condition of this branch remains excellent, and the various newly-introduced economic plants are progressing most satisfactorily.

Rainfall returns were kept here during the year for the first time, with the following result :—

Rainfall at Henaratgoda, 1891.

	Fall.	Days.		Fall.	Days.
January ...	1·93 ...	4	July ...	4·82 ...	13
February ...	3·32 ...	7	August ...	5 43 ...	9
March ...	8·29 ...	11	September ...	7·01 ...	21
April ...	11·19 ...	13	October ...	22·51 ...	28
May ...	14·44 ...	19	November ...	16·91 ...	11
June ...	14·30 ...	17	December ...	10·58 ...	19

Total for year, 120·17 in. on 172 days.

Comparing this with Péradeniya, it is to be noticed that though the fall is slightly (2·46 in.) greater, it fell on much fewer (40 less) days. Even the very much heavier falls in November and June occurred in both months on less days.

This heavy rain did a good deal of damage to the paths, but most have been remade and stamped. Some old Liberian coffee has been removed to allow one path to be widened, and a good many old trees, too much crowded, have been cut out.

The Conductor's little house has been roofed with tiles in place of the old thatch.

It remains a subject for regret to me that this pretty and interesting little Garden has so few visitors. Besides a party of the boys of the Royal College (40 in number), only 34 persons came during the year. Probably the wet weather had something to do with this diminution of the number of the previous year: but it is chiefly the want of a place to stay at during the necessary waiting for the trains that makes a visit to the Garden a matter of discomfort. I have been in communication with the Government Agent as to the desirablity of the establishment of a small rest-house somewhere between the Garden and the Railway station, and I believe that he has selected a site, and that a building will be erected very soon.

5.—ANURÁDHAPURA GARDEN.

The season of 1891 has been on the whole a favourable one. This part of Ceylon shared in the generally heavy rainfall, as much as 75·04 falling. On the whole it was well distributed, though there was the usual dry period from June to September, during which four months there was a rainfall of only 1·68 in., August being absolutely rainless. An unusually heavy fall of 19·42 in. occurred in May, and the last three months of the year were very wet, 36·54 in. falling, of which 11·87 were recorded in December.

As a result the trees, shrubs, and other plants in the Garden are looking very well at the end of the year, and much growth is apparent in most of them. The mastic and divi-divi trees are in fruit, and the sandalwood in flower. Teak has done remarkably well: young trees, six years old from seed, are over 22 ft. high; and seedling trees of *Eucalyptus alba* are making fine growth. In favourable years like this, it is interesting to find plants succeeding which are not generally adapted for the climate: thus, a cacao this year ripened eleven good pods, the seeds of which have been sown. Breadfruit and pineapples seem to ripen in most years.

In spite of these interesting results, I confess to feeling some disappointment as regards this branch garden. It has now been nine years in existence, and it must be acknowledged that its influence on the inhabitants of the North-Central Province has been very slight. In the little town itself some improvement in the gardens is observable: many now have flowers in the front, and there are beginning to appear a very few cocoanuts, jaks, mangoes, oranges, limes, breadfruits, plantains, and pineapples. These have been obtained from the Garden, but how small is the desire for such things is evidenced by the fact that the average annual sales have been less than Rs. 50. The purchasers, too, are almost always Tamils from Jaffna.

The Arachchi in charge is a very intelligent, industrious, and capable man, but he is discouraged by the little result of his nine years' work and the little support he receives. Our very small vote—deducting his pay, only Rs. 600 per annum—also renders it impossible to carry out even the most trifling improvements, the whole being required to pay a few coolies, whose main work is watering; yet I scarcely feel justified in asking for a larger sum for the support of a Garden in which no one of those intended to be benefited by it appears to take the slightest interest.

We have usually had the use of a small provincial vote for "Botanic Gardens" annually placed in the hands of the Government Agent, and this has enabled me to send up cartloads of plants from Pérádeniya; but the vote this year has not been available for us, being otherwise employed.

I hope to be able to properly roof the Conductor's bungalow, and to build brick or stone supports for the plant-house during the coming year.

6.—Badulla Garden.

Our little vote just suffices to keep up routine work here, and does not allow of much progress by any additional undertakings. The principal improvement during the year has been the levelling of the main driving road, which formerly ran over a hill now cut through. The flower-beds on either side now appear raised above the road, but this has by no means a bad effect.

The young trees and shrubs have made much progress, this being largely due to a good supply of manure regularly obtained from the town till the end of July. Some new arrangement for its disposal having been then made, we have lost this benefit for the remainder of the year; but it is hoped that the deprivation will be only temporary. Many trees have made striking growth here, especially conifers; a durian is 16 ft. high, and the rambutans have flowered. Brick pillars in place of wooden ones have been set up in the plant-shed, but I have not been able to finish this house or to build new cooly lines as I hoped to do.

Nor has as yet anything been done to give a better cottage to the Conductor. This is urgently needed, and I trust will be effected during the coming year.

As usual the Garden suffered somewhat from drought in the very dry weather of August and September; but the year generally was, here as elsewhere, a wet one. In all 142·48 in. of rain fell, of which no less than 87·74 fell during the last quarter of the year, October having the extraordinary record of 41·67 in.

7.—Interchange of Plants and Seeds.

Our mutual relations with other Botanical establishments are shown by the following lists:—

Plants.—Wardian cases and boxes of living plants were received from the following: Kew (2), Calcutta (2), Singapore (3), Buitenzorg (2), Natal (1), Trinidad (2), and from Messrs. Sander (2), Messrs. Bull (1), and Messrs. Veitch (1).

Cases and boxes in exchange were sent to the following:—Kew (3), Cambridge (1), Calcutta (2), Singapore (1), Hongkong (1), Buitenzorg (1), Brisbane (1), and to Messrs. Sander (4), Messrs. Bull (1), and Messrs. Veitch (1).

Seeds.—Packets of seeds have been received from the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Edinburgh, Dublin, St. Petersburg, Paris, Calcutta, Saharunpore, Madras, Hongkong, Singapore, Buitenzorg, Natal, Mauritius, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana; also from Baron F. von Mueller, Melbourne; J. S. Gamble, Dehra Dun; W. Bull, London; J. H. Maiden, Sydney; and L. Yates, California.

In exchange, seeds have been sent to Kew, Cambridge, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Saharunpore, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, Natal, Buitenzorg, Mauritius, Brisbane, Jamaica, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana; to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Calcutta, to Baron von Mueller, and to Messrs. Bull and Veitch.

My thanks are also due to the following residents in the Colony to whom the Department is indebted for plants, cuttings, or seeds, by gift or in exchange:—Lady Havelock, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Ballardie, Mrs. Grinlinton, Miss McLaren, and Miss Layard, and Messrs. C. H. Bagot, F. Bayley, D. F. Browne, N. G. Campbell, J. Cotton, G. de Saram, J. Ferguson, E. Hamlin, T. C. Huxley, A. J. Kellow, R. M. Knight, A. C. Lawrie, G. E. Miller, E. Mortimer, J. Regan, H. B. Roberts, J. H. Starey, F. H. Stephens, E. J. Thwaites, R. Wardrop, J. Wickwar, E. P. Willisford, and J. P. William Bros.

We have, as usual, distributed from the Gardens, free of charge, large quantities of plants and seeds to public departments, places, and persons throughout the Colony, viz.:—The Queen's House at Colombo, the Pavilion at Kandy, and Queen's Cottage at Nuwara Eliya; the Municipalities of Colombo and Kandy; the Government Agents of Batticaloa and Ratnapura; the Assistant Agents of Mátalé and Kégalla; the Director of Public Works and the Public Works Officers at Kandy, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Katugastota, Mihintalé, Haldummulla, Dikoya, and Haputalé; the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Colombo, and the Hospital and Dispensaries at Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Hanguranketa, Kalmunai, and Maturata; the Assistant Conservators of Forests at Ratnapura and Kurunégala; the Postmaster, Maskeliya; the Railway Stations at Nánu-oya, Gampola, Mátalé, Veyangoda, Henaratgoda, Hunupitiya, and Katukurunda; the "Happy Valley" Mission, Haputalé; the Agricultural Instructor, Nildandahinna; and the Churchyards at Nuwara Eliya and Wattegama. I have, under the head of Receipts, given a statement of the estimated value (at our ordinary rates) of these gratuitously distributed plants, &c., which ought to be taken into consideration in estimating the amount of saleable produce sent out from the Gardens.

8.—Additions to the Collections.

As is seen by the following lists, my visit further East resulted in the acquisition of several interesting plants, which have been for too long *desiderata* in Ceylon. Some of these I brought back here with me, and others have been since received.

For the large additions to our collection of orchids we are again mainly indebted to Messrs. Sander, of St. Albans.

The sum at my disposal for the purchase of plants has been expended on a large collection of plants (including many roses) from Messrs. Cannell; a large collection of seeds from Messrs. Haage and Schmidt, of Erfurt; and a further selection of plants and seeds from Japan from Mr. Boehmer, of Yokohama. Most of these purchases were for Hakgala Garden. (In the following list for that Garden the large collection of temperate ferns was purchased from Messrs. Veitch in 1890, but the consignment sent in that year having nearly all died *en route*, Messrs. Veitch kindly sent a duplicate series during the past year.)

(*a*)—*Pérádeniya Gardens.*

DICOTYLEDONS.

Anona senegalensis, Pers. Trop. Africa. (Natal.)
Jateorhiza Calumba, Miers. E. Trop. Africa.
Cocculus laurifolius, DC. Himalaya, Japan. (Calcutta.)

Pangium edule, Reinw. Malay Archipelago. (Buitenzorg.)
Garcinia, sp. Trinidad. (Kew.)
Isoptera borneensis, Scheff. Borneo. (Buitenzorg). "Tengkawang."
Sterculia scaphigera, Wall. Malacca. (Singapore.)
Heritiera macrophylla, Hort. (Calcutta.)
Dombeya Wallichii (Lindl.) Madagascar. (Calcutta.)
Grewia denticulata. (Calcutta.)
Erythroxylon, sp. Demerara. (Kew.)
Acridocarpus natalitius, Juss. Natal. (Natal.)
Tristillatæia australasica, A. Rich. Malaya. (Singapore.)
Spathelia simplex, L. Jamaica. (Trinidad and Kew.)
Garuga pinnata, Roxb. India, Malaya, Phillippines. (Madras.)
Bursera gummifera, Jacq. Cent. America, W. Indies. (Kew.)
Turræa obtusifolia, Hochst. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Heynea trijuga, Roxb. India. (Calcutta.)
Vitis coriacea, Shuttlew. Southern U. S. America. (Calcutta.)
V. Munsoniana, Simps. Florida. (Calcutta.)
Jagera speciosa, Bl. Amboyna, New Guinea. (Buitenzorg.)
Nephelium mutabile, Bl. Burma, Malaya. (Singapore.) "Polesan." The fruit edible.
Centrolobium, sp. Trinidad. (Trinidad.)
Sophora platycarpa, Max. Japan.
Cordyla africana, Lour. Trop. Africa. (Natal.)
Cæsalpinia tortuosa, Roxb. Burma, Malaya. (Calcutta.)
Cassia spectabilis, DC. Trop. America, W. Indies. (Kew.)
Bauhinia Galpini, N. E. Br. S. Africa. (Kew.)
B. malabarica, Roxb. India, Burma. (Calcutta.)
Sindora siamensis. (Singapore.)
Albizzia fastigiata, E. Mey. Trop. Africa and Natal. (Natal.)
Prunus occidentalis, Sw. Cent. America, W. Indies. (Kew.)
Brexia chrysophylla. (Natal.)
Rhodoleia Teijsmanni, Miq. Sumatra. (Buitenzorg.)
Combretum decandrum, Roxb. Bengal, Burma, &c. (Calcutta.)
Rhodamnia trinervis, Bl. Malaya, Philippines, Trop. Australia. (Singapore.)
Couratari exigua. (Kew.)
Allomorpha Griffithii, Hk. f. Malacca. (Singapore.)
Sonerila orientalis and four garden vars. (Bull.)
Marumia zeylanica, Bl. Malaya. (Singapore.)
Lagerstræmia tomentosa, Presl., var. *Loudoni*, T. & B. Burma. (Calcutta.)
Momordica mixta, Roxb. India, Formosa, Philippines. (Calcutta.)
Zanonia macrocarpa, Bl. Java, Borneo. (Buitenzorg.)
Aralia quercifolia. New Britain. (Calcutta.)
Viburnum obovatum, Walt. S. U. S. America. (Calcutta.)
V. villosum, Sw. Cent. America, Jamaica. (Jamaica.)
Hillia longiflora, Sw. Mexico, W. Indies. (Kew.)
Gardenia globosa, Hochst. Natal. (Natal.)
Ixora grandifolia, Z. & M. Malaya, Andaman Is. (Singapore.)
Gynura sarmentosa, DC. Malaya, &c. (Singapore.)
Cavendishia spectabilis, Hort. (Bull.)
Ardisia polycephala, Wall. Burma. (Bull.)
Chrysophyllum magalismontanum, Sond. S. Africa. (Kew.)
Dipholis (*Bumelia*) *nigra*, Gr. Jamaica. (Kew.)
Sapotacea, sp. Trinidad. (Kew.)
Chondrospermum dentatum. (Calcutta.)
Hoya latifolia, G. Don. Singapore, Java. (Singapore.)
Asclepiadea, sp. Trinidad. (Kew.)
Fagræa auriculata, Jack. Malaya. (Singapore and Buitenzorg.)
F. fragrans, Roxb. (*F. peregrina*, Bl.). Malaya. (Singapore). "Tembusi." Fine and ornamental timber tree.
Ipomœa parviflora, Vahl. W. Indies. (Calcutta.)
Episcia, sp. (Kew.)
Drymonia Turialvæ. (Kew.)
Cyrtandra pendula, Bl. Java, &c. (Singapore.) (Kew.)
Tecoma undulata, G. Don. N.-W. India, Arabia. (Calcutta.)
T. Smithii, Hort. Hybrid *T. velutina* × *T. capensis*. (Bull.)
Thunbergia Dregeana, Nees. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Asystasia flava. (Singapore.)
Antigonon, sp. Mexico. (Kew.)
Aristolochia Colinæ. (Kew.)
A. grandiflora, Sw. Jamaica. (Trinidad.)
A. ornithocephala, Hook. Brazil. (Natal.)
Piper Cubeba, L. f. Java, Sumatra, Borneo. (Buitenzorg). True Cubeb pepper.
Eusideroxylon Zwageri, T. & B. Borneo. (Singapore and Buitenzorg.) "Billion." Wood excessively hard and never attacked by termites.
Laurus, sp. (No. 2). Grenada. (Kew.)
Euphorbia Cattimandu, Elliot. India. (Buitenzorg.)
Sloetia Sideroxylon, T. & B. Singapore, Java, Sumatra. (Singapore.) "Tampines." Very hard wood.
Ficus alba, Reinw. Malaya. (Singapore.)
Quercus Cantleyana, King. Malay Pen. (Singapore.)
Podocarpus Nageia, Br. Japan. (Buitenzorg.)
Dioon spinulosum, Dyer. (Kew.)
Encephalartos brachyphyllus, Lehm. S. Africa. (Natal.)
E. caffra, Miq. S. Africa. (Natal.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Orchids.

Dendrobium Cassiope, Hort. Hybrid. (Sander.)
D. Devonianum, Paxt. Assam, Khasia, Burma. (Calcutta.)
D. Infundibulum, Lindl. Burma. (Huxley.)
D. lituiflorum, Lindl. Assam, Burma. (Id.)
D. Leechianum, Rchb. (Hybr. *nobile* × *aureum*.) (Sander.)
D. longicornu, Lindl. Assam, Burma. (Calcutta.)
D. sulcatum, Lindl. Khasia. (Id.)
Bulbophyllum macranthum, Lindl. Burma. Malaya. (Singapore.)

Cælogyne Lowii, Paxt. Borneo. (Buitenzorg)
C., sp. (Cachar.) (Huxley.)
C. macrophylla. (Buitenzorg.)
C. asperata, Lindl. Malay Archip. (Buitenzorg.)
Arundina densiflora, Lindl. Malay Peninsula. (Singapore.)
Epidendrum atropurpureum, Willd., var. *roseum*. Guatemala. (Sander.)
Cattleya Forbesii, Lindl. Brazil. (Bull.)
C. intermedia, Graham. S. Brazil. (Bull.)
C. superba, Schomb., var. *splendens*. Guiana, N. Brazil. (Sander.)
C. Warneri, Moore. S. Brazil. (Id.)
Lælia anceps, Lindl. Mexico. (Id.)
L. harpophylla, Rchb. S. Brazil. (Id.)
L. Perrinii, Lindl. S. Brazil. (Bull.)
L. purpurata, Lindl., var. *alba*. S. Brazil. (Bull.)
L. superbiens, Lindl. Guatemala. (Sander.)
Plocoglottis, sp. Singapore. (Singapore.)
Ansellia africana, Lindl. Trop. Africa. (Natal.)
Zygopetalum Mackayi, Hk., var. *majus*. Brazil. (Sander.)
Bifrenaria aurantiaca, Lindl. Guiana. (Trinidad.)
Houlletia Brocklehurstiana, Lindl. S. Brazil. (Sander.)
Catasetum Bungerothii. (Id.)
C. tridentatum, Hk. Trop. S. America. (Trinidad.)
Trichopilia coccinea, Wscwz. Central America. (Sander.)
T. Galeottiana, R. & G. Mexico. (Id.)
T. suavis, Lindl. Cent. America. (Id.)
Oncidium ampliatum, Lindl. Cent. America. (Trinidad.)
O. hastatum, Lindl. Mexico. (Sander.)
O. Papilio, Lindl. W. Indies. (Trinidad.)
O. roraimense. (Sander.)
Aerides Houlletianum, Rchb. Cochin-China. (Bull.)
Stauropsis lissochiloides, Benth. (=*Vanda Batemanni*, Lindl.) Java, Philippine Is., &c. (Singapore.)
Saccolabium violaceum, Lindl. Philippine Is. (Huxley.)
Angræcum Sanderianum, Rchb. Madagascar. (Sander.)
Lockhartia elegans, Hk. Trinidad. (Trinidad.)
Vanilla, sp. Singapore. (Kew.)
Cypripedium Crossianum, Rchb. (*insigne* × *venustum*). (Sander.)
C. Dominyanum, Rchb. (*caricinum* × *caudatum*). (Huxley.)
C. Dayanum, Rchb. Borneo. (Sander.)
C. Weidlichianum. (Id.)

Hedychium Roxburghii, Bl. Java. (Kew.)
Renealmia, sp. (Trinidad.)
Canna edulis, Ker. Peru, W. Indies. (Paris.)
Cryptanthus Beuckeri, Morr. S. Brazil. (Bull.)
Buphane toxicaria, Herb. Trop. and S. Africa. (Natal.)
Agave Roezliana, Baker. Mexico. (Yates.)
Barbacenia squamata, Paxt. Brazil. (Kew.)
Asparagus virgatus, Baker. S. Africa. (Bull.)
Aloe Cooperi, Baker. S. Africa. (Natal.)

Palms.

Pinanga coronata, Bl. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
P. disticha, Bl. Sumatra. (Id.)
P. lepida. (Bull.)
P. sp. (*Ptychosperma Teijsmanniana*, Hort. Bogor.) (Buitenzorg.)
P. (?) *Smithii*, Hort. Bogor. (Buitenzorg.)
Kentia moluccana, Becc. Ternate. (Id.)
Gronophyllum microcarpum, Scheff. Ceram. (Id.)
Dictyosperma rubrum, W. & D. Mauritius. (Buitenzorg.)
Drymophlœus singaporensis. (Singapore and Buitenzorg.)
Euterpe oleracea, Mart. Brazil. (Buitenzorg.)
Œnocarpus Batana, Mart. Brazil. (Trinidad.)
Deckenia nobilis, Wendl. Seychelle Is. (Mauritius.)
Rhopalostylis sapida, W. & D. New Zealand. (Mauritius.)
Phœnix compacta, Hort. A garden hybrid. (Bull.)
P. humilis, Royle. N. India. (Saharunpore.)
Livistona inermis, Br. Trop. Australia. (Bull.)
Licuala Rumphii, Bl. Borneo. Moluccas. (Buitenzorg.)
Rhapis humilis, Bl. Japan. (Id.)
Calamus Royleanus, Griff. Trop. Himalaya. (Saharunpore.)
Korthalsia debilis, Bl. Sumatra. (Buitenzorg.)
Hyphæne natalensis, Kunze. "Itata" Palm. (Natal.)

Carludovica pumila, Hort. Bogor. (Buitenzorg.)
Cyclanthus cristatus. (Kew.)
Carex scaposa. (Bull.)
Bambusa Tulda, Roxb.? Burma. (Gamble.)
Gigantochloa Apus, Kurz. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
G. atter, Kurz. Java. (Id.)
G. maxima, Kurz. Java. (Id.)
Melocanna Hasskarliana, Kurz. Java. (Id.)

FERNS.

Pteris ensiformis, Burm., var. *Victoriæ*, Baker. Malaya. (Bull.)
Lastrea corusca, Hort. Bull. Japan. (Bull.)

(*b*)—*Hakgala Garden.*

DICOTYLEDONS.

Clematis stans, S. & Z. Japan. Double blue and white vars. (Boehmer.)
Aquilegia cœrulea, Torr. N. America. (Haage & Schmidt.)
A. Skinneri, Hk. Guatemala. (Haage & Schmidt.)
Drimys axillaris, Forst. New Zealand. (J. Ferguson.)
Illicium religiosum, Sieb. and Zucc. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Berberis Fortunei, L. China. (Boehmer and Calcutta.)

B. japonica, L. Japan. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Nandina domestica, Thunb. China. (Boehmer.)
Lunaria biennis, Mœnch, var. *alba*. S. Europe. (Mrs. Baker.)
Iberis gibraltarica, L. Gibraltar. (Dublin.)
Pittosporum Tobira, Ait. China. (Boehmer.)
P. rhombifolium, A. Cunn. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Hypericum elegans, Steph. Russia. (Dublin.)
Hibiscus pentaphyllus, F. M. India, N. Africa, Trop. Australia. (Natal.)
Boronia megastigma, Nees. W. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Skimmia japonica, Thunb. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Ilex latifolia, Thunb. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Medicago lupulina, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Trifolium incarnatum, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Carmichaelia Cunninghamii, Raoul. N. Zealand. (J. Ferguson.)
Vicia sativa, L. Europe, &c. (Dublin.)
Bauhinia Hookeri, F. Muell. N. Australia. (Kew.)
Hardenbergia monophylla, Benth (= *Kennedya bimaculata*). Australia. (Car er & Co.)
Id. (= *K. ovata, alba*). Australia. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Sophora platycarpa, Max. Japan. (Boehmer.)
S. tetraptera, Ait. N. Zealand. (J. Ferguson.)
Cassia coquimbensis, Vog. Chili. (Kew.)
Albizzia lophantha, Benth. W. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Acacia decurrens, var. *normale*. Sydney. (J. H. Maiden.)
A. saligna, Wendl. W. Australia. (Melbourne.)
A. trinervis, Desf. (Haage and Schmidt.)
A. longissima, Wendl., var. *elegans*. Australia. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Cæsalpinia tinctoria, DC. Chili. (H. B. Roberts.)
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius, Wight. India, &c. (William Bros.)
Rubus trinervis. (Calcutta.)
Hydrangea Otaksa, Sieb. & Zucc. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Saxifraga oppositifolia, L., *major*. Europe. (Dublin.)
Leptospermum lanigerum, Sw. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Kunzea corifolia, Reichb. Victoria. (Melbourne.)
Eucalyptus gigantea, Hk. f. Australia. (Forest Depart.)
Bryonia alba, L. N. and E. Europe. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Viburnum odoratissimum, Ker. China. (Boehmer.)
V. obovatum, Walt. N. America. (Calcutta.)
Rubia tinctoria, Linn. S. Europe and Asia. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Grindelia squarrosa, Dunal. N. America. (Paris.)
Stevia Lindleyana. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Rudbeckia californica, Gray. California. (Haage & Schmidt.)
Silybum Marianum, Gaertn. Europe. (Paris.)
Onopordon arabicum, L. S. Europe. (Dublin.)
Lobelia cardinalis, Linn. N. America. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Leucopogon Richei, Br. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Stapelia gigantea, N. E. Br. Zululand. (Kew.)
Wigandia caracasana, H. B. Venezuela. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Solanum marginatum, Willd. Africa. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Nierembergia grandiflora, alba. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Verbascum densiflorum, Pol. E. Europe. (Dublin.)
Linaria splendens, Hort. (Dublin.)
Digitalis grandiflora, Lam. Europe. (Dublin.)
Gesnera magnifica. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Callicarpa purpurea, Juss. China. (Kew.)
Teucrium Chamædrys, L. Europe. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Polygonum Sieboldi, Hort. *nana*. Japan. (Dublin.)
Aristolochia "Duchartrei." Brazil. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Chloranthus sinensis. (Boehmer.)
Leucodendron adscendens, Br. C. G. Hope. (Kew.)
Telopea speciosissima, R. Br. E. Australia. (Mrs. Ballardie.)
Cryptomeria japonica, Don, var. *Lobbi*. (J. Ferguson.)
Podocarpus macrophylla, Don. Japan. (Boehmer.)
P. Nageia, Br. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Salisburia adiantifolia, Smith, *variegata*. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Sciadopitys verticillata, Sieb. and Zucc. Japan. (Boehmer.)
Taxus, sp. "Golden-tipped var." Japan (Boehmer).
Pinus densiflora, S. & Z. Japan. (Boehmer.)
P. sylvestris, Linn. "Scotch Fir." Europe, N. Asia. (J. Ferguson).
P. austriaca, Hort. S. E. Europe. (J. Ferguson.)
P. maritima, Lambert. S. Europe. (J. Ferguson.)
P. muricata, D. Don. California. (Queen's Cottage.)
Abies Douglasii, Sabine. N.-West America. (A. J. Kellow.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Pleione maculata, Lindl. Assam. (Calcutta.)
Odontoglossum citrosmum, Lindl. Mexico. (Calcutta.)
Iris hortensis, Tsh. S. Europe. (Mrs. Baker.)
I. hispanica, Hort. W. Europe. (A. J. Kellow.)
Friesia refracta, Klatt. *alba*. Cape. (A. J. Kellow.)
Sparaxis, sp. (A. J. Kellow.)
Cyrtanthus sanguineus, Hk. S. Africa. (Natal.)
C. obliquus, Ait. Cape. (Natal.)
Agave heteracantha, Zucc. Mexico. (Kew.)
Aloe Hanburyana, Naud. Cape. (Haage and Schmidt.)
Scilla, sp. (J. H. Starey.)
Bulbocodium, sp. (J. H. Starey.)
Cordyline indivisa, Kunth. New Zealand. (J. Ferguson.)
Typha latifolia, L. "Bulrush." Europe. (Miss B. Layard.)
Phalaris canariensis, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Phleum pratense, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Agrostis alba, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Avena flavescens, L. Europe. (Dublin.)

Briza minor, L. Europe, &c. (Dublin.)
Bambusa (6 varieties). Japan. (Boehmer.)
Poa trivialis, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Festuca ovina, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
F. durruscula, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
F. heterophylla, Lam. Europe. (Dublin.)
Bromus mollis, Linn. Europe, Asia, &c. (Dublin.)
Lolium perenne, Linn. "Rye grass." (Dublin.)
Secale cereale. L. "Rye." E. Europe. (Dublin).
Hordeum distichum, L. var. *canadense* and var. *creticum*. (Dublin.)

FERNS (all from Messrs. Veitch, unless otherwise stated)

Struthiopteris orientalis, Hk. Sikkim.
S. pennsylvanica, Willd. N. America.
Onoclea sensibilis, L. N. America, &c.
Alsophila excelsa, Br. Norfolk Island.
Cibotium princeps.
Leucostegia immersa, Wall. Hindostan, &c.
Adiantum æmulum. Brazil.
A. Collisii, Hort.
A. Veitchii, Hance. Japan.
A. Weigandii, Hort. (A. C. Lawrie.)
A. Pacottii, Hort. (G. de Seram.)
A. pentadactylon, L. & F. S. America.
A. amabile, Hort.
A. fulvum, Raoul. New Zealand, &c.
A. Williamsii. Peru.
A. fragrantissimum, Hort.
A. fissum.
A. formosum, R. Br. Australia and New Zealand.
A. Capillus-veneris, L., *Mairesii*.
A. cuneatum, L. & F., *grandiceps*.
A. Reginæ. (G. de Saram.)
Cheilanthes elegans, Desv. Trop. America.
Onychium japonicum, Kunze. Japan, China.
Hypolepis anthriscifolia, Presl. Bourbon, Mauritius.
Pteris adiantoides, Willd. S. Africa, &c.
P. cretica, L., var. *nobile*.
P. tremula, Br., var. *foliosa*. Australia.
Lomaria chilensis, Kaulf. Mexico and West Indies.
L. zamioides, Gardn. Brazil.
Woodwardia angustifolia, Sw. United States.
W. orientalis, Sw. Japan, Formosa.
Asplenium Belangeri, Kunze. Malayan Peninsula, &c.
A. Fabianum, Hook. and Jacq. New Zealand, &c.
A. lucidum, Forst. Peru, Chili, &c.
Polystichum mucronatum, Sw. West Indies.
P. acrostichoides, Sw. Canada.
P. capense, Willd. America, New Zealand, &c.
P. setosum, Blume. Java.
P., sp. (G. de Saram.)
Lastrea atrata, Wall. Himalaya, &c.
L. erythrosorum, Hk. Japan and China.
L. Goldieana, Hk. Canada.
L. lepida.
L. marginale, Mich. Canada and United States.
L. opaca, Hk. China.
L. patens, Desv. Florida, &c.
L. quinquangularis, J. Sm.
L. Sieboldii, Hk. Japan.
L. Standishii, Hort. Japan.
Nephrodium molle, Br., var. *biferum*.
Nephrolepis Bausei, Hort.
N. davallioides, Kzè., var. *furcans*. Malaya.
Polypodium pectinatum, J. Sm. West Indies, &c.
P. hexagonopterum, Michx. Canada.
P. vulgare, Linn., *pulcherrimum*.
P., sp. (G. de Saram.)
Phlebodium sporodocarpum, J. Sm. Mexico.
Pleopeltis fossa.
Aglaomorpha Meyeniana, Schott. Philippines.
Nothochlæna sinuata, Brack. Peru.
Dictyogramma japonica, Fee. Japan, Formosa.
Osmunda regalis, L. Nearly cosmopolitan.
O. spectabilis, Willd. do.
Todea arborea.
T. Wroomii.
Marattia alata, Sm. West Indies, Mexico.

Many florists' flowers, such as garden forms of *Camellia*, *Abutilon*, *Pelargonium*, *Rosa*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Azalea*, *Gladiolus*, *Iris*, *Lilium*, and *Narcissus*, were also received from various sources.

9.—NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

Tea.—An enormous increase of more than 21¼ million lb. over last year's export—much exceeding all expectations—has been witnessed during 1891, the total export being no less than 68,274,420 lb. This greatly increased yield has doubtless been largely due to the continuous rainfall of the year. It cannot be regarded as altogether an unmixed benefit, as there seems to be no doubt that the quality has often suffered from the great difficulty experienced in properly withering the leaf. Prices ranged considerably lower than in 1890 for the greater part of the year, the average for the whole being estimated at a little less than 10*d.* per lb.

The hitherto extraordinarily rapid progress of the exports from Ceylon may now be expected to be considerably less marked; we have also now reached the point when an extension of existing

markets has become essential to the industry. It is satisfactory to note that the Australian ports took 3,210,598 lb. during the year, an increase of nearly three-quarter million lb.; and that to German and Austrian ports a direct export of 237,299 lb. has taken place, showing a commencing taste for Ceylon tea on the European continent. It is noted that in England for the first time the year showed a larger consumption of Ceylon than of China tea, the figures being roughly 51 against 49 million lb.

As a whole, the condition of the plantations remains excellent. In a few places, where planting was done on shallow soil in worn-out coffee estates, the bushes have shown a tendency to die back when the roots have reached an impervious bed of rock; but considering the rapidity with which whole districts were planted up with this product, it is rather a subject for astonishment that so generally high a standard of healthy trees has resulted. I regret to notice that *Helopeltis* has been doing a little damage in some low-country estates, but nowhere has this pest assumed any serious proportions.

Coffee.—There is no change to report in the position of this cultivation in Ceylon. The export, 82,324 cwt., is much the same as in 1890, and the crop, so far as estate coffee is concerned, is mostly derived from the east of the Island.

I am however, since my visit to Java, more than ever of opinion that the cultivation of Liberian coffee in Ceylon was too hastily abandoned, and would be still a profitable one.

Cinchona.—A great drop of over 3 million lb. in our exports for 1891—to 5,679,339 lb.—shows how rapidly our trees are now being used up. Our poor barks are, however, now scarcely worth harvesting. The history of cinchona culture in Ceylon—a most interesting and instructive one—is drawing to its close; the future of the industry belongs to Java, which has followed wiser counsels and has known how to wait.

Cacao.—It is gratifying to see a substantial increase in our export of this product, the amount for 1891 (20,532½cwt.) being considerably the largest yet recorded. Prices, too, have continued very high for Ceylon cacao, which now occupies a commanding position in the home market.

Many inquiries have been addressed to me by persons interested in the West Indies as to the causes of the much higher prices reached by the Ceylon product. So far as I am able to judge, I believe it to be almost wholly due to the greater care and skill employed in the processes of manufacture, and especially to the copious washing and thorough drying of the beans. I do not think it possible to attribute it to any general superiority in the cacao here grown, for, as remarked in my last report, it holds good both as to the "Old Red" and "Forastero" varieties, though no doubt it is the fact that it is the former sort alone which exhibits the peculiar light colour of the interior so appreciated by the chocolate maker.

The distribution of seed to villagers has been continued, and about 1,000 pods have been sent from Pérádeniya, and nearly the same number from Henaratgoda, to the Government Agents of Ratnapura, Kégalla, and Mátalé, for direct distribution. I followed up the remarks made on this subject in my last report by an inquiry into two applications received through the Government Agent of the Central Province, and found, as I had suspected, that the persons who were asking for seed *gratis* were not of a class who had any right to be so supplied, or indeed likely to be cultivators at all; and I of course refused to entertain the applications. In Sabaragamuwa, on the contrary, the distribution has been carried out in a proper manner, and its results are beginning to appear. At the Agri-Horticultural Show held at Kégalla in August, there were no less than eighteen exhibits of cacao.

India-Rubber Trees.—Para Rubber. I was able to supply the Forest Department with 20,000 seeds and 2,000 stumps for the plantations near Nambapána, in Sabaragamuwa, alluded to in my last report; and it is hoped there will be at least as large a quantity of seed to spare in 1892. A case of 40 stumps was also sent to British North Borneo, and 500 seeds to the German East African Company. Our largest tree, now sixteen years old, girths 6 ft. 1 in. at a yard from the ground.

Panama Rubber (*Castilloa elastica*). The Conductor of Henaratgoda Gardens prepared a sample of rubber from this for the Colombo Exhibition. It was obtained by making small V-shaped incisions in the bark (after carefully washing it) and allowing the milk to trickle down on the tree and into cocoanut shells and to dry *in situ*, afterwards pulling it off and finally finishing the drying by exposure to the sun. The sample appears to be of first-rate quality, very clean and solid, and is very dark, almost black in colour. Our best tree of this is only 3 ft. 7 in. in circumference.

Gambier (*Uncaria Gambier*).—The five plants at Henaratgoda are very healthy and have grown rapidly. Two flowered freely in April, and produced a few seed-pods. There will apparently be no difficulty in propagating this plant in the Colony.

I took the opportunity whilst at Singapore of witnessing the manufacture of this curious product, and though it has more than once been partially described,* I think the precise mode of procedure as I saw it is worth recording. Accompanied by Mr. Ridley, the Director of the Botanic Gardens, I visited on 11th March a Chinese plantation at Chung-chu-kong, a few miles out of Singapore, where the cultivation and manufacture is carried on. The whole industry is in the hands of the Chinese, who grow the plant—it can scarcely be said to be cultivated—on the exposed slopes amid a tangled mass of weeds, lantana, and alang-grass; the last is occasionally cut away, but no other help is given. The bushes on this plantation were five years old, and the plant lives from thirteen to fifteen years, flowering all the year round. The manufacture is carried on only when the pepper, a more valuable product, is not ready for picking. Only one sort is grown in Singapore, and whether the *U. acida*, said to afford Gambier in Penang, is really different, is very doubtful. *U. Gambier* does not seem to be known in a wild state, but Mr. Ridley tells me that the wild *U. ovalifolia* is very close, and may possibly be the same.

The Gambier plant forms a straggling semi-scandent shrub with long arching branches, and the crop consists of the short leafy twigs which branch off from them laterally. These are rapidly stripped off by hand and carried in baskets to a low thatched shed. Here are fixed large circular iron vats filled with water, which is kept in complete ebullition by large fires beneath; a constant supply of brushwood or other fuel is thus necessary for this industry. The leaves and twigs are immersed in the boiling water, and constantly stirred about and bruised for six hours by two men armed with long-handled five-pronged forks made of the very hard "Tampines" wood (*Sloetia*

* There is a good account in Begbie's "Malayan Peninsula, 1834."

Sideroxylon). This is very tiring work. The flaccid masses are then taken out and placed on a sloping wooden trough and allowed to drain into the vat so as to obtain all the extract possible.

The boiling ley is next poured into shallow wooden tubs to cool. It is now of a yellowish olive-green colour, with the consistence and appearance of thin pea-soup. When quite cool it still remains fluid, and the process of solidification is effected in the following curious manner. The operator thrusts into each of two of the wooden buckets placed before him a short, thick, smooth cylinder made of the very soft wood of "Mahang" (*Macaranga hypoleuca*), and then proceeds to agitate the mass by rubbing his fingers up and down on the surface of the cylinders. During this process the fluid gradually becomes thicker, and some solid matter coagulates on the fingers, but is wiped off. The process is continued for about a quarter of an hour, when the whole mass rather suddenly becomes somewhat contracted and of a paler colour. A few minutes after the whole "sets" into a mass of the consistence of soapy cheese, the effect probably of the crystallisation of the catechuic acid of which it chiefly consists. The whole art of the manufacture is said to lie in knowing precisely when to cease the agitation: if not done sufficiently, or if carried on too long, it is said that solidification will not occur. Nothing whatever was added to the fluid at any time so far as I could observe. After a few hours the mass can be turned out as from a mould, and is cut into small cubes and finally dried in the shade; but these final processes I did not see.

Cubebs.—As one result of my expedition to Buitenzorg, I have at last succeeded in obtaining the true *Piper Cubeba*, which for so many years I have been vainly trying to get. Thirty-one rooted cuttings were obtained from the Java Garden, and 20 reached Ceylon in apparently good health. Most of these have however since died, and at the end of the year only 8 were living. I have, however, little doubt that these will succeed at Henaratgoda, if not at Péradeniya.

At Buitenzorg I found the plant grown on white cotton trees (*Eriodendron*) closely planted; they were fruiting freely. The difference in the form of the upper and lower leaves on the same plant was striking; they would never be supposed to belong to the same species. I am not however, sure that there are not two plants cultivated together as *P. Cubeba* at Buitenzorg.*

I had no opportunity of seeing the cultivation of this product on a commercial scale, and it does not seem to be carried on in W. Java. The plant, however, is apparently a wild one there, to judge from the labels of plants I examined in the Buitenzorg herbarium. All the specimens of the true plant have the leaves (however much differing in from according to age) thick, with an unequal base, alike on both surfaces, and drying of a pale colour with a pinkish tinge; the younger ones are more veiny beneath. I may refer to my reports for 1887, 1888, and 1889 for further remarks on this pepper.

Cola-nut.—A small plantation of 36 seedlings, raised from Jamaica seed, was made at Péradeniya in April; a smaller one was also made at Henaratgoda. We have not as yet found this tree to do well with us, and it is equally unsatisfactory in Java. Our trees at Henaratgoda, eight years old, have as yet made no attempt to flower.

Calumba Root (*Jateorhiza Calumba*).—This valuable tonic medicine is known as "Columbo" in the trade, and was formerly supposed to be obtained from Ceylon. Its name is, however, derived from the word "Kalumb," which is its appellation in E. Trop. Africa, of which country it is a native, and whence all supplies are obtained. I have been for some time desirous to add this to our rich collection of medicinal plants, but have never been able to obtain it from any of the Gardens with which we have relations, though it is reported to be growing in more than one of them. So long back as 1866 or 1867 we received a plant from Mauritius, and I find a record here to the effect that it lived for a few years only. With much surprise, therefore, this year I have discovered a plant of it in Péradeniya. The great tuberous root is sending up a vigorous stem, and unless this be the plant above referred to, which has lain dormant for so many years, I am at a loss to know how it came here.

Erythroxylon Coca.—The plant cultivated at Buitenzorg (originally obtained in 1876 from Linden, the Nurseryman of Ghent) has been distinguished by Dr. Burck from that usually cultivated (which he names *E. bolivianum*) as var. *Spruceanum*. He states that it affords four times as much alkaloid as the common kind; but there seems to be some doubt as to this. I examined the Buitenzorg plant, and find it identical with plants familiar to me in Péradeniya, where I have been accustomed to call it the "small-leaved form." We may have probably obtained it from Buitenzorg in one of our frequent exchanges. The flowers are quite white (not yellow), and the leaves very like those of var. *granatense* of Morris, but not so pale and less rounded at the ends.

Chinese Ginger.—In my last report I ventured to express a doubt as to the correctness of the roots sent from Kew under this name, which proved to be *Alpinia Galanga*; and my remarks have received confirmation from the observations of Mr. Ford of the Hongkong Botanic Gardens. In his report for 1890 he states that he saw cultivated extensively in the rich alluvial delta south of Canton (whence the "preserved ginger" of commerce is chiefly derived) the ordinary true ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), and believes this to be after all the source of the product. He points out that the confusion may have arisen from both the plants coming under the same general name of "Keung" in Chinese.†

Fruit Trees at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock reports:—

A good many of the European fruit trees started into growth in May, but none have made satisfactory progress. The Morella cherries flowered well and produced some fruit. The raspberries, too, bore some fruit, but they tiller out so much in their growth that I am afraid they can never be profitably cultivated here. Some very fine fruit was produced on the blackberry plants, raised from English seeds—one panicle bearing 72 berries. The American sorts have made remarkably good growth, and are now sparsely showing flower buds. I have hopes that they will fruit next year. Three varieties of plums received from Japan in February have grown very well indeed, and at the end of the year showed numbers of fruit buds. I have every reason to believe that these varieties will suit this locality.

* I saw *nothing* at Buitenzorg quite corresponding with the plant we received as Cubebs from Soerabaya in 1889 (see my report for that year) though some specimens approached it nearly. I suspect that this will prove to be *Piper (Cubeba) sumatranum* (figured in Miquel's Comm. Phyt. t. 5), which is perhaps really a variety of *P. Cubeba*. But till it flowers and fruits this must remain doubtful.

† Since writing the above I have received the Kew "Bulletin" for January, 1892, in which it is now acknowledged that "in some way a mistake was made in the selection of the plant" in China, and that "it is probable that none of the preserved ginger is derived from" *Alpinia Galanga*.

Ullucus.—On this vegetable Mr. Nock further remarks :—

The crop of *Ullucus* which was taken up in February weighed 16 pounds. This was the produce of a bed 46 ft. long and 4 ft. wide. Another small patch was taken up in March, which gave 21 lb. more. These were the produce of 2¼ lb. weight of tubers planted. The 25 largest weighed 2 lb. We have had very few applicants for tubers of this plant, and unless some one should take up its cultivation for feeding pigs and require a stock of it, I see no reason to continue its propagation here. The natives, though they like the tubers very much, have not taken to growing it, and its flavour is scarcely such as to lead to its cultivation by Europeans as a table vegetable.

Palmyra Fibre.—The sheathing leaf-stalks of the palmyra, as of many other palms, contains a stiff thick fibre, and a new industry in the collection of this has sprung up, under the auspices of a Colombo firm, in the north of the Island. These fibres or bristles are much like the "Piassaba," so largely exported from Brazil (the produce of the palms *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba*) for brush-making, and are doubtless exported hence for the same purpose. Immense numbers of the palmyra exist in the Jaffna peninsula and the islands near, and it is in the latter especially that the business of collecting the leaf-stalks for sale has been carried on by the inhabitants. In Elavaitivu the value thus collected in six months was about Rs. 3,000, a great addition to the means of the people. Unfortunately, in their eagerness for this easy method of money-getting, they have treated the trees so badly that it is reported that in that island alone 1,000 young palmyras have been destroyed. As this palm is the principal permanent source of food in the country, and is besides of immense utility for timber, fences, &c., it became obviously necessary to put a stop to this reckless destruction, and I understand that steps have been taken to regulate the fibre industry, which, properly conducted, should become a valuable addition to the means of living for the inhabitants.

Mahogany Trees.—In my report for 1888 (page 7) I recorded the receipt from the Calcutta Botanic Gardens of the seed of *Swietenia macrophylla*, a new kind of mahogany. Young trees from this seed are now very flourishing at Péradeniya, Anurádhapura, and Henaratgoda, those at Péradeniya being about 13½ ft. high. This shows a much more rapid growth than the old kind, *S. Mahogani*; experience in Java is the same, and I saw at Buitenzorg trees sown in December, 1888, which were 12 ft. high.

I obtained more seed of this promising tree from Calcutta this year, and have sent 160 of the resulting seedlings to the Forest Department to form a small plantation in the North-Western Province.

The Calcutta Gardens originally received the seed in 1872 as mahogany seed, said to be from Honduras, through the India Office; and Dr. King, on its flowering, named and described it in Hooker's "Icones Plant." for November, 1886 (t. 500). Its great advantage over ordinary mahogany is that it seeds freely in the East, whilst the latter very rarely does so.

I had occasion to fell a large tree of ordinary mahogany in Péradeniya during the year, and found it very sound and free from all defects. The trunk measured, at 6 ft. from ground, 9 ft. 1 in. in girth; another tree growing in the Garden is 11 ft. 2 in. in circumference at the same level; both these trees are, I believe, just fifty years old from seed.*

10.—HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY.

Ceylon Herbarium.—All the additions up to the end of 1890 have been mounted and intercalated in their places. Four new cabinets were set up, and the whole of the additional duplicate specimens, accumulated during the last few years, have been named and sorted away into their places. The Ceylon duplicates are now all properly named and arranged, and occupy 14 cabinets.

Owing to Mr. Clark's absence on leave, my own visit to Java, and the prolonged wet weather, I have made no extended tour in Ceylon for collecting during 1891. The Garden collectors have, however, been out as usual.

The herbarium of Ceylon plants formed by the late W. Ferguson, F.L.S., which he bequeathed to the Ceylon Medical College, was during the year transferred to my Department. I have been carefully through the whole, and regret to have to say that owing to the ravages of damp and insects nearly the whole of the specimens were perfectly useless and had to be destroyed. This is less to be regretted, as Mr. Ferguson had been careful to supply the Garden herbarium with duplicates of all plants of interest which he collected.

The whole of the specimens and drawings of Ceylon *Anonaceæ* have been lent to Dr. G. King, F.R.S., of Calcutta, to assist him in preparing his monograph on this Family for the "Annals" of the Calcutta Gardens.

Dr. G. Radde, the well-known traveller in the Caucasus and Director of the Tiflis Museum, accompanied the Czarevitch of Russia to Ceylon, and made a botanical expedition in the Hambantota District. He formed there a considerable collection of plants, which I had the pleasure of naming for him.

General Herbarium.—A very large collection of plants sent in exchange (I believe in 1878) from the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, which had remained ever since tied up in bundles, has been taken in hand, and all have been sorted away into the General Herbarium. It proved a valuable addition, consisting of numerous specimens from the following collectors :—Skofitz, Armenia and Persia; Karelin, Turcomania; Radde, Baikal; Schrenk, Songaria; Maximowicz, Japan; Riedel and Langsdorff, Brazil; and F. von Mueller, Australia.

From Dr. King, F.R.S., we have received from the Herbarium of the Calcutta Gardens about 300 named and mounted specimens illustrating his memoirs on *Myristica*, the flora of the Malay Peninsula, &c.

The draughtsman made 31 finished drawings of Ceylon plants and 29 of garden plants during the year.

Library.—The Garden Library has received the following books and pamphlets during the year either by gift or by purchase, and my thanks are due to the various donors :—

Pfeiffer, Nomenclator Botanicus, 2 vols. (in 4). 1873–4.
De Candolle, A. P., Mémoire sur Anonacées. 1832.
De Candolle, A., Monographiæ Phanerogamarum, vol. VII. 1891.

* These measurements may be compared with those of trees at Jaffna given at p. 8 of the Report for 1890 of the Conservator of Forests.

Hegelmaier, Die Lemnaceen. 1868.
De Billardière, Nouveau Genre de Palmier. 1809.
Palisot de Beauvois, Essai d'une Nouv. Agrostographie, 2 vols. 1812.
Seemann, Revision of Hederaceæ. 1868.
Teijsmann, Lodoicea Seychellarum. 1868.
Veitch, Manual of Orchidaceous Plants, Pt. 7. 1891.
Hooker, J. D., Flora of Brit. India, Pt. 17. 1890. (*Presented by India Office.*)
King, Two new Ilex from E. Himalaya. 1886. (*Presented by Author.*)
Id., Three new Himalayan Primula. 1886. (*Presented by Author.*)
Blume, Flora Javæ, Orchideæ. 1858.
Boerlage, Handleiding d. Flora v. Nederlansh-Indie, vol. I. 1890. (*Presented by Dr. Treub.*)
King, Materials for Flora of Malay Peninsula, pts. 1–3. 1889–91. (*Presented by Author.*)
Vander Sande-Lacoste, Synopsis Hepatic. Javan. 1856.
Elliot, Farinaceous Grains of S. India. 1862.
Greshoff, Onderzoek n. d. Plantenstoffen v. Ned. Indie, pt. 1. 1890. (*Presented by Author.*)
Watt, Dictionary of Economic Products of India, vols. IV. & V. 1890, 1891. (*Presented by Government of India.*)
Ferguson, The Palmyrah Palm. (*Reprint.*) 1888.
Annales du Jard. Bot. de Buitenzorg, vol. IX., pt. 2; vol. X. pt. 1. 1891. (*Presented by Dr. Treub.*)
Hooker's Icones Plantarum, vol. X., pts. 3 & 4., vol. XI., pts. 1–3. 1891. (*Presented by Bentham Trustees.*)
Bailey, Catalogue of Plants in Botanic Gardens, Brisbane. 1885. (*Presented by Author.*)
The Missouri Botanic Gardens, Report for 1890. (*Presented.*)
Woodrow, Gardening for India. 1889.
Commelinus, Plantæ Rariores Exoticæ. 1706.
Murray, Avifauna of Ceylon. 1891. (*Presented by Ceylon Government.*)

As in previous years, we have added the annual volume of the following periodical publications to our series of each :—

Botanical Magazine.	Journal of Botany. (*Presented.*)
Gardeners' Chronicle. (*Presented.*)	Kew Bulletin. (*Presented.*)
Chemist and Druggist. (*Presented.*)	Nature.
Illustration Horticole. (*Presented.*)	Pharmaceutical Journal. (*Presented.*)
Indian Forester.	Tropical Agriculturist.

Acknowledgment has also to be made of the receipt of numerous Reports, Bulletins, &c., from various Colonial and Indian Botanic Gardens and other public departments.

11.—Museum and Laboratory.

Museum.—The purchase of three more wall-cases, six table cases, and twenty-five dozen more stoppered glass jars has enabled me to exhibit a fair collection of the vegetable products of the Colony in one of the rooms. Many valuable specimens have been obtained from the fine series sent from the Northern Province and the Province of Uva to the exhibition held at Colombo in December. When completely arranged the four rooms of the Museum will be thus occupied: rooms 1 and 2, native timbers and wood specimens; room 3, native foods, drugs, and other raw and manufactured products; room 4, foreign products and botanical specimens too bulky to go into the Herbarium.

Laboratory.—Mr. J. B. Farmer, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, spent nearly six months here, during most of which period he was engaged on researches on the Ceylon *Hepaticæ*. He left on July 8. No student has availed himself of the Laboratory for the present season.

12.—Receipts from Sales.

The sales at Pérádeniya were somewhat higher than usual, but the total amount remains pretty steady year by year. As many as sixteen Wardian cases and twenty-nine boxes of orchids were sold to the public during 1891, mostly for export :—

	Sales. Rs. c.	Number of Purchasers.
Pérádeniya	2,210 67	368
Hakgala	593 61	100
Henaratgoda	163 72	31
Anurádhapura	71 92	46
Badulla	50 60	25
Total ...	3,089 91	570

In estimating the actual distribution of seeds and plants from the Gardens, there should be added to this the value of those supplied *gratis* to the Government officers, &c., enumerated on page 8. These have been for the year 1891 :—

	Rs. c.
From Pérádeniya (about 2,000 plants, and very large quantities of seeds) value	700 76
From Hakgala (over 8,000 plants, 500 cuttings, and 16 packets of seeds) value	1,030 0
Total ...	1,730 76

In all Rs. 4,810·67.

13.—Expenditure.

The whole actual cost of this Department for 1891 has been as follows :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries and Personal Allowances	—	20,188 58	Stationery ...	98 37	
Gardeners' and Labourers' wages :—			Postage and telegrams... ...	100 0	
Pérádeniya	8,330 0		Pots, tools, books, freight, &c. ...	3,499 6	
Hakgala	3,499 98		Purchases of plants and seeds ...	443 63	
Henaratgoda ...	2,199 99		Museum	497 65	
Anurádhapura	1,200 0		Upkeep of racecourse ground ...	119 76	
Badulla	1,500 0		Travelling and collecting ...	1,848 41	
		16,729 97			6,606 88
			Total ...		43,525 43

Pérádeniya, February 23, 1892.

HENRY TRIMEN, F.R.S.,
Director.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR MARCH TO DECEMBER, 1891.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE total number of visitors for the year amounted to 87,451, of whom 73,910 were natives, 2,016 European residents, and 11,525 strangers. This is less by 9,752 than last year; but apart from the cause that led to the great increase in the number of visitors during 1890, the building was closed this year during six months for repairs.

COMMITTEE OF SUPERVISION.

The Hon. F. R. Saunders, who ceased to be a member owing to his appointment as Treasurer in 1890, has been re-appointed in his unofficial capacity. The Government Agent of the Western Province has been excused from attendance, and the Hon. G. S. Williams sits in his place.

THE LIBRARY.

The want of space in the library has become a most pressing question. Four more narrow bookcases can be placed in the Reading Room, but the Royal Asiatic Society has already a sufficient number of unarranged books to nearly fill them. Even by taking such measures as packing away books not likely to be often referred to, and doubling periodical publications on the shelves, I estimate that by the end of 1892 there will be very little shelf space available for new books.

Suggestions have been made for placing bookcases crossways on the top of the present ones, cutting across the archways and hiding the mouldings and cornices. I must protest against any such vandalism. Whatever may be the deficiencies of the Museum as regard its contents, there is but one opinion as to the beauty of the building and the elegance of its proportions and ornamentation, and it has been my earnest endeavour, ever since I have been in charge, to prevent the designs of the architect being interfered with.

In the plan for the extension made by Mr. Deslandes and approved by the Governor and the Committee, the inner walls of the eastern galleries are perfectly plain and without doors or windows. If the lower gallery of this wing was first built there would be 100 feet of wall space available that could be covered with closely set shelves from the floor to the ceiling. The centre tables to furnish this room could also be designed to hold a large number of books, and the whole of the fittings might be constructed on the simplest and least costly plans, consistent with efficiency, as the Library would be strictly private.

I take this opportunity of referring to my report last year on the subject of the books sent to the Museum Library by the Royal Asiatic Society. The class of works to which I then objected still continue to be supplied in an unceasing stream. This supply of works, so utterly devoid of any bearing on Ceylon or any other Eastern lands, appears to be dependent on exchanges. I am informed that the Society has no regular Committee to consider either what books should be purchased or, what is of still greater importance, what exchanges should be accepted, and I fear there is little interest in the subject taken by the Society in general.

The following are the titles of some of the works that have been lately received, and I doubt if any person in Ceylon, whether a member of the Royal Asiatic Society or a reader in the Museum Library, will be ever likely to refer to them :—

Pearson: Canadian Hepaticæ.
Mistriotoy: Tai Aitia toy archaioy Kai Kai neoteroy Ellenikoy Politismoy logos (two copies).
Katalogus ton Biblion tes Ethnikes Bibliothekes tes Elladoz.
Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.
Merrian: North American Fauna, United States Department of Agriculture.
Eigenmann: A revision of the South American Nematognathi.
Belding: Land Birds of the Pacific District.
Geological Survey of Canada.
Ladislau Netto: Museum National de Rio de Janeiro et son influence sur les Sciences Naturelles an Brésil.
American Journal of Philology.

The works in Dutch are also very numerous. No doubt most of these have some bearing on the history of Ceylon, and are more or less useful for reference; but it would be satisfactory if there be some official record of the purpose for which they have been obtained.

The question is—and it is one that calls for immediate attention—what class of books did the Government under the original Ordinance undertake to house for the Society, and as to whether some arrangement cannot be come to between the Society and the Government for a joint Committee of Management for both Libraries.

Let us suppose the case of an irresponsible Secretary, who chooses to enter into correspondence with every Society—Agricultural, Meterological, or what not—in every civilised country in Europe and America, and in all the Colonies. It would be of no use talking of any extension of the Museum on the lines hitherto proposed. A special dome-shaped building with iron rackwork of practically unlimited capacity would alone answer the necessities of the case.

That this is not a merely fanciful hypothesis is shown by the fact that this is actually the state of affairs in the Government Library. I alluded last year to the correspondence entered into by the Librarian, unknown to me, the result of which is that we have received from the Bureau of Education, Washington, the following works :—

Blackmar: History of Federal and State Aid to Higher Education in the United States.
Roger: English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English Vocabularies.
Cajori: Teaching and History of Mathematics in the United States.

The above are merely examples of the kind of works it has been my duty to catalogue this year. It was in vain that I appealed to the Committee to condemn them. It would seem that the fact that a book has cost nothing sheds a kind of sacredness upon it, and I have met with the same feeling in members of the Royal Asiatic Society when I have been in conversation with them on their branch of the Library.

I confess I utterly fail to see this. The most extraordinary animal or the most beautiful work of art would not be accepted for the Museum unless it was a specimen from Ceylon or the Maldives, and both branches of the Library should be conducted, as much as possible, on Ceylon lines.

To this it has been objected that by the original constitution of the Museum the Government has bound itself to provide a Free Public Library, and this I admit; and I have studied the whole fifteen years that I have been in charge of the Department to combine both views. Whilst precedence has been given to works directly bearing on Ceylon, I have never failed to draw the attention of the Committee to works of reference of real importance on every branch of science, and to all works that have any bearing on the study of Buddhism, whether in China, Japan, or Thibet, and not unfrequently I have suggested works of a lighter description, if by the best authorities, to encourage our readers to more serious studies. But the management of a Library attached to a local museum with limited funds and space requires care and judgment.

The Librarian having obtained leave of absence, I took charge of the Library in May. I directed my attention, in the first place, to the Oriental manuscripts. For some years past they have been kept in cases belonging to the Council Chamber, but this year we received two handsome cases specially designed for them. I immediately placed the new cases in position and removed the olas to them, at the same time preparing the catalogue. In the verification of the Burmese olas I was assisted by the Buddhist priest Sirisunande. A large number of these works, although in Páli, are in Burmese characters, and there is nobody attached to the Museum staff who can read them; besides which it frequently happens that there is nobody in the Library that can read Páli at all. It was therefore necessary to adopt a system by which the manuscripts could be served out to readers immediately, quite irrespective of the languages or characters in which they were written. The system I adopted for this purpose was entirely founded upon size, and no attempt was made to classify them according to their subject or language. The title and subject of the ola having been verified, that shelf was chosen that it fitted into most closely without friction. This shelf was lettered, say D, and a wooden disc was immediately attached to it bearing the number of the shelf and its position upon it, say D 20. It was then at once entered on the catalogue with this pressmark and put in its place.

I found this system at once so simple and so expeditious that I determined to apply it to the Library of printed books. It was especially necessary here, as we have works in almost every known European and Asiatic language, and it cannot be expected that the Librarian and his staff can read them all. To this great exception was taken: the idea of having a Sinhalese work on veterinary surgery next a German work on corals, and that succeeded by an English history of India and perhaps an Italian dictionary, seemed to my critics a most terribly disorderly arrangement; but I consider this objection entirely without foundation. There is no reason whatever for having any particular case devoted to any particular class of books, such as astronomy, botany, or history. In fact, the attempt to arrange the books in this way involves the Librarian in a struggle with that insoluble problem, the classification of books. Moreover, it causes a great waste of space, a thing most carefully to be avoided in the present instance. The remonstrances addressed to me on this subject arose in great part from the fact that there being no catalogue readers had been freely admitted into the Library to choose their own books from the shelves. This of course ought to be strictly forbidden. Readers now are requested to send in to the Librarian a slip with the title of the work required, which slips are filed for future information.

A reference to the plan of the Public Library of Victoria will show how very vague the classifications are in the largest and best conducted libraries. One case is labelled "British Prose," a classification that would have suited Monsieur Jourdain. In the classification of the Reference Department of the Free Public Library, Sydney, class A is Natural Philosophy, Science, and Arts. I find on one page Weismann's "Theory of Descent," Weldon's "Fancy Costumes," Wharton's "Hydrographical Surveying," the celebrated "Natural History of Selborne," and works on Sugar Growing, Geology, and the Cirripedia. I see but little use in such classifications either for the purposes of the Library officers or the general public. The main body of the catalogue in most instances is simply constructed by an alphabetical arrangement of authors' names, or first words of title where the book is anonymous. It is desirable, however, in a Library like this, where the readers cannot be expected to know who are the principal authorities on any subject, to have a supplement of some kind giving this information. This is supplied at Sydney by what is, in my judgment, a most admirable contrivance, viz., an index to the words of the titles and subjects. This at once avoids committing the Librarian to any scientific system, and at the same time provides a most elaborate and minute classification. Thus, under Zoology as a subject will be found all the works on that science. Tennent's "Natural History of Ceylon" would be found under Zoology, Natural History, and Ceylon. "Ceylon Administration Reports, Colombo Museum," would be found under Administration, Ceylon, Colombo Museum, and Reports. The author's name is placed opposite each title, so that reference to the full title in the body of the catalogue can be made at once.

A Library is most easily worked on the above system. Thus, a new set of books arrives from Europe. The Librarian having placed those of the same size, or of nearly the same size, together, places them on the first shelf that will take them. Supposing that the shelf is labelled *Dn*, and that there are already fifteen works in it, the new books are pressmarked *Dn 16*, *Dn 17*, *Dn 18*, &c., and at once entered on the catalogue. If there are no vacant spaces left of this size a new shelf is fitted up.

We have also to deal with an immense number of pamphlets in English, Tamil, and Sinhalese principally. They are the works published in Ceylon, and sent quarterly by Government under the Ordinance No. 1 of 1885. These will eventually form the most important and interesting part of the Library next to the Oriental manuscripts. I determined to apply the system of sizing to these as well as to other books, only in this case a volume is equivalent to a shelf. Thus, a single small octavo may contain several pamphlets in several languages on all kinds of subjects, but they will all be found under the same pressmark. As the volumes are small there is not much hardship in the reader having to search for the pamphlet required; moreover, as time serves, the volumes can be indexed. This is the system adopted by the Library at Cape Town, which possesses a very extensive collection of pamphlets, so that in this respect I am supported by high authority. But as I have already pointed out, pamphlets bound in this way are the equivalents of whole shelves, and I fail to see why the whole Library should not be conducted on a uniform system. Where do pamphlets end and books begin? Is the boundary line 20, 50, or 100 pages?

It may be objected that a work, the publication of which extends over many years, such as the "British Museum Catalogue of Birds," will be scattered all over the Library, the earlier volumes on *Bl*, some later on *Fb*, and the last arrivals on *Oc*; but this need not be the case at all: the Librarian can remove the earlier volumes and unite them to the latest arrivals on a new shelf, using the vacancy thus caused for other new books. All that is required is a correction of the pressmarks in his own private catalogue. It is for this reason that the pressmarks will not be printed, as is usual in other catalogues, as it prevents the Librarian having perfect freedom in his arrangements.

The space at my disposal would have been almost exhausted, even this year, if it had not been for the care taken in sizing our periodicals, which I divided into five classes—1, periodicals doubling in narrow presses; 2, standing single in narrow presses; 3, doubling in deep presses; 4, standing single in deep presses; 5, doubling in cupboards.

One of the most important additions to the Library this year has been a number of pamphlets published in Ceylon before the passing of the Ordinance, presented by Mr. J. Ferguson. They are 260 in number, and have all been carefully sized, bound, and catalogued, except two, which have been unfortunately lost.

It is impossible to say what were the numbers of *bonâ fide* readers before the end of July, as the peons were in the habit of obtaining the signatures of every one that entered the Reading Room, whether readers or not. Since the re-opening of the building only ticket-holders have had their names entered. Since October 5 there have been 234 readers, 177 by day and 57 by night. The periodicals, although by no means of a popular character, appear to be the principal works consulted. This is not to be wondered at, as there is no printed catalogue. Until each table is provided with a printed catalogue and appendices up to date, we can expect little improvement either in the number of readers or the issue of books.

The accessions have been:—On the Royal Asiatic Society's shelves: Oriental works 28, European 337; on the Government shelves: Mr. Ferguson's pamphlets 260, General works 126; making a total of 751.

THE GROUNDS.

The water has at last been laid on, and I trust that next hot season the lawns will be kept green. A number of new and rare palms and other plants have been purchased and planted out. The croton hedge has died out in two places, one on the southern and one on the eastern side. I have not been able to determine the exact cause of this, but it appears to be some disease of the roots. Whatever it is, it is strictly limited to two patches of about 20 ft. in length each, and widely separated from each other. The plants were dug up and the soil entirely renewed. The new plants, however, are coming on very slowly: in fact, one of the patches has had to be replanted twice. Round the western and northern sides a hedge was planted of shoeflowers and crotons alternately; but the crotons will not grow mixed with shoeflowers, and they have all died. The attempts to fill the gaps with shoeflowers is not very successful. The ground is so matted with the roots of other plants that it is almost impossible to get new shrubs to strike. With these exceptions the grounds are doing very well.

THE BUILDING.

The building and walls surrounding the grounds have been repainted, also the whole of the inside, the latter for the first time since it was built. This was most necessary, as the interior had fallen into a decidedly bad condition. During the painting of the outside the building was not closed, which it ought to have been, as the floor and furniture were not at all improved by the clouds of dust that flew in from all the doors. To allow of the interior being repaired the Museum was closed from August 24 to October 5.

NEW FURNITURE.

The cases mentioned in my last report have arrived. There has been no new furniture made this year.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS.

During my leave of absence I studied the arrangement of the collections in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, with great care. This Museum is now being conducted on Professor Flower's principle, enunciated by him in his address to the British Association in 1889, that a Museum should not consist of specimens labelled more or less fully, but of labels illustrated by specimens.

Such a proposition was too startling to accept at once, and it was not until I saw the apparent paradox actually being put into practice that I understood how greatly the appearance of the specimens is improved by this system, and how much more interesting and instructive a Museum becomes.

On my return I circulated a memorandum on the subject amongst the Members of the Committee, submitting my views of the manner in which the Colombo Museum should be conducted in future. These views having met with their approval, I immediately began to introduce this new method, but the changes that it will entail will take some years to work out. In the meantime a great part of the collection is in a very disorganised condition. In addition to this all the fish and reptiles had to be removed during the repair of the building, and I have not yet been able to replace them.

I found that the large fish packed away in the godowns could not be kept safely, and they are far too valuable to be allowed to go to decay. I had therefore to re-exhibit as many as possible in the East Gallery. To allow of this the shell cases had to be removed to the Central Gallery, and the mineral cases into the lobby, the crocodiles being withdrawn from exhibition. One insect case has had to be removed to the taxidermist's room, as there is no room for it.

MAMMALIA.

The very fine skeleton of a porpoise purchased for the collection by Dr. Spence, one of the most valuable specimens we have ever acquired, has been packed away. It is allied, I should imagine, to the genus *Orca*, but as Professor Flower abandons this group as hopeless, it would be absurd for me to attempt any identification. The skull of the spermaceti whale is now sufficiently white, and a stout cadjan shed has been built over it to protect it from rain.

A mounted specimen of a young leopard was purchased at Kandy.

BIRDS.

A number of most important additions have been made to this part of the collection this year. Our first specimen of No. 3, *Circus melanoleucus*, the pied harrier, has been purchased. It was shot in Néboda in March. This is an extremely rare visitor during the north-east monsoon.

The following were collected in the neighbourhood of Jaffna:—An owl, which I have identified as *Asio accipitrinus, Pallas*, is entered as 38*a*. It has never been recorded from Ceylon before. Of course it is impossible to identify a bird of this sort with absolute certainty without comparison; but it seems to me to agree closely with the description of this species in the "British Museum Catalogue." Although the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres are given by Dr. Sharpe as the geographical distribution of this species, the British Museum collection does not seem to contain any Old World specimens south of China, or Indian south of Nepaul. Whatever it may eventually prove to be, it is a most interesting addition to the Ceylon Fauna. A pair (male and female) of 41, *Strix flammea*, the barn owl, are a much-needed addition, as those we have at present were not received in sufficiently good condition to be mounted satisfactorily. The taxidermist also collected at Jaffna our first mounted specimens of 95, *Cypselus batassiensis*, the palm swift; 112, *Hemipus picatus*, the little pied shrike, a very great desideratum; and 122, *Hypothymus ceylonensis*, the Ceylonese azure fly-catcher; 171, *Sylvia affinis*, the larger Indian white-throat. This is a great rarity; Captain Legge never procured a specimen of it; it was once seen by Layard in 1848, and a specimen was procured by Holdsworth in 1868. No. 258, *Terekia cinerea*, a very rare migrant; 262, *Totanus calidris*, the common red shank; 274, *Numenius lineatus*, the eastern curlew (two specimens, which will be great additions to the exhibited collection when mounted); 281, *Ægialitis geoffroyi*, the large sand plover; 289, *Œdivemus scolopax*, the first specimen, a very rare bird; also our first specimen of 294, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*, the oyster catcher, and our greatest desideratum, a very fine young male of 331, *Plegadis falcinellus*, the glossy ibis. The occurence of 216, *Pastor roseus*, the rose-coloured starling, is always of interest, although the collection is well supplied with specimens. A second specimen of 260, *Totanus stagnatilis*, the little green shank, is also a welcome addition. Besides these there are a large number of others which I need not particularise, most of which are needed to supply better mounted specimens.

A collection of eggs was purchased of Mr. Berwick. I am not, however, quite satisfied with some of his identifications, but hope on his return from leave to be able to go through the collection with him. The new additions of which I think there is no doubt are: two eggs of 43, *Palæornis torquatus*, the rose-ringed parakeet; two of 57, *Magalæma ceylanica*, the brown-headed barbet; one of 74, *Centropus rufipennis*, the common coucal; four of 146, *Criniger icterius*, the forest bulbul; three of 215, *Acridotheres melanosternus*, the Ceylonese myna; two of 219, *Eulabes religiosa*, the southern black myna; and two of 232, *Osmotreron bicincta*, the orange-breasted green pigeon. There are also a number of duplicates of those already in the collection. The most remarkable of these eggs, however, are five identified by Mr. Berwick as those of the pin-tailed snipe, *Gallinago stenura*, No. 254. Of the eggs and nests of this species absolutely nothing is known; but it is scarcely likely that Mr. Berwick would be mistaken in the identification of such a common and well-known bird as this. They were obtained in the North-Central Province in September, 1890, and are undoubtedly the eggs of some species of snipe. The only snipe's egg likely to be found in Ceylon is that of the painted snipe, but these are much too small. The average size of snipes' eggs may be taken at about 1·30, whereas these are only one inch in length, and not more than ·75 broad; besides which, the veriest tyro, much less a keen observer and collector like Mr. Berwick, could scarcely mistake the painted snipe for the pin-tail.

Of our other recorded snipes the common has only been seen once. Its southernmost breeding limit is Kashmir. The jack is an extremely rare migrant, and does not breed within Indian limits. The breeding place and time of the pin-tail is in the Arctic regions, between April and June; I have therefore been obliged for the present to enter them on the Bird Catalogue as very doubtful.

I was much struck with the cases containing groups of birds with their nests and eggs and natural surroundings in the Natural History Museum, and Professor Flower having kindly explained to me how they were done, I have made an attempt to follow the same plan.

The first group mounted was one of *Corydalla rufula*, a pair of which were nesting in the Museum grounds. The nest was carefully removed with the surrounding grasses, and the taxidermist made a careful study of the parent birds. As it was the dry season and the grass burnt up, this was an easy subject to begin with, and the taxidermist made a very creditable mount. The next subject was a group of quails round a nest. This was more difficult, and not quite so successful as the first; but the taxidermist appears to understand the work, and as opportunities occur I trust to see more and more of these groups added.

REPTILES.

A great part of my time since my return in March has been occupied in the compilation of the new List of Reptiles and Frogs, after Dr. Boulenger's "Fauna of British India." This required the entire re-labelling and re-arrangement of the whole collection and a thorough re-identification of the sea-snakes. For this purpose, as well as for the re-painting of the East Gallery, the whole collection had to be removed from exhibition. I do not propose to exhibit the whole of the specimens of snakes and frogs of Ceylon again unless the building is enlarged, as the collection has little interest for the general public; but in place of this I am preparing cases to be placed on the tops of the insect cases containing selections of these classes, such as the common lizards, the poisonous snakes, which are always being inquired for, the reptiles peculiar to Ceylon, and so on. A few have been thus mounted already, and present a very handsome appearance; but it will be a long time before this part of the collection will be completed, as fresh specimens are needed; and the descriptive labels will take a long time to print.

The mounted specimen and the skeleton of the crocodile have had to be removed, and there are now no large specimens of crocodiles exhibited, as there is no space for them.

The principal additions this year have been a starred tortoise from a grass field in Cinnamon Gardens—a most curious occurrence, as no specimens have ever yet been found except in the hot sandy dry districts of the north and east—a geckoe from the Kandy District, and a skink from Jaffna, which I have not been able to identify with any species in Dr. Boulenger's work. The latter is probably a more adult form of the scarlet tailed skink collected at Hambantota last year.

The new list has been forwarded to Government for publication, and until this is done the collection is not available for students, or even for my own study, as there is no means of knowing how the species are numbered.

FISH.

As I have already stated, most of the large stuffed fish have been re-exhibited in the East Gallery.

As soon as the list of Reptiles was finished I commenced the list of Fish, a most pressing work. It has been completed to the end of the herrings. All the duplicate specimens have been placed in neat glass-stoppered bottles and arranged in cupboards in the godowns. As it is quite impossible to keep a label on the bottles (for if not eaten off they rapidly become discoloured and illegible) the numbers have been painted on them.

The only addition of importance has been a skin of *Seriolichthys bipinnulatus*.

The very fine eel purchased from the Colombo market last year is, I believe, *Ophichthys crocodilinus*, another addition to the Ceylon fauna.

I have also been studying, both last year and this, the fresh-water fisheries of the country, with a view to the introduction of a system of pisciculture. There are three fisheries that might be introduced: breeding in tanks in the interior; the preservation of the gray mullet in the back-waters of Negombo and Pánadure; and the oyster fisheries.

With regard to the first two there is really no necessity for reports and counter-reports. The tanks of Southern India and the gray mullet fisheries of Southern Italy are acknowledged successes, and have been for years past; and all that is needed is to get an expert from their respective Governments to show the way. At Negombo I found that there was an inexhaustible supply of gray mullet fry on the edges of the tanks, which had only to be protected by a simple system of small rubble or earth tanks on the banks of the lake (of which there is an excellent example made by one of the headmen of the district) to greatly increase the quantity of these fish. In reply to my report on this subject, I received an estimate for a tank 100 ft. square, with sluice-gates, at the cost of Rs. 2,749. No such structure would be workable. What is wanted are small areas of shallow water in which a man can wade with a hand net and look after his flock. The Government Agent of the Western Province objected that gray mullet could be had for from 2 to 50 cents each. I have made careful inquiries both at Negombo and Pánadure, and it is impossible to consider that a good supply for the people has been established before at least a dozen fairly-sized mullets can be bought for 50 cents. At present fish is a luxury amongst the lower classes. As to the oyster fishery, nature has solved that problem for us. The Ceylon oyster grows on vertical stone surfaces, not horizontally as the European species, and wherever rubble walls are thrown out within reach of the tide a plentiful supply can always be obtained, all that is required being careful thinning out. This fishery could be increased to any extent at very small expense.

INSECTS.

In the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, there is a room devoted to the Natural History of Great Britain, which is of course the same thing as a local museum; and, as in the Colombo Museum, every known species is exhibited or space left for it.

In this room there are three large collections of butterflies and moths, the general one exhibited in table cases and two (one presented by Lord Walsingham) in cabinets with glass-covered drawers that visitors can draw out.

The general collection is exhibited in much the same way as the insects have been hitherto exhibited in this Museum, but much more space is given them, and the whole effect is far better. In the cabinet collections each species is represented by several examples, and the larvæ on their food plants placed beneath them. Each species, thus represented by six or eight specimens, is placed apart in an ample-sized square with a fully descriptive label.

It would be impossible to exhibit the whole of the Ceylon insect fauna in this way, but with the permission of the Committee I have adopted a sort of compromise. The identified insects will be shown after the Walsinghaan method, in table cases, the collection of the unidentified being continued in cabinets, of which there is room for eight in the Central Gallery.

In this way the geometrids, as far as they can be identified, have been exhibited, and a commencement has been made with the butterflies.

As for the determination of the Ceylon insect fauna, it seems perfectly hopeless. In the case of the Lepidoptera, a great number of the species described in Mr. Moore's "Lepidoptera of Ceylon" were never obtained in the Island. On the other hand, the trustees of the British

Museum are going to publish a large number of new species from Mr. E. E. Green's collection; it is therefore evidently useless to compile any further list of Lepidoptera at present.

Much of my time this year has been employed in seeing the list of Coleoptera through the press. I trust that it will be published early next year. As it will afford easy references to Coleopterists, I hope that by circulating it amongst the leading authorities on this subject some of them may be induced to work out at least one or two families.

Our first specimen (No. 47) of *Calymnia panopus* was purchased at Kandy.

Major Yerbury has presented a number of flies collected at Trincomalee.

A large number of insects, especially beetles, have been collected and mounted this year, but it is impossible for me to attend to the entomological collection except as the Orders come round for exhibition on the new system. On this subject I reported fully last year.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

I arrived too late for the usual dredging and diving operations on the west coast: consequently no additions have been made to the collections of marine invertebrates. The alcyionid corals and hydrozoids have been removed from the tops of the little cases to the new buttress cases, with the exception of the more valuable ones, which are still in the central cases in the Central Gallery. This is a most undesirable arrangement, but there is nowhere else they can be placed at present. There is nothing that I shall be more glad to see an extension of the building for, than the proper display of our really magnificent collection of corals. Scattered about all over the galleries they are at present always overlooked and attract no attention.

MINERALS.

Only three specimens of minerals have been added this year, all by purchase. No. 262, a brownish yellow caringorm weighing 490 carats; No. 263, a false topaz weighing 98 carats; and No. 264, a rock crystal weighing 322 carats.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.

The principal additions to this part of the collection are the models of a Veddah man and woman, or rather boy and girl. I reported last year on the desirability of adding figures of the Veddahs to our ethnological collection, and the Committee decided to send Mr. Andriesz to Badulla to get casts of specimens. In this we received the kind assistance of the Assistant Government Agent at Badulla, who also presented No. 1,915, a chank armlet worn by the Veddah women; No. 1,916, a brass armlet worn by the Veddah women; No. 1,917 *a* and *b*, two bead necklaces; No. 1,918, a Veddah axe; No. 1,919 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, Veddah arrows; No. 1,920 *a*, *b*, Veddah bows; and No. 1,924, a Veddah chatty made by themselves. The entries on the register extend from 1,898 to 1,948, but I know of nothing except the above that calls for particular remark.

ANTIQUITIES.

An old oven and some pieces of bricks and pottery, and a cast of a pillar called the peacock pillar, have been presented by the Government.

TRANSPORT.

I have myself only been able to take a few short trips to Pánaduré, Negombo, the Kandy District, and Nuwara Eliya, and the Nambápána district. Mr. K. H. M. Finch was sent to Chilaw for a fortnight to collect the fresh-water fish of the district. The taxidermist was stationed at Jaffna for nearly three months.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum for 1891 was as follows:—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries	—	12,281 15
Office Contingencies:—		
Purchase of Books	923 6	
Binding Books	226 21	
Petty expenses	654 57	
Stationery	97 68	
Maintenance of Grounds	1,155 13	
For Specimens	1,389 84	
Preparing, preserving, and mounting Specimens ...	2,570 28	
Pay of Collectors	427 87	
For preservation and translation of Dutch Records ...	146 25	
		7,590 89
Transport	—	1,800 44
Amount of Office Contingencies in deposit	699 11	
Salaries (unexpended)	18 85	
Transport (unexpended)	199 56	
		917 52
Total ...	—	22,590 0

December 31, 1891.

A. HALY,
Director.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR 1891.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the working of this Department for the year 1891.

LABUGAMA RESERVOIR.

2. The rainfall for the year amounted to 198·90 inches, being 10·83 inches (or 5·7 per cent.) more than the highest, and 40·88 inches (or 25·9 per cent.) more than the average rainfall for eight years. Rain fell on 235 days, an excess on the average, of 34 days.

3. Although the rainfall for the whole year was the highest yet recorded at Labugama, there were no very severe storms.

4. The quantity of water actually received into the reservoir was equivalent to a depth of 151 inches on the drainage area of 2,380 acres, being about 76 per cent. of the total rainfall.

5. The large scouring sluices having become too stiff to be worked with safety, two new sluices were ordered from England, and as a temporary measure two 20-inch sluices were attached to the 36-inch sluices in the washing well.

6. This had the effect of stopping the leakage from these two sluices, but at the same time the area available for passing flood water was considerably reduced.

7. The scouring sluice in the straining well was not opened more than a few inches (about one-seventh of its full opening).

8. The leakage from the latter sluice (when closed) increased somewhat towards the end of the year.

9. The amount of the leakage from the scouring sluices, however, only amounts to a small fraction (in 1890 it did not exceed one-thirtieth) of the quantity of surplus or storm water which has to be passed, either by opening the sluices or over the waste weir.

10. It is desirable that as much as possible of the flood water should be passed through the sluices rather than over the waste weir.

11. As the discharging power of the sluices was reduced (by the measures described in paragraphs 5 and 6) to about one-fourth of its original extent, the water in the reservoir was, on the approach of the rainy season, drawn down 10 ft., in order to allow for the holding up of the large volumes of water which at such seasons frequently enter the reservoir in short periods of time.

12. The level of the waste weir was reduced by 1 ft. to give increased capacity for discharging storm water.

13. As a matter of fact the former precaution proved sufficient, as the water did not rise more than 2 ft. during the rains.

MAIN PIPE.

14. None of the main pipes gave way during the year. Two defective joints and four of the smaller valves were repaired.

15. The pipes at four of the large stream crossings were slightly raised during the year to compensate for the settlement of the abutments in low-lying marshy ground.

16. The above works necessitated short stoppages of the supply from Labugama, but did not interfere with the regular supply to the town.

17. The delivery of the main pipe was somewhat diminished, probably owing to corrosion of its inner surface.

18. The daily discharge during the latter part of the year was about 2,820,000 gallons, against 3,000,000 gallons at the commencement.

SERVICE RESERVOIR.

19. Slight but frequently recurring outward movements having been observed in the wall of the service reservoir near the south-easterly corner, the level of the water was gradually lowered from a little before the beginning of the year by the advice of the Consulting Engineer, in order to ascertain whether the reduction thus caused in the outward pressure of the water would be accompanied by a corresponding cessation of the outward movement of the wall.

20. The experience of the year was however inconclusive. Owing to a comparatively considerable movement which was observed during November, the surface of the water was drawn down to 10 ft. below top water level, and has not since been allowed to rise materially above this point.

21. Sir John Fowler has, however, reported that the reservoir is perfectly safe and water-tight, and that he has no doubt it will continue to be so.

22. The water will probably be allowed before long to rise to spill level.

23. The reservoir requires to be cleaned out, and the iron work requires painting, and Sir John Fowler has recommended that while this is being done some small additions should be made to the asphalte lining.

CITY SERVICE.

24. Two specimen standpipes were obtained from England as recommended in my Administration Report for 1889, fitted with Storey's patent waste preventer.

25. I am of opinion that this type is superior to that of the standpipes now in use, and that when it is necessary to renew the fittings of the latter, Storey's patent should be substituted. There are, however, enough fittings in hand to meet present requirements.

26. A few of Frost's patent water meters were imported. These meters were recommended for trial in my Administration Report for 1889, but I subsequently found that the first cost was greater than I had expected.

27. During 1891, however, the Kent's meters gave less satisfactory results than before, and were found to require a good deal of attention, and in some cases to be unreliable. It is hoped that the Frost's meters will register with exactness and regularity, and although they will require to be cleaned out from time to time, the cost of repairs should be low.

28. It is yet too early, however, to give any particulars of their working based on actual experience in Colombo.

29. The average daily consumption of water was about 2,587,000 gallons, or 20 gallons per head per day on a population of 128,000.

30. The consumption in dry weather was considerably above the average, being more than 2,800,000 gallons on 77 days and more than 3,000,000 gallons on 13 days during the year.

31. I am of opinion that this increase of consumption during dry weather is largely due to the quantity used for watering the roads and flushing the drains.

32. I am further of opinion that the quantity so used might be considerably reduced if the appliances used in drawing water for these purposes were kept in good order, and if the quantity drawn were not allowed to exceed what is necessary.

33. I would again suggest as a question for consideration that water might be obtained for the above purposes from some other source than Labugama.

34. I would also again point out the inexpediency of allowing men not under the control of the Waterworks Department to use the street hydrants.

35. These matters were referred to in my Administration Report for 1889, paragraphs 42 to 48.

36. The fittings of brackets to the street standpipes, which was begun in 1890, was completed during 1891.

37. The number of separate services was increased by 288, making the total number 2,091.

38. Water was supplied by meter to 45 consumers during the year.

39. The extensions of street piping included 570 yards of iron piping of three inches diameter and about 300 yards of lead piping of one inch diameter.

40. Three standpipes were erected, and seven others were removed from places where they were no longer required, making the total number 659 in use at the end of 1891.

41. During the absence on leave of the Chief Engineer the Department was superintended by officers of the Public Works Department.

42. The Labugama Reservoir and main pipe line were in charge of the Provincial Engineer, the Máligákanda Reservoir and town piping were in charge of the Factory Engineer, and the accounts were attended to by the Financial Assistant.

H. EWART,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Expenditure for 1891.

	Amount voted.	Amount expended.	Balance.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provisional Salaries	23,382 0	23,186 51	695 49
Transport	2,640 0	2,629 99	0 1
Contingencies	2,000 0	1,894 74	105 26
General upkeep of works	1,500 0	1,230 49	269 51
Painting ironworks	500 0	500 0	—
Specimen standposts	170 0	42 54	127 46
Lines for turncocks	500 0	397 12	102 88
Alterations to sluices at Labugama	1,434 0	1,415 88	18 12
Total ...	32,626 0	31,307 27	1,318 73
	Amounts drawn.	Amount expended.	
Construction account	1,182 47	1,182 47	—
House connections, meters, &c.	1,838 27	1,838 27	—
Total ...	3,020 74	3,020 74	—
Grand Total ...	35,646 74	34,328 1	1,318 73

Summary of Receipts for 1891.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Construction account	—	581 50
House connections	4,328 82	
Meters	1,921 24	
Miscellaneous recoverable expenditure	4,660 90	
		10,910 96
Fines and defaulters' balance	—	34 19
Grand Total ...	—	11,526 65

Money to be collected by the Municipality by Sale of Water during 1891, &c.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Number of Gallons.	Number and Area of Gardens. No.	Area.
Trade supplies by meter ...	53,865 58 ...	19,937,380 ...	— ...	—
Do. without meter ...	829 50 ...	829,500 (estimated)		
Garden watering	1,238 50 ...	— ...	56 ...	39 acres.
Total ...	55,933 58			

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE FOR 1891.

CONDITION OF BREAKWATER AFTER SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE usual series of observations made over the Breakwater after the south-west monsoon in the autumn of 1891 showed that no material change by settlement or otherwise had taken place in the condition of the structure.

BERMS.

Cross sections of the Breakwater at 50 ft. apart were taken throughout its length by sounding over the berms or slopes of the rubble mound, and those places which had been drawn down by the action of the sea were made good.

BAGWORK APRON.

The design of the Breakwater provides for a double row of bags of concrete—an inner and an outer—being placed on top of the rubble mound on the seaside of the Breakwater from end to end of the work, 4,200 ft. Each bag measures 10 ft. by 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and weighs 7 tons. Before the completion of the Breakwater the bagwork apron was carried out as far as 2,150 ft. from the junction of the Breakwater proper with the root work, the berms having, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, consolidated sufficiently throughout the distance named. Since the completion of the work several additional portions have been bagged, as they were found to have consolidated sufficiently. The portion still unbagged measures 600 lin. ft., viz., from the peg at 3,500 ft. to 3,750 ft., and from 3,800 ft. to 4,150 ft., which is practically the end of the Breakwater. This outer portion stands in 40 ft. of water, and the action of the sea is at this depth considerably less than in shallower water: hence the delay in the consolidation of the berms at this part. Although the action of the sea at this portion of the work is reduced to a minimum, it is quite perceptible, and soundings recently taken show that a small portion of the berm has been drawn down to such an extent as to admit of bags being placed upon it.

REPAIR OF BAGWORK APRON.

The portion of the work already bagged is examined every year and additional bags deposited where required to replace those which have broken up or disappeared. The total quantity of concrete thus deposited was about 300 tons.

BED OF HARBOUR.

Soundings taken over the harbour with a view to detect any sign of silting up show that no such action is taking place.

In a harbour such as this, frequented by a large number of passenger steamers, a considerable quantity of refuse material is constantly being thrown into the water, and this, together with the coal dropped both inadvertently and by design, will eventually have to be removed.

DREDGING IN HARBOUR.

Dredging work was brought to a standstill on January 16, 1891, owing to the breakdown of the dredger "Merak." On the morning of January 16 it was discovered that she was leaking badly, and the water was rising at such a rate that it became necessary to fit up a steam pump to prevent her from sinking. Before it could be set to work she had 4 ft. of water in her hold. In consequence of this work was suspended and a Board appointed to examine her and report. The Board were of opinion that until the vessel was lightened of all her gear, including engines and boilers, it was impossible to say what was the precise condition of the hull. In consequence of this I was on April 1 instructed to have everything taken out of the vessel, and this was completed by the end of June. It was then decided to call for tenders for taking her out of the water and placing her in such a condition that the hull could be thoroughly examined. The only tender received was from Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Limited, who undertook to enlarge their boat slip to enable them to take up the vessel, for the sum of Rs. 13,000. This tender was accepted, and the contract signed on August 31, 1891, and the vessel was drawn out of the water by them on the 16th instant. A Board has since been appointed to report upon her condition with a view to her repair.

NEW HOPPER DREDGER FOR COLOMBO.

On August 1 I reported the result of a conversation which I had with the engineer of a new dredger then lying in Colombo on her way to Paumben. He informed me that Messrs. Simons of Renfrew had on hand a dredger named the "Admiral Ammen," which he believed was for sale, and which from his description appeared suitable for Colombo. I suggested that a telegram should be despatched to the Crown Agents requesting them to obtain Sir John Coode's opinion on this

vessel as to suitability for Colombo, and as to what he considered a fair price for her. A reply was received to the effect that the "Admiral Ammen" had been sold, but that Messrs. Simons were willing to construct a hopper dredger of 450 tons capacity for £17,600, or one of 500 tons for £19,600, and strongly recommending that the offer for the larger vessel be accepted. This was accordingly done. The contract was signed on December 4, 1891: the vessel to be completed ready for her trials by May 16, 1892.

A short description of the vessel, which has been named the "Triton," may not be out of place here :—

	ft.	in.
Length on deck line	176	0
Length between perpendiculars	172	0
Breadth moulded	30	0
Depth	13	0
Mean draught loaded	10	9
Do. light	7	6

All the materials used and the workmanship are to be the best of their kind. The hopper compartments are to have a joint capacity equal to at least 500 tons of dredgings at 20 cubic feet per ton, having the necessary gear for lifting and lowering the hopper doors. The vessel is to be adapted for loading barges on either side when required, in addition to filling its own hoppers. The buckets to have a capacity of 12 cubic feet each. The bucket ladder to work in a central well, and to dredge to a depth of at least 36 ft. under water-level when light. The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple expansion engines driving a single screw, and the boilers are to be of suitable capacity to supply the engines with steam sufficient to drive the vessel at a speed of 8 nautical miles per hour when loaded in sea-going trim in ordinary fair weather and smooth water. She will be subdivided into seven water-tight compartments, and all bulkheads are to be carried up to the main deck. Suitable accommodation will be provided for the officers and crew. Powerful triple-barrelled steam mooring winches are to be provided at bow and stern, each barrel working independently or conjointly as required. The shell plating to be of steel with the exception of the two upper strakes, which are to be of iron. Deck to be of teak, 3 in. thick.

Dimensions of Cylinders.

High pressure cylinder	16 in. diameter
Intermediate	25 „
Low pressure	41 „
Stroke of all	27 „

The engines are to develop under ordinary working conditions not less than 500 indicated horse-power, and are to be capable of working up to 600 indicated horse-power.

Boilers.

Two return multitubular boilers constructed of mild steel for a working pressure of 150 lb. per square inch :—

	ft.	in.
Diameter	8	9
Length	10	0
One furnace (Foxe's patent corrugated) diameter ...	4	0
Diameter of tubes	0	3
Length of tube inside tube plate	6	9
	sq. ft.	
Heating surface	600	
Grate surface	26	

After the trials the vessel is to be docked, and the hopper compartment and the bucket well fitted as holds to carry coals for the voyage.

DREDGING IN INNER HARBOUR.

The dredging in the inner harbour was continued throughout the year by the Priestman's grab dredger. The quantity of material raised and deposited at the reclamation ground amounted to 26,280 cubic yards.

DISMANTLING OF "TITAN."

In accordance with instructions received from Government, the block-setting Titan was dismantled and removed from the place she lay at the root of the Breakwater to the Galle Buck yard. The working parts have been cleaned and painted, and placed under cover, and the remainder of the ironwork has received a coat of tar. Most of the woodwork was found to be in an advanced state of decay, and it will be necessary to renew it should the Titan be reconstructed for work in connection with the Northern Arm.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

All the other plant and machinery was carefully cleaned and painted, and steps taken to protect it from the sea air as much as possible.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 105,245·27, and the total expenditure from the commencement of the work to December 31, 1891, amounts to Rs. 9,106,915·43.

Colombo Harbour Works,
March 25, 1892.

JOHN KYLE, junior,
Engineer in Charge.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1891.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

THE expenditure of the year 1891 was slightly, viz., Rs. 392·41, in excess of 1890, which, as pointed out last year, was then the highest on record. Including Rs. 13,064·28 charged to advances for work executed for payment (the cost of which is recovered and is not debited to the votes of the Office), it amounted to Rs. 128,418·57, as compared with Rs. 128,026·16 in 1890 and Rs. 121,579·43 in 1889. Of this Rs. 5,518·53 was the expenditure on Binding, as against Rs. 5,324·96 in 1890.

1890. Rs. c.		HEADS OF SERVICE.		1891. Rs. c.
16,700 0	...	Fixed Salaries		16,657 98
7,381 19	...	Provisional Salaries		7,558 0
34,440 0	...	Office Contingencies		34,740 92
52,408 39	...	Miscellaneous Services		54,373 73
6,748 12	...	Votes of the Superintendent of Census ...		2,023 66
10,348 46	...	5,023·50 / 5,324·96 Advances { Printing Rs. 7,545·75 / Binding Rs. 5,518·53 }	...	13,064 28
128,026 16				128,418 57

Giving credit for cash recoveries credited to revenue (Rs. 33,792·35) and for repayments of advances by other than Government Departments (Rs. 1,973·34), the nett cost to Government of the Establishment in 1891 was Rs. 92,652·88, as compared with Rs. 100,521·84 in 1890 and Rs. 95,825·22 in 1889.

While the foregoing table shows the total amount drawn from the Treasury, the following Departmental classification takes into account the expenditure on Printing only—(see section VI. in regard to Binding)—and gives the apportionment between Bookwork and Jobwork :—

1890.				1891.		
BOOKWORK.	JOBWORK.	TOTAL.		BOOKWORK.	JOBWORK.	TOTAL.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
8,329 97	6,957 66	15,287 63	... Superintendence	8,715 46	6,657 8	15,372 54
3,966 23	1,087 11	5,053 34	... Proof Reading and Revision ...	4,141 48	848 72	4,990 20
15,910 49	3,566 71	19,477 20	... Composition	16,617 97	3,159 67	19,777 64
3,004 20	6,102 64	9,106 84	... Machine- and Press-work ...	3,404 48	6,803 73	10,208 21
784 98	4,491 97	5,276 95	... Warehouse-work	873 40	4,602 39	5,475 79
469 76	1,056 75	1,526 51	... Stereotyping	392 81	612 45	1,005 26
—	1,636 40	1,636 40	... Ruling	—	1,713 58	1,713 58
1,228 32	1,018 63	2,246 95	... Clerical Staff	1,490 21	1,094 13	2,584 34
776 52	647 34	1,423 86	... Casual Expenses	638 66	608 34	1,247 0
354 98	297 36	652 34	... Leave	225 77	383 96	609 73
34,825 45	26,862 57	61,688 2	... Total Printing Charges ...	36,500 24	26,484 5	62,984 29
8,121 24	44,289 94	52,411 18	... Paper	9,484 97	42,555 81	52,040 78
42,946 69	71,152 51	114,099 20	... Total Working Expenses ...	45,985 21	69,039 86	115,025 7
		2,804 27	... Standing Plant and Machinery ...		...	6,484 50
		4,831 92	... Type		...	576 84
		965 81	... Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture		...	1,013 63
	Rs.	122,701 20			Rs.	123,100 4

These figures show that the work of 1891 was very much on a par with that of its predecessor: there was an increase in the cost of Bookwork and a slight decrease in that of Jobwork. Taken together, the difference in printing charges was but Rs. 1,296·27, and in working expenses Rs. 925·87.

The proportion which superintendence and general charges (clerks, casual expenses, and leave) bore to the other printing charges (excluding reading) was 50·89 per cent.; in 1890 it was 52·97; in 1889, 54·15.

The cash transactions of 1891 amounted to Rs. 176,815·69, as against Rs. 171,395·09 and Rs. 164,327·03 in 1890 and 1889, respectively.

II.—THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the quantity of Bookwork printed each year goes on unchecked, 1891 showing an increase of 932 pages over 1890, the increased cost being Rs. 3,038·52. The number of pages for the last four years has been 11,008, 11,418, 12,484, and 13,416, and the cost Rs. 36,022·08, Rs. 42,007·02, Rs. 42,946·69, and Rs. 45,932·47, respectively :—

Cost. Rs. c.		Pages printed in 1890.			Pages printed in 1891.		Cost. Rs. c.
32,000 75	...	8,174	...	Foolscap folio and above	8,043	...	31,418 63
1,378 70	...	314	...	Demy 4to ...	236	...	1,074 80
2,862 96	...	1,074	...	Royal 8vo ...	1,159	...	2,675 92
5,285 54	...	1,890	...	Demy 8vo ...	1,756	...	5,907 91
1,385 11	...	988	...	Crown 8vo ...	1,558	...	3,718 76
33 63	...	44	...	Foolscap 8vo ...	640	...	607 10
—	...	—	...	Foolscap 12mo. ...	24	...	49 1
42,946 69*		12,484			13,416		45,985 21†

* Composition, Rs. 15,910·49. † Composition, Rs. 16,617·97.

The demand which has of recent years sprung up in the Public Instruction Department for vernacular readers (which may now be classed among the ordinary work of the year) went up with a bound in 1891 ; no less than 27 editions, embracing 52,600 books (as compared with 13,100 in 1890), being taken up. These were chiefly reprints from stereotype plates, and are responsible for a large portion of the increase in the number of pages dealt with ; but taking the pages of movable type alone, there was an appreciable increase of 303 pages.

Besides the ordinary Government work the following publications were issued during the year :—

The Rev. C. Carter's English-Sinhalese Dictionary (commenced in 1888).
Mudaliyár Mendis Gunasékara's Sinhalese Grammar (commenced in 1888).
A reprint of Mutukistna's English edition of the Thésawalamé.
The following publications of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society : Journal, Vol. XI., No. 38 (1889), and Proceedings of 1887-8 (for payment).
Sinhalese Diary for 1892, by Messrs. Fernando and Gunawardana (for payment).

The following were advanced more or less :—

The Páli Tiká (or Commentary) on the Maháwansa (commenced in 1887).
Waskaduwé Subhúti Théra's Index to the Abhidánappadípika (commenced in 1889).
Megahadúta Sannaya ("Cloud Messenger") : a Sinhalese paraphrase of a Sanskrit Poem by the Hon. T. B. Panabokke (commenced in 1890—for payment).
Museum List of Beetles.

And the following were commenced :—

The Mukhamatta Dípaníya, or Páli Tiká on the Kachcháyana, edited by W. Dhammaratana Unnánsé.
District Manuals on the North-Central Province and the Nuwara Eliya and Vanni Districts.
A second edition of the Pharmacopœia for Ceylon Hospitals.
A revised Classification of Goods, with General Rules and Regulations, for the Railway Department.

Special efforts have of recent years been made to secure early publication for the Blue Book of the Colony, the completion of which is usually retarded by the late date at which some of the returns are sent in by Departments to the Secretariat. The volume for 1889 was completed on July 24, 1890, that for 1890 on June 10, 1891, six weeks earlier.

The circulation of the *Gazette* and the *Supreme Court Circular* (of which 23 numbers were issued and the publication of which ceased with the year) stood as follows at the close of the year :—

December, 1890. Officials.	Subscribers.		December, 1891. Officials.	Subscribers.
303 ...	86 ...	*Gazette*	318 ...	96
167 ...	72 ...	*Supreme Court Circular* ...	168 ...	80

III.—THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

1890.			1891.
16,623,643	...	Aggregate number of Forms issued ...	16,660,122
219,559	...	Railway tickets printed	250,231
1,363,520	...	Stamps, Postcards, and Postal Orders overprinted	1,136,656
Rs. c.			Rs. c.
26,862 57	...	Printing charges	26,484 05
44,789 94	...	Value of Paper in Forms issued* ...	42,805 81
71,652·51			69,289 86
		Line-Ruling.	
3,469,281	...	Number of forms ruled	2,989,978
3,766,837	...	Number of rulings involved ...	4,787,597
Rs. 1,636·40	...	Cost	Rs. 1,713·58
43·44 cents	...	Average cost per 1,000 rulings ...	35·79 cents
		Perforating.	
884,275	...	Number of sheets perforated ...	897,060
		Numbering or Paging.	
424,600	...	Number of impressions...	657,146

* Including estimated value of paper in forms issued from stocks printed previous to 1888.

Table II. gives details of the issues to individual Departments. The aggregate issues of 1891 slightly exceeded in point of numbers those of 1890, previously the highest on record, but exhibit a decrease in cost of Rs. 2,362·65, and in value, at our rates of issue, of Rs. 1,873·98.

The demands of the following Departments in 1891 exhibit fluctuations compared with 1890 to the extent of Rs. 100 and over :—

INCREASES.	In Value of Rs. c.	With an Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Number of
Secretariat	159 29	+ 14,489
Treasury	107 48	+ 940
Agent, Northern Province	364 60	+ 15,495
Do. Southern Province	682 55	+ 29,543
Do. Eastern Province	286 35	+ 27,036
Do. North-Western Province ...	328 66	+ 83,726
Do. North-Central Province ...	114 88	+ 20,621
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	293 74	— 87,257
Public Works	3,214 45	+ 276,727
Customs	359 21	+ 126,715
Post and Telegraph	726 63	+ 548,616
Registration	2,469 30	+ 75,360
Forest Conservancy	276 56	+ 34,089
Railway Extension	495 81	+ 25,075
Medical (Civil Branch)	699 51	+ 530,490
Grain Commission	169 59	+ 6,425
Fiscal, Western Province	217 86	+ 86,582
Village Communities, Western Province ...	476 45	+ 28,670
Do. Central Province ...	300 46	+ 32,400
Do. Southern Province ...	377 18	+ 28,105
Do. North-Western Province	690 5	+ 27,925

DECREASES.	In Value of Rs. c.	With a Decrease (—) or Increase (+) in Number of
Agent, Western Province	1,472 39	— 151,636
Road Committee, Western Province ...	317 43	+ 13,164
Do. Central Province ...	104 93	— 19,399
Do. Northern Province ...	123 52	— 1,668
Do. Southern Province ...	244 17	+ 34,811
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	112 69	— 1,042
Registration of Titles to Land ...	113 66	— 5,298
Railway (including Store) ...	5,069 92	— 971,781
Medical (Estates Branch)	967 80	— 27,537
Census	3,598 34	— 524,508
Local Boards	224 58	— 44,577
Police	456 90	+ 79,932
Prisons	145 50	+ 1,091
District Court, Kalutara	226 1	— 49,885
District and Minor Courts, Kégalla ...	104 27	— 18,982
Do. Kurunégala ...	103 11	— 26,429
Minor Courts, Galle	135 79	— 46,698
Fiscal, Northern Province	126 2	— 15,305
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	140 84	— 7,340
Village Communities, Eastern Province ...	187 20	— 3,800

Separating Departments into Civil and Judicial, and including Police, Prisons, and Fiscals among the latter, the number and value of forms supplied under each head were :—

1890.				1891.	
No.	Value.			No.	Value.
14,206,878 ...	Rs. 71,455·02 ...	Civil Departments	...	14,283,066 ...	Rs. 70,126·42
2,416,765 ...	Rs. 15,933·73 ...	Judicial Departments	...	2,377,056 ...	Rs. 15,426·66

The cost of the year's Jobwork having been Rs. 69,289·86, and the amounts debited against or paid by Departments Rs. 86,039·02, the nominal profit was Rs. 16,749·16 (24·17 per cent.), as compared with Rs. 16,260·49 (22·69 per cent.) in 1890 and Rs. 20,113·78 (29·75 per cent.) in 1889. The work was kept fairly close up to date throughout the year, and the monthly statements of "arrears" were seldom serious, though the strain on the Machine Department was continuously heavy.

IV.—STEREOTYPING.

The following statement shows there was less demand made upon this branch in the year under report than during its predecessor, in which the Stereotype Foundry was exceptionally busy :—

1890.					1891.		
No. of Plates.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.		No. of Plates.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.
976 ...	2,064 ...	469 76 ...	Bookwork ...	594 ...	1,124 ...	392 81
2,479 ...	4,643 ...	1,056 75 ...	Jobwork ...	1,360 ...	2,677 ...	612 45
3,455	6,707	1,526 51*		1,954	3,801	1,005 26†

* Labour Rs. 646·55 ; materials Rs. 879·96.

† Labour Rs. 570·60 ; materials Rs. 434·66.

The cost of plates works out at 24·76 cents per pound, against 22·76 cents in 1890.

V.—TYPE-CASTING.

But for an unfortunate accident resulting in the destruction of a copper matrix, which could not be replaced locally, I should have been able before the close of the year to have given proof of success in Type-casting (the introduction of which was chronicled last year) by printing the

Estimates of the current year with figures cast by ourselves. This is now being done with the Estimates for 1893. Though only 285 pounds of figures and tabular "sorts" (at a cost of Rs. 205·20 = 72 cents per pound, which is below the English cost) were cast during the year, I am satisfied that I was not too sanguine in the opinion expressed in last year's report as to the possibility of carrying on type-founding, in the course of time, on a larger scale than was contemplated when its introduction was first determined on. The outturn of "letter" for the current year will show a considerable advance on that of last, the type-casting machine having proved of great assistance in supplying figures for the voluminous statistics of the Report on the Census of 1891, which has just been issued. Two lads have attained very fair proficiency in working the machine.

VI.—BOOKBINDING.

In consequence of the demand for school books for the Public Instruction Department, to which reference has already been made, there was a large increase of work in the Bindery in 1891, although the number of full and half bound books, which was in excess of 1889, fell considerably below that of 1890. The following statement summarises the working of this branch of work :—

1890. Rs. c.	*Expended.*	1891. Rs. c.	1890.	*Outturn of Work.*	1891.
2,938 91	... In labour ...	3,082 4	2,126	... Books full bound in leather ...	2,005
2,366 5	... In material ...	2,436 49	4,869	... Books half do. ...	3,238
20 0	... Hire of plant ...	—	3,435	... In stiff covers ...	3,794
			70	... In limp covers ...	919
5,324 96		5,518 53	37,754	... In paper wrappers ...	65,068
			48,254		75,024
7,261 5	... Recoveries ...	6,861 67	1469	... Mounted blocks of forms ...	—
1,538 25*	... Profit ...	1,343 14	—	... Envelopes made ...	25,500
			—	... Cards prepared ...	10,500

* The correct profit for 1889 and 1890, previously reported as Rs. 1,485·13 and Rs. 1,936·09, is found to have been Rs. 1,362·16 and Rs. 1,538·25, respectively.

While the expenditure was Rs. 193·57 above 1890, the recoveries were less by Rs. 399·38 and the profit by Rs. 195·11. The number of men and boys employed varied from 19 to 25.

VII.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

Under this head the expenditure of 1891, including Rs. 1,331·47 charged to the vote for Contingencies, was Rs. 8,335·80, as compared with Rs. 8,937·13 in 1890 :—

1890. Rs. c.			1891. Rs. c.
2,804 27	...	Machinery and Standing Plant ...	6,484 50
4,831 92	...	Type	576 84
965 81	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture ...	1,081 17
335 13	...	Repairs to Machinery, &c.	193 29
8,937 13			8,335 80

The principal item under the head of Machinery and Standing Plant was one of Rs. 5,267·82 for a Tangyes' 12 H. P. horizontal engine and a 16 H. P. Cornish boiler, which were ordered in August to afford sufficient motive power for existing requirements. They did not reach the Island till 1892. Other items were chases, Rs. 348·09 ; triangle scales and weights, Rs. 116·81 ; typecaster's plant (chiefly moulds), Rs. 167·71 ; a Wetter's consecutive numbering machine (returned to be exchanged), Rs. 96·20 ; binding sundries, Rs. 34·54 ; a punching and eyeletting machine, Rs. 27·55.

The small sum spent on Type includes besides Rs. 205·20, the cost of type cast in the Office, additions to Singhalese small pica Rs. 219, and to English type Rs. 152·64 (book founts Rs. 77·52, job founts Rs. 75·12).

The third item includes value of imported material Rs. 302·93 (chiefly brass rule, Rs. 278·40) and Rs. 710·70 (Rs. 220·86 for labour and Rs. 489·84 for metal), the cost of casting 231 lb. of 8-to-pica and 1,548 lb. of 4-to-pica leads, of 328 lb. of long primer clumps, and 777 lb. of metal furniture—in all 2,884 lb. = 27·54 cents per pound, as compared with a total of 3,037 lb. cast in 1890 at a cost of 18 cents a pound.

The following statement testifies to the continuous increase of work the Machine and Press Department has to contend with, which has led, in the course of eight years to the number of printing machines being doubled, there being ten now as compared with five in the same period of 1884 :—

Year.	Number of Formes made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1889 ...	7,163	775	17,465	1,526	18,991	5,099,696	445,517	5,545,213
1890 ...	8,587	670	18,280	1,490	19,770	5,319,314	433,449	5,752,763
1891 ...	9,450	635	20,169	1,390	21,559	5,808,660	400,516	6,209,176

VIII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The recoveries which have to be placed to the credit of the Office for 1891 amounted to Rs. 33,792·35, an excess over 1890 of Rs. 7,781·33 :—

1890. Rs.	c.			1891. Rs.	c.
1,078	38	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ...	1,375	75
572	75	...	Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ...	2,899	17
2,220	0	...	Advertisements of Fiscals' sales	1,276	0
443	1	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Supreme Court Circular*	396	75
11,521	5	...	Printing for Railway Department	14,540	75
2,277	68	...	Printing for Estates Branch, Medical Department ...	2,070	82
3,590	67	...	Printing for Road Committees	6,623	71
283	56	...	Printing for Local Boards	654	2
589	62	...	Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' forms, &c.	637	6
43	3	...	Sales of Unserviceable Articles	54	12
7	42	...	Refunds	—	
23	38	...	Fines	25	6
985	2	...	Profit on Binding Branch	1,915	39
23,635	57			32,468	60
2,375	45	...	Sales at Record Office of books, &c., supplied by Government Printer	1,323	75
26,011	02			33,792	35

The reimbursements an account of the *Gazette*—in all Rs. 5,550·92—show an increase of Rs. 1,679·79 over 1890, due to the advertising fees received from a considerable number of Joint Stock Companies formed during the year. The increase in the amount recovered from Road Committees is due to the inclusion of payments on account of 1890.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 31st December, 1891, there were 184 employés on the books, as against 182 on the last day of 1890 :—

1890.		1891.	1890.		1891.
3	Government Printer and Assistants ...	3	9	Line-rulers	9
5	Readers and revisers	5	21	Binders and binding boys ...	22
3	Reading boys	4	1	Engraver	—
4	Foremen	4	4	Stereotypers and type and lead casters ...	6
4	Clerks	4	1	Rollermaker and liftman ...	1
—	Storekeeper	1	2	Engine attendant and fireman ...	2
71	Compositors and apprentices ...	69	1	Cooly	1
15	Machine-minders and pressmen ...	15	9	Office boys	10
15	Machine and press apprentices and boys ...	15			
14	Warehouse men and boys ...	13	182		184

To my Assistants, Messrs. H. C. Cottle and H. G. Skeen, my acknowledgments for zealous work are due. Speaking generally, all grades worked well, though I am dissatisfied with the low earnings of many of the piecework compositors. The "Reading Room" remained a weak point, but I am glad to think this will be the last report in which I shall have reason for this complaint, opportunities having recently occurred for increasing its efficiency.

A noteworthy circumstance was the departure from the Island in September of a Sinhalese compositor, by name W. D. Thomas, to seek his fortunes in England. This young man learnt his business at the *Ceylon Observer* Press and in order to gain further experience in anticipation of leaving for England spent three months in this Office. I am glad to say that in a short time he was able by the aid of letters of recommendation to obtain permanent employment in a printing office in London, where he is holding his own among British workmen and has secured the goodwill of his employers.

The contributions to the Departmental Sick Fund for the year ending October 31 were Rs. 1,100, and the amount of sick pay drawn Rs. 269·90, as compared with Rs. 1,030 and Rs. 210·20 respectively in the previous twelve months. The provision for obtaining loans for relief in cases of sickness or difficulty was availed of to the extent of Rs. 924·50. The bonus declared at Christmas was 85 per cent. (as against 90 in the previous year) of the amount standing to each contributor's credit on October 31. There were no deaths during the period, and consequently no gratuities became payable to families.

The necessity for providing the old Office with a watertight roof was brought to notice towards the close of last year, and early this year an estimate for replacing the old half-round tiles with flat Mangalore tiles was sanctioned.

A novel feature of the year was the participation by the Government Printing Office in the Exhibition of Manufactures, Arts, and Industries held in December in Colombo, at the suggestion of the Hon. the Government Agent of the Western Province, and ultimately under the auspices of the Colombo Agri-Horticultural Society, on December 9, 10, 11. The exhibits—which included Type-casting, Printing, and Bookbinding in operation, and specimens illustrating Stereotyping, Engraving, &c.—were honoured by a close inspection from H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock in the course of a special visit made to the Exhibition on the morning of the 10th December, and the general interest displayed by the public in them—due to some extent probably to the fact that, as far as possible, visitors were taken in hand by myself or one of my Assistants, and information afforded—was a gratifying recompense for the labour involved.

The following extracts from the *Ceylon Observer* of December 10, 1891, having reference to the part this Office took, may not inappropriately find a place in this report:—

Government Printing Office Exhibits.—These occupy a prominent portion of the Floral Hall building, and judging by the interest manifested in the exhibits, form a very attractive feature of the Arts and Manufactures section. The various processes in printing, from the making of type to the binding of a book, are shown at work, the motive power for the machines, ordinarily worked by steam, being supplied by a petroleum engine.

On entering, a lad is found at work on one of Titchener's type-casting machines, a beautiful piece of mechanism working very successfully, the molten lead in the melting pot being converted before one's eyes, by the simple action of the turn of a wheel, into types, which drop at the rate of about one a second into a tray. This type requires no rubbing or trimming beyond the detaching of a "break" and the cutting at one end of a groove (which forms the "feet"), done at a dressing bench which stands alongside, as does a table at which type already cast by the machine is exhibited, and typecasters' moulds, matrices, and gauges are shown. Two compositors at work are then encountered, the one setting up type, the other distributing it back into a case, while opposite them on an iron imposing surface rest two formes of type ready for printing. The working of a hand printing press is then seen, the men being engaged in working the fourth and last colour of a Desk Calendar for 1892. At a line-ruling machine, which stands next, the process of ruling blank paper with coloured lines is going on. Then come two fine machines which form special objects of attraction. A double crown stop-cylinder "Bremner" letterpress machine by Messrs. Harrild & Sons, of London, is striking off printed copies at the rate of about 1,000 sheets an hour, while close by a "Diamond" guillotine paper-cutter by Payne & Sons, of Otley, is trimming the edges of books which have left the binder's hands. One now reaches the motive power for these machines, a petroleum engine by Priestman of Hull, exhibited at the Government Printer's suggestion. Turning one's back on the engine, a paging and numbering machine and bookbinders' wire-stitching and stabbing machines at work are seen, while a very small boy who is stitching books by hand should not be overlooked. Then a table is passed upon which are some interesting exhibits. In the centre is a set of the coloured desk calendars which have been issued from the Government Printing Office during the last seven years, while samples of engraving in brass, ordinary and type-high stereotypes, leads, clumps, and metal furniture, shown alongside the moulds in which they have been cast, and various other appliances, are laid out. A series of books show the various stages which the printed sheets of an ordinary "half-bound" book go through in the hands of the binder, while several volumes of the "Printers' International Specimen Exchange" and the "British Printer" show to what perfection Printing can be carried as a fine art. Between the entrance to and exit from the Printing exhibits is a lithographic hand-press, exhibited by the Surveyor-General, at which plans of the Exhibition grounds are being struck off: the working of this press proves a feature of much interest.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, September, 1892.

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

I.—BOOKWORK.

Statement showing the Number of Pages printed in the Bookwork Department of the Government Printing Office during 1891, and the Cost incurred.

NAME OF WORK. [° = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	No. of Pages. Composed.	No. of Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	No. of Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Above Foolscap Folio.						
P. W. D. Seniority List (to December 31, 1890) ...	1	—	200	7 65	3 17	10 82
°Sheet Almanac, 1891	[1]	—	—	13 74	29 17	42 91
†Sheet Almanac, 1892	1	—	6,000	105 76	173 65	279 41
Railway Time Tables	2	—	9,100	43 61	96 33	139 94
Foolscap Folio.	4	—	—	170 76	302 32	473 8
Gazette with Supplements (weekly)	4,080	—	420	11,277 64	2,184 57	13,462 21
Post Office Daily List	1,200	—	264	1,209 63	589 53	1,799 16
Blue Book, 1890	652	—	140	2,029 48	421 8	2,450 56
Administration Reports, 1890	840	—	315	4,575 89	1,012 25	5,588 14
°Sessional Papers (session of 1890)	120	—	250	1,423 10	441 24	1,864 34
† Do. (session of 1891)	632	—	250	2,210 36	308 31	2,518 67
†Supply Estimates, 1892	120	—	100	634 26	46 80	681 6
Supplementary Estimates, 1891	16	—	50	157 90	4 28	162 18
Papers for the Committee on Railway Extension Northwards	36	—	24	612 51	18 28	630 79
Memorandum on the working of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, 1888	48	—	100	213 75	24 53	238 28
Classification of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service	20	—	25	59 38	3 84	63 22
†List of Native Words of common occurrence ...	8	—	—	28 6	—	28 6
Miscellaneous	267	—	—	1,618 85*a*	313 11	1,931 96
	8,039	—	—	26,050 81	5,367 82	31,418 63
Demy 4to.						
°Supreme Court Circular, Vol. I. (reprint)	—	—	150	54 8	26 6	80 14
°† Do. Vol. II. (do.)	114	—	150	357 49	34 83	392 32
°† Do. Vol. IX.	122	—	398	496 76*b*	62 83	559 59
Register of Books published in Ceylon (reprint from *Gazette*)	[38]	—	50	34 39	8 36	42 75
	236	—	—	942 72	132 8	1,074 80
Royal 8vo.						
Bills in Council	251	—	—	680 36	92 23	772 59
Legislative Enactments, Vol. III., Part II. (1881) reprint	—	58	100	23 59	10 84	34 43
° Do. Vol. V., Part II. (1890–91) ...	56	—	500	204 62*c*	31 45	236 7
† Do. Vol. V., Part III.	24	—	500	110 52	11 49	122 1
Do. Vol. II. to IV., Indices (reprint)...	8	16	50	16 40	1 81	18 21
Reprints of Ordinances	—	10	75	15 31	14 53	29 84
Translations of Ordinances	246	—	500	157 65*d*	71 64	229 29
°†Governors' Addresses, Vol. IV.	36	—	100	42 69	6 31	49 0
°†Páli Tíká on the Maháwansa ...	148	—	—	381 7*e*	—	381 7
Code for Aided Schools, 1892 (Sinhalese)	20	—	—	44 77	—	44 77
Do. (Tamil)	24	—	300	41 16	2 45	43 61
Regulations of the Medical Department, Part I. ...	94	—	50	31 53	2 61	34 14
Do. do. Part II. ...		—	60	105 45	5 20	110 65
† Do. do. Part III. ...		—	300	62 9	—	62 9
†Manual of Regulations for the Prisons Department ...	40	—	15	88 58	2 28	90 86
The Thésawalamé (reprint in English)	34	—	100	102 17	8 0	110 17
†Mukhamatta Dípaníya (Páli Tíká on the Kachcháyana)...	32	—	500	71 70	11 48	83 18
Miscellaneous	62	—	—	196 70*f*	27 24	223 94
	1,075	84	—	2,376 36	299 56	2,675 92
Demy 8vo.						
°Ceylon Civil List, 1891	182	—	200	235 5	49 60	284 65
Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1891	184	—	175	398 21	71 66	469 87
°†Museum Lists (Beetles)	132	—	100	167 79	11 75	179 54
†Museum Book Catalogue	14	—	—	32 36	—	32 36
°English-Sinhalese Dictionary, by Rev. C. Carter, Part V.	152	—	1,000	379 61	152 52	532 13
Do. do. VI.	196	—	1,000	497 78	154 74	652 52
°†Index to the Abhidánappadípiká	162	—	1,000	416 63	127 34	543 97
° Vol. II. (5), 1849–50 (reprint)	4	—	150	4 8	2 93	7 1
° Vol. XI. (38), 1889	26	—	500	326 0	85 74	411 74
†Journals of Ceylon Branch, Vol. XI. (39), 1889	60	—	—	118 1	—	118 1
† Royal Asiatic Society Vol. XII. (42), 1891 ...	110	—	500	175 20	13 0	188 20
° Proceedings of 1887–8 ...	4	—	500	188 30	66 79	255 9
List of Journals ...	16	—	250	3 16	4 88	8 4
°Sinhalese Grammar, by Mudaliyár A. Mendis Gunasékara	228	—	1,000	1,193 9	204 49	1,397 58
°†Megahadúta Sannaya, a Sinhalese paraphrase of the Sanskrit	30	—	—	35 35	12 26	47 61
†District Manual, Nuwara Éliya, by Mr. C. J. R. LeMesurier	30	—	—	41 67	—	41 67
† Do. Wanni, by Mr. W. P. Lewis ...	8	—	—	5 17	—	5 17
† Do. North-Central Province, by Mr. R. W. Ievers	100	—	—	309 96	—	309 96
Pharmacopœia of the Ceylon Hospitals (2nd edition) ...	40	—	300	92 38	14 25	106 63
Report of the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society for 1889–91	38	—	200	108 58	9 53	118 11
List of Prizes, &c., offered at Colombo Exhibition, 1891 ...	16	—	1,030	73 46	21 62	95 8
Miscellaneous	24	—	—	58 31	44 66	102 97
	1,756	—	—	4,860 15	1,047 76	5,907 91

Column 5 includes the following for Stereotyping:—*a* Rs. 1.75, *b* Rs. 101·70, *c* Rs. 43·33, *d* Rs. 18·17, *e* Rs. 88·77, *f* Rs. 77·93.

[*Continued over*]

NAME OF WORK. [* = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	No. of Pages. Composed.	No. of Pages. Reprinted from Stereos.	No. of Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Crown 8vo.						
†District Classification of Schools for 1892	32	—	175	91 81	5 92	97 73
Sinhalese First Book, "Pathawali" (3rd edition) ...	—	40	3,000	42 53	94 24	136 77
Do. (4th edition) ...	—	40	3,000	40 0	94 29	134 29
Do. (5th, 6th, and 7th editions)	—	40	9,000	78 54	279 7	357 61
Sinhalese First Standard Reader (2nd edition) ...	—	20	3,000	28 1	61 75	89 76
Do. (3rd edition) ...	—	20	3,000	26 23	61 72	87 95
Do. (4th and 5th editions)	—	20	6,000	37 69	121 22	158 91
Sinhalese Second Standard Reader (5th edition) ...	—	72	1,000	37 76	54 93	92 69
Do. (6th edition) ...	—	72	3,000	69 70	146 99	216 69
Do. (7th edition) ...	—	72	5,000	79 67	241 72	321 39
°Sinhalese Third Standard Reader (2nd edition) ...	—	78	1,500	51 79	92 18	143 97
Do. (3rd edition) ...	—	78	1,500	43 99	78 51	122 50
Do. (4th and 5th editions)	—	78	3,000	57 45	152 18	209 63
Sinhalese Fourth Standard Reader (2nd edition) ...	51	53	1,000	121 34*g*	68 93	190 27
Do. (3rd edition) ...	—	104	1,000	41 70	68 68	110 38
Sinhalese Fifth Standard Reader (4th edition) ...	—	96	1,000	47 42	66 11	113 53
† Do. (5th and 6th editions)	—	96	1,000	11 46	17 65	29 11
Sinhalese Sixth Standard Reader (3rd edition) ...	112	—	2,000	239 91*h*	143 26	383 17
Sinhalese Seventh Standard Reader (4th edition) ...	—	84	500	19 60	28 29	47 89
Sukhópadésaya (6th edition)	—	72	2,000	51 39	99 10	150 49
°Lessons on Domestic Economy in Sinhalese, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva	—	32	1,000	57 79	44 19	101 98
Railway Working Time Tables	44	—	1,500	71 82	28 52	100 34
†General Rules and Classification of Goods, C. G. R. ...	72	—	—	171 63	—	171 63
†Railway Departmental Manual	80	—	—	150 8	—	150 8
	391	1,167	—	1,669 31	2,049 45	3,718 76
Foolscap 8vo.						
Servants Pocket Register (portions)	—	72	—	19 76	18 99	38 75
Police Pocket Manual	—	52	300	10 55	8 10	18 65
Agricultural Primer, English (3rd edition)... ...	—	124	100	16 37	10 75	27 12
Do. Sinhalese (5th edition) ...	—	120	1,000	40 23	54 68	94 91
Sinhalese Diary for 1892	272	—	1,510	302 99	184 68	487 67
	272	368	—	389 90	277 20	667 10
Foolscap 12mo.						
Rules of the Ceylon Volunteer Forces	24	—	906	40 23	8 78	49 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,800	1,619	—	36,500 24	9,484 97	45,985 21
	13,419					

Column 5 includes the following for Stereotyping :—*g* Rs. 21·67, *h* Rs. 39·49.

II.—JOBWORK.

Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1891.

[Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to the remainder the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorised forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges: to approximately ascertain the *cost*, 19·47 per cent. should be deducted.]

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs. c.
H. E. the Governor ...	4,215	22 62
Secretariat	114,981	1,687 27
—— Record Office ...	17,436	151 63
Treasury	51,075	460 6
Audit Office	30,600	441 29
Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities):		
Western Province ...	293,122	1,240 19
Central ,, ...	282,156	2,411 81
Northern ,, ...	196,169	1,608 97
Southern ,, ...	358,081	2,479 60
Eastern ,, ...	113,781	975 81
N.-Western ,, ...	219,324	1,766 61
N.-Central ,, ...	84,419	768 77
Province of Uva ...	103,689	778 65
,, Sabaragamuwa...	196,010	1,079 57
*Road Committees:		
Western Province ...	342,988	1,185 47
Central ,, ...	146,427	407 3
Northern ,, ...	140,185	243 94
Southern ,, ...	253,073	677 53
Eastern ,, ...	40,457	90 62
N.-Western ,, ...	163,877	470 75
N.-Central ,, ...	47,585	98 92
Province of Uva ...	73,036	241 42
,, Sabaragamuwa ...	133,773	352 4
Public Works	567,834	6,260 66
Survey	50,914	486 3
Customs:		
Western Province ...	385,214	1,240 52
Northern ,, ...	19,655	148 19
Southern ,, ...	25,809	75 94
Eastern ,, ...	7,825	47 48
Masters Attendant:		
Colombo	39,231	204 72
Galle	5,688	32 10
Postal and Telegraph ...	3,185,442	13,715 8
Public Instruction ...	127,212	1,579 51
Registration	504,760	5,474 78
Registration of Titles to Land ...	1,417	48 58
Conservator of Forests ...	83,920	699 96
*Railway (including Railway Store)	3,839,568	10,080 34
*Railway Extension ...	67,500	518 45
Medical:		
Civil Department ...	1,279,662	4,382 59
*Estates Branch ...	177,350	1,147 52
*Superintendent of Census ...	258,272	2,529 19
Colonial Store (exc. Railway Store)	53,509	394 12
Botanic Gardens	6,242	34 44
Museum	7,266	52 17
Ecclesiastical	417	4 23
Loan Board	882	47 26
*Savings Bank	6,411	19 61
Colombo Harbour Works ...	1,970	12 96
Colombo Waterworks ...	12,392	87 18
Grain Commission ...	14,069	363 89
Central Irrigation Board ...	3,860	80 5
Ceylon Volunteers ...	2,662	14 89
*Municipalities	6,267	181 74
*Local Boards	79,418	254 63
Widows' Pension Fund ...	500	4 95
*Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	2,200	19 3
Government Printer ...	24,790	88 12
Miscellaneous	26,479	164 96
Carried forward ...	14,283,066	70,126 42

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	14,283,066	70,126 42
Supreme Court	9,280	116 32
Attorney-General's Department...	10,123	100 0
Police	237,031	1,374 24
Prisons	158,816	1,957 35
District Courts:		
Anurádhapura ...	4,539	27 39
Colombo	17,146	115 92
Galle	13,664	101 84
Jaffna	13,255	97 7
Kalutara	5,890	44 55
Kandy	3,427	29 64
Mátara	6,165	63 70
District and Minor Courts:		
Badulla	17,731	98 63
Batticaloa	32,703	120 43
Chilaw	24,784	140 12
Kégalla	20,593	91 66
Kurunégala	27,781	165 45
Mannár	6,261	42 37
Mullaittívu	4,227	27 5
Negombo	31,816	159 40
Puttalam	14,869	77 43
Ratnapura	40,849	195 10
Tangalla	25,386	133 98
Trincomalee	21,474	92 11
Vavuniya	15,239	89 37
Minor Courts:		
Anurádhapura ...	6,927	30 74
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	34,524	170 27
Balapitimódara ...	22,663	105 20
Colombo Court of Requests	49,820	264 5
Colombo Police Court ...	29,408	161 89
Galle	49,273	262 62
Galagedara	19,481	109 66
Gampola	16,195	119 76
Hambantota	4,567	26 89
Jaffna	70,143	287 22
Haldummulla and Balangoda	10,576	52 29
Hatton	10,839	58 19
Kalutara	28,960	106 34
Kandy	22,671	111 49
Kayts	15,632	73 1
Mátara	29,401	137 4
Mátalé	8,995	62 94
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	14,155	70 24
Panaduré	27,611	105 26
Pantwila and Urugala ...	11,338	59 51
Pt. Pedro and Chávakachcheri	31,506	116 13
Fiscals:		
Western Province ...	194,114	1,234 27
Central ,, ...	71,449	314 22
Northern ,, ...	104,889	742 62
Southern ,, ...	127,610	819 52
Eastern ,, ...	37,508	260 77
N.-Western ,, ...	48,621	397 4
N.-Central ,, ...	5,250	37 66
Province of Uva ...	11,187	112 65
,, Sabaragamuwa...	28,356	158 34
Village Communities:		
Western Province ...	68,270	614 82
Central ,, ...	81,900	498 75
Northern ,, ...	1,600	5 61
Southern ,, ...	74,450	555 39
Eastern ,, ...	76,050	243 47
N.-Western ,, ...	130,200	1,149 64
N.-Central ,, ...	16,100	192 43
Province of Uva ...	7,450	30 58
,, Sabaragamuwa...	14,375	107 2
Total ...	16,660,122	85,553 8

In addition, 1,128,017 postage, telegraph, revenue, judicial, and bill stamps, 7,927 postcards, and 712 postage envelopes were overprinted at a cost of Rs. 286·32, and 250,231 railway passenger tickets printed (on tickets supplied by the Railway Department) at a cost of Rs. 199·62; giving a Grand Total of Rs. 86,039·02.

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COLOMBO, CEYLON

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